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BUBAL ECONOMY, INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, PRICE CURRENT.

" O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint " Agricolas." VIRG.

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No. 1.

AGRICULTURE.

On the preparation of Mortar, by D. Olmsted, Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the University of N. Carolina ; addressed to the Agri-

Presuming that the objects of this Society are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all subjects appertaining to Rural Economy, I take the liberty to offer a few remarks on the preparation of Lime-Mortar, for building. I have been led to make choice of this subject, from the belief, that the defective and perishable modes of building, common in many parts of our country, are owing, in no small degree, to the imperfections of the mortar that will be offered on the composition of mortar, I have had opportunity to verify by actual experi-ment. To some members of the Society, particularly those who have been much conversant with building, I must apologize for reciting facts, and giving reasons, already familiar to them. The explanations are made as plain as possible, for the sake of those who have not had opportunity to acquire the same information. If any improvements can be suggested in the ordinary modes of making mortar, it is doubtless important that they should be generally known; for it is only in the most ex-

The ancient Romans, who displayed their political wisdom in so many ways, regarded the preparation of mortar of such vast importance to the strength of their architectural works, and the dutheir opulence and power, that they enacted laws their legislators. And what has been the conseperishable by the lapse of two thousand years. The mortar with which their structures of stone The mortar with which their structures of stone or marble were cemented, has acquired a hard-ness which, in many cases, surpasses that of the materials themselves, so that the whole fabric has acquired and or materials themselves, so that the whole fabric has acquired with an equal bulk of water, and kept in a pose a cement, which shall possess all the good proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated without the last of the proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated without the last of the proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated without the last of the proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated without the last of the proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated without the last of the proporties environmented with the storyer of class or honorated with the sto gained the firmness of a solid rock. Happily, Roman Authors have given us the exact details of the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process by which this cement was prepared; but the stopper may be wet by turning the process to the composition of the materials article as it is found in the remnants of their works, indicates that any thing was used in its composition but lime and sand: its excellence must, therefore, have arisen from the quality of these materials, and the perfect manner in which they were united. is lime.

I propose to speak of the chemical principles inhardening of mortar; of the qualities of good mor-

ges that occur in the manufacture of quicklime, would be; and its strength is weakened, and its mortar; but since the white lime will take a larger

Limestone, before it is burnt, is a compound of This difficulty will vanish, when they reflect, that of division; that when it goes into union with a solid substance, as quicklime, those particles that brought, by the force of attraction, so near to each other, as to be reduced into a comparatively small space. On the application of heat, these particles employed. The correctness of most of the remarks are expanded again to their former dimensions, and fly off from the solid in the state of air. These principles enable us to explain what takes place in the conversion of limestone into quicklime. By calcination, the fixed air, which made up forty other hand, when the heat is carried too high, the in its consolidation. of lime, especially for water cement.

> limestone. A mass, say a quarter of a pound, may mode of incorporating them. be put into a blacksmith's forge, and kept at a high heat for an hour. If this mass, when cold, slacks mortar, it is well known, are lime and sand. But on the application of water, we may be sure that it it is plain, that articles very diverse in kind and

and the hardening of mortar, I may be permitted properties are impaired, in proportion to the quanto explain the PRINCIPLES on which these changes tity of this principle absorbed. Hence, in keeping are produced. manufacture of mortar, we ought to use all possiquicklime and fixed air, or what is called by chem-ble means to prevent its combining with fixed air. ists carbonic acid. Some, who have never turned Some of these means, will be noticed as we proceed. cultural Society of North-Carolina.—Read in their attention to subjects of this kind, may find it In Great-Britain, it is deemed a point of so much the Society, and ordered to be printed, Dec. 4, 1821. difficult to conceive, how a species of air can make importance to have the lime, when it is used, pertheir attention to subjects of this kind, may find it In Great-Britain, it is deemed a point of so much a constituent part of a body so solid as limestone. feetly free from carbonic acid, or fixed air, that in the structure of the public works, at Woolwich, it air consists of solid particles in a very minute state is taken hot from the kiln, and used immediately afterwards. But after the mortar is made up, and applied to the purposes for which it was intended, were before separated in the form of air, are then we no longer wish to prevent the lime from absorbing fixed air; for by this means, and by consolidating a portion of water, it returns from the state of quicklime to that of limestone, and resumes the hardness it originally possessed while in the state of massive rock. The hardening of mortar, therefore, depends chiefly on two properties—the power of absorbing fixed air from atmosphere, and of rendering solid a portion of water. Slow dryparts in a hundred of the whole mass, is expelled ing also contributes very much to its ultimate The imperfections of lime not sufficiently burnt, hardness, and time is necessary to enable it to acarise from its still retaining a portion of fixed air, quire its greatest solidity. The unrivalled hardthe substance being partly in the state of lime-ness of the Roman cement is owing, in part, no stone, and partly in the state of quicklime. On the doubt, to the length of time that has been occupied

lime becomes partially vitrified, by which means its qualities are very much impaired. Pure lime adhere readily to the substances to which it is appensive undertakings, and consequently in such as are of rare occurrence, that we can avail ourselves of the skill and experience of the professed archisubstances, requires to be burnt with a lower heat, soft and brittle when dry. When a chimney, for and continued longer than usual. When properly instance, is laid with good cement, the detached burnt, they often constitute some of the best kinds parts, after some time, become united into one mass; so that the whole structure has the same I may be pardoned for digressing here a little firmness as it would have, were it composed of a rability of those structures which they designed from the main subject, to give some rules which single mass of brick or stone; and a wall plaster-for conveying to distant posterity an impression of will enable any one to decide, whether a given ed skilfully, will present a surface almost as firm their opulence and power, that they enacted laws mineral is limestone or not. The different kinds and impenetrable as marble. On the contrary, it are exceedingly various in appearance, but may all be known by one or more simple trials. Lime-detached parts of a structure together, operates to prohibit the use of bad, and to enforce the use of are exceedingly various in appearance, but may is obvious that a cement which does not bind the good mortar. Nor, as we shall see by and by, were all be known by one or more simple trials. Lime detached parts of a structure together, operates their artisans less attentive to the subject than stone is generally of such a degree of hardness as merely by filling up the crevices, while the fabric to be readily scratched with a knife; but it is too has little more stability, than what results from quence? Such parts of their buildings, and other public works, as the despoiling hand of barbarians of any strong acid fall on limestone, it will boil or likewise made of soft or rotten mortar, will be liable to cleave off on every agitation, or even by its is not apt to lead into error. For the acid, oil of own weight; or if it cracks, the aggregate strength

neither their statement, nor the examination of the eral. If this effervesces, we may conclude it to be the proportions in which they are united—and the

lime. quality may be signified by these terms; and it may Every one knows that the properties of lime are be useful to enquire what kind of lime, and what volved in the manufacture of quicklime, and the greatly altered by calcination. The only point up-kind of sand, are to be selected. It is asserted by on which it may be necessary to remark, is the high authority, that the colored varieties of lime, tar; of its composition or formation; and, finally, strong attraction quicklime has for the fixed air the blue, for instance, compose a stronger cement that was separated from it by burning. If left entended, consists more cement.

I. For the sake of some who may not have had quire nearly the whole of what it had lost, and become or less iron, sand, or clay. These foreign epportunity to understand the nature of the chan-come as unfit for mortar as powdered limestone ingredients, however, improve the quality of the

it upon a board. If it swells, cracks, and falls into ther arduous nor expensive. powder, with great heat, we may pronounce it to be of good quality. If it does not slack readily, with the foregoing appearances, we may infer that it has much fixed air, which it has either absorbed is practicable, is to use lime recently from the answer very well; and, indeed, with proper man-bability in this case of the compound being work-kiln, or to burn it over just before it is used. In the agement, will compose a cement extremely hard, ed more effectually.

4. The mixture was kept in a pit under ground, more plastic. Such sand as is found on the banks thoroughly together, especially just before using of rivers, or in the street, or at the bottom of hills On this subject, I tried the following experiment. cannot be found free from clay or dirt, it may be forming one-tenth of the whole. Small beds were cious, a larger proportion of lime and finer sand, separated from these ingredients by washing. An made up at a time, in order that the ingredients are requisite. I have found, that one-seventh of purpose, and various expedients may be devised water as possible was added, but the mass was of tenacity was remedied, by adding a greater quanto suit different circumstances. In common opersuspended, and may be turned off along with the tain the whole. Finally, the mortar was covered so short that it would not key. But by a little dexwater. If this be turned into a separate vessel, the over with boards, and suffered to remain for three terity in the management, he succeeded perfectly impurities will, in time, fall to the bottom, and the months. At the end of this time it was taken up, well, and was surprised to find the wall, on drying, same water may be used repeatedly.

country, to add a certain portion of clay to their have an opportunity of comparing it with such as beauty of the external coat, it is necessary in that mortar, or at least to select such sand as naturally contained one-fifth and one-seventh lime, made up case, to use more lime and finer sand. It is a great contains it. This is done with a view to render the in the ordinary way, and used soon after; and I find mistake, into which some persons I have met with, compound more plastic; or, in other words, to preit harder than either of those. I have detailed have fallen, to suppose that mortar of an inferior

the following properties.

distinguishing property of clay, as every one knows answer the purpose; and hence, that they may be may be illustrated by the fable of the boys who let the surface of clay ground which has been wet and clay or dirt. It is probable, indeed, that a cement bridge, in pursuit of the moon. The first, feeling might be made with these proportions, that would his hold slacken, let go to spit in his hands, and to brick work, a chimney for example, it shrinks answer tolerably well for brick or stone work, they all tumbled into the water together. the surface of clay ground which has been wet and clay or dirt. It is probable, indeed, that a cement as it dries, into a smaller compass, and consequent- without taking so much pains in the composition ly the chimney settles down, often so unequally as of it. But as it was my object to make the best to distort it, to disjoin it from the house, or to proceed to possible with the least lime, it may not be duce rents in the body of it; or, when used in plast-amiss to review the several steps, in order to see ering, such mortar cracks and falls off from the how each part of the process conduced to my pur-

2. A cement that contains much clay will never 1. The mortar was made up three months beacquire great hardness. With this ingredient, it fore it was wanted for use, for two reasons: one will, indeed, be more plastic, and easier to work, was, that the lime was on hand; if suffered to re-and will make a smoother wall than mere lime main in the cask, its strength would be impaired will, indeed, be more plastic, and easier to work, was, that the lime was on hand; if suffered to rely any new plan was ever proposed, but what met and will make a smoother wall than mere lime main in the cask, its strength would be impaired with more or less opposition. What then will propose and sand; but for all the purposes of a wall, of by combining with more or less of fixed air. The bably be the objections urged against the mode which strength must be admitted to be most imother reason was, that the quality of mortar is es-portant, it will be far inferior to one composed of sentially improved by keeping before it is applied.

1. That it is too expensive.—We will, for comthose ingredients simply. In addition to our own We are assured by one of the best authorities, on parison, estimate the whole cost of a chimney at 75 observations, we have the authority of Smeaton, this subject, that such mortar "not only sets soon-dollars. Now, supposing the mortar to be made in the famous Engineer, who built the Edystone er, but acquires a greater degree of hardness, and the manner hardness, and the manner recommended, one barrel of lime Light-house, for asserting, that "mortar of the is less apt to crack;" and that the ancient Romans, will be sufficient for a chimney. Let it cost five best quality, when mixed with only a small por-whose mortar was so famous, "were prohibited by dollars—it rarely costs so much. Clay or dirt mortion of unburnt clay, never acquires that hardness and dryness which, without this addition, it would speedily have attained." Clay, however, that has been baked, becomes a useful constituent of mor-

quantity of sand, it is generally preferred in our tar; and it might be well worth the attention of An opinion may be formed of the com- those who live where it is very difficult to procure absorption of fixed air, the reason for slacking parative excellence of a given specimen of white good sand, to make trial of brick dust. Refuse small parcels at a time, and stowing away the mortime, by observing the force with which it slacks. bricks would be very suitable for this purpose; and tar as fast as it could be made up, is sufficiently ob-Dip a small mass into water, holding it with a pair probably methods may be devised of reducing vious. of tongs, and after it has remained a short time, lay them to powder, which would render the task nei-

consider,

2. The proportion of the ingredients. For brick work, the proportion generally recommended, is since its calcination, or which was never entirely 1-5 lime, or 4 bushels of sand to 1 of lime. But in to small parcels, contained in separate basins, and separated from it during that process. We may a country like this, in many parts of which lime is be sure the latter is the case, when hard lumps revery dear, on account of the distance to which it is masons to their laborers was, that they should wet main after slacking. This preliminary experitransported, the fact ought to be more generally their mortar with the sweat of their brow.† The ment is a useful one, to enable us to judge of the known, that a good mortar may be made with a Romans also are known to have beaten their mortant. strength of our lime, and to regulate the propor- much smaller proportion of lime. With clean tar with heavy machinery. Perhaps the principal tion of sand accordingly. The best way, where it sharp sand, one-tenth of good stone lime will reason for using but little water, is the greater proand discrimination. In all cases it should be sharp but this difficulty may be obviated, first, by dex-partly, because this furnished a convenient recepand clean, perfectly free from clay or dirt. For terity in the use of the trowel, a dexterity which tacle for it, and partly, because, in this situation, it brick work, coarse sand is preferable, because it may be speedily acquired; secondly, by suffering makes the hardest cement; for plastering, finer the mortar to remain some time before it is used; sand is better, because it makes the compound and, thirdly, by incorporating the materials very washed by rains, is the kind intended. Sea sand A cask of good stone lime, which slacked with great contains a mixture of certain salts, which prevent heat, and crumbled into a fine powder, without mortar that is made with it from hardening, and lumps or other impurities, was mixed, immediatetherefore, when used, ought to be repeatedly wash- ly after slacking, with coarse sand, that was sharp intended for plastering walls. For the latter pured with fresh water. In places, also, where sand and clear, in the proportion of one to nine, the lime pose, however, to render the mass sufficiently tenaappropriate apparatus has been contrived for this might be more effectually incorporated. As little lime, with clean sand, would answer, if the want rations, it will be sufficient to stir up the impure As fast as the beds were made up, they were sucthe mass. In the case alluded to, the workman sand in a tub of water: the sand will first settle to cessively thrown into a pit dug in the ground the bottom, while the other ingredients remain three feet deep, and sufficiently capacious to con- as not to cling to the laths; or, as he expressed it, me water may be used repeatedly.

worked over anew, and used for laying bricks. Also speedily acquire firmness and solidity, without It is the practice of many of the masons in this ter an interval of 15 months since it was applied, I a single crack. As so much hair would impair the vent its being too short. But any portion of clay this experiment with some minuteness, hoping quality, will serve for the first coat. It is obvious does great injury to the cement, by imparting to it that it may be useful to those who are engaged in to the least reflection, that the first coat, having building, but live in a place where lime is dear, to not only its own weight to sustain, but that of the 1. Such mortar contracts in drying. This is a know how small a proportion of it may be made to others also, requires to be the strongest of all. It who has ever observed the fissures that appear on induced to employ pure lime and sand, instead of themselves down, by each others' heels, from a pose.

2. My object being, throughout, to prevent the

3. That as little water as possible should be used, and that the mass should be rendered plastic by Next to the materials for mortar, we were to working, is strongly recommended by experienced masons. The Greeks, we are told, deemed this point so important, that in the structure of their large buildings, they separated a mass of mortar in-

was screened from the action of the air, which would affect it very little, except on the upper sur-

The remarks that have been made, refer to mortar intended for brick or stone work; but whatever relates to the strength and durability of the composition, applies equally well to such as is was of opinion that the mortar would be so short

The rules which have been given for the composition of mortar, are sanctioned by the testimony of the best architects and engineers; and I lay claim merely to the humble merit of having proved their efficacy by my own experience. But, however preferable it may be to build chimneys and form walls of good mortar, instead of bad, we know that hard-

1. That it is too expensive.—We will, for com-

consists of one solid mass made firm by the cohesion of all its parts, and which will grow firmer by time; which is impenetrable to the action of the elements, and proof against the erosions of vermin; and which will be able to maintain its ground ly, called Puzzoland; but as this article is expenagainst the violence of winds and tempests. The sive, various substitutes have been proposed. other has a chimney for 70 dollars, which, as the mortar dries, will settle down continually, and so Dutch in the construction of their dykes, called unequally perhaps as to separate from the house, or to crack in the main body, or to cause an opening n the hearth of the fire-place. Its aggregate sifting. The species of rock is the same with that strength is little greater than that of a similar pile which constitutes the basaltic wall of Rowan; of naked brick or stone; the elements easily prey and specimens have been sent to the University upon it; and small animals that are apt to infest a house, knaw their way through its crevices. Thus counties, which is nearly or quite the same subthe dangers of fire are multiplied; and a strong March wind or September gale, jostles the bricks porous, dull, earthy substance, sometimes scatterout of their places, or tumbles the whole upon the ed over the ground in fragments, and sometimes some instructions which ought to be minutely at-

2. It will be difficult to make servants bestow so

commodate our rules to their habits.

3. Shall the man of reading, or the scholar, pretend to teach the art of making mortar to the exthe one he employs, whose superior achievements in the art, entitle him to special confidence. I may furnish an example of one whose authority, in subjects of this kind, is to be regarded as particularly valuable, because he united the philoso-phy of the man of science with the practical skill tarras. request of the government, undertook to rebuild stance for that purpose. it of stone. To secure all possible durability in his materials, he instituted various experiments on containing a large portion of sand and clay, and a When a person intends to purchase a hive, he composition of mortar. I will only add, that the little iron, is so well adapted to this purpose as to should go in the middle of the day into the garentitled to more confidence than those of an ordicanals of that State. From the diversified chartermined by a comparison of one hive with anothnary artisan who, however long his life may have acter of the limestone of Stokes county, I should er, in regard to the following particular points. ring his apprenticeship.

I had intended to include in this paper, particular directions for the preparation of a cement that the same purpose. will harden under water; but lest I may trespass on the patience of the Society, I will only add a few brief remarks.

If common mortar be employed for works exposed to the action of water, the water should not Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, Park's Che-la bad symptom.

under water.

A perfect water cement is made of lime united with a species of volcanic sand imported from Itamost common is that extensively employed by the tress or terres. It consists of a porous kind of basalt, which is prepared by merely grinding and from that county, from Surrey, and several western stance as the Dutch tarras. It is a liver-coloured, accumulated in masses of rubbish, partially redu-tended to in the purchase of hives; for one of the ced to powder. A mineral nearly allied to this, first things which it is necessary for a person to nuch labour on mortar in its preparation, as is and used for the same purpose, accompanies the know, who is desirous of keeping Bees, is the dif-recommended. I only answer, that if we expect great free-stone range, which I regard as a con-ference between a good and a bad hive. There is to make improvements in any of the arts, we tinuation of the Richmond coal formation, extenno kind of stock in which a purchaser can be so
must bring our labourers to our rules, and not acding from the Roanoke to the Yadkin. I am not
easily deceived as in a hive of Bees, for few posable at present to fix its precise limits; but it sess either the courage or the ability to examine passes through the counties of Wake, Orange, it, and still fewer are aware of the particular ex-Chatham, Moore, and Anson, In different parts cellencies which ought to distinguish a sound and perienced mason? By no means: still the man of of the formation there occurs a mineral, usually healthy hive. It must therefore be taken into reading may avail himself of rules given by a mason far more accomplished in his business than accumulated to such an extent as to constitute a the keeping of Bees, arises more from a want of considerable ridge. It is of a dark brown colour judgment in the purchase of the stock hives, than within, but incrusted on the outside with iron-rust. from any of those accidental causes to which that have alluded to Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated en-gineer who built the Edystone Light House. He country, but in Scotland, whin-stone. If this stone to market who is totally ignorant of the particular be heated very hot, and in that situation thrown points which constitute the soundness of a horse, into cold water, it becomes easily reducible to or the goodness of a cow, and he purchases either powder, and answers every purpose of the Dutch solely on his own judgment, and it afterwards

For the safety of navigators, it was a great object too expensive, unless we can find it within our own est is concerned; and a person, having some with the British government to build a Light limits. I am happy to say that I have received a stocks to sell, and who to some judgment unites * House on the spot; but the waves often dash over specimen of manganese from Surry, which is very little cunning, will naturally attempt to recomit so tremendously, that almost insuperable diffisitable for this purpose, though I am not informed mend his worst and worn-out hives, and will use culties were to be encountered in the erection of to what extent it is found. A species of lime that all his rustic eloquence to persuade the ignorant the building; and should they succeed in finishing is brown when calcined, contains naturally a por-it, it was doubtful whether it would sustain the tion of manganese, which renders it particularly be determined by its weight. This indeed is in dreadful shocks to which the place is subject dusuitable for hydraulic mortar. Certain iron ores, some instances true, but only where it concerns ring a violent storm at sea. The attempt, however, was made, and a Light House completed in portion of manganese; and, when pulverised and riod, the weight is a false criterion; the worst the year 1700. The architect was so sanguine in his opinion of its strength, that he declared his pose a very good water cement. Even the black wish to be in it during the most violent storm that could blow. He had his wish, and perished in it cash year a large of the could blow. He had his wish, and perished in it cash year a large of the could blow the heavy substance is a large of the weight in the weight with his is a large of the weight in the weight with his sequence of the common ingredients for mortar, comhives generally weighing the most, and this is accounted for by the great quantity of bee bread which are weight weighing the most, and this is scales, which fall from the anvil, and which are weight weighing the most, and this is scales, which fall from the anvil, and which are weight weighing the most, and this is accounted for by the great quantity of bee bread which is found in old hives, and which being a vectoral blow. He had his wish, and perished in its cash with a large of the weight weighing the most, and this is accounted for by the great quantity of bee bread which are weight weighing the most, and this is accounted for by the great quantity of bee bread which are weight weighing the most, and this is accounted for by the great quantity of bee bread which are weight weighing the most of the weight with the weight weighing the weight weighing the weight weighing the most of the weight with the weight weighing the weight weighing the weight weight weighing the weight weighing the weight weig during a storm that occurred in 1703. About the an excellent variety of this mortar; and for limi- purchaser, who not being aware of the existence middle of the last century, Mr. Smeaton at the ted operations may be the most convenient sub-of such a substance in a hive, conceives that it is

> water cement. But should not this supposition their legs. prove true, the foregoing facts show, that we have several other materials which will answer number, the more prolific the hive.

For 75 dollars then, we have a chimney which be admitted until it is as dry as possible. Where mical Catechism, Aiken's Dictionary of Chemiswill not be liable to settle out of its place, which this condition cannot be maintained, a cement of try and Mineralogy, or the American Journal of common lime and sand, will soften and wash away Science; in each, or all of which, particular directions may be found for its preparation.

The Cottager's Manual,

The FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES THROUGHOUT EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

To the president, vice presidents, the treasurer, and members of the British Apiarian Society, who, by their laudable endeavors, have encouraged the culture of the Bee, amongst the cotta-gers, this manual is dedicated, with feelings of the most profound respect, by their secretary.

Before I enter upon the particulars of the prac tical management of Bees, it may be attended with great advantage to the cottager, to receive turns out good for nothing-he has only his own and experience of the engineer. On the coast of England, not far from Plymouth, is a cluster of adding to the common materials a quantity of the the censure upon the animal. Human nature is very dangerous rocks called the Edystone Rocks. metal called manganese. This article would be prone to deception in all cases in which self-interthe extraordinary quantity of honey which causes

Light House built under his direction, has with- have acquired the name of hydraulic lime. An den where it stands, and take particular notice of stood, for more than half a century, the rudest extensive formation of it has lately been discov-the manner in which the Bees of any individual shocks of that stormy coast. Now, rules which ered in the State of New-York, where it is used hive work. As it is probable there may be other we derive from such authorities as this, are surely on a large scale in the construction of the great hives in the garden, the choice is easier to be deered in the State of New-York, where it is used hive work. As it is probable there may be other on a large scale in the construction of the great hives in the garden, the choice is easier to be de-

been, has gained little experience, having never not suppose it improbable that there might be 1—The number of Bees which are seen going tried but one method, and that was taught him du- found among them a kind which would serve for in with the yellow balls, or pellets, attached to

3-The general bustle and activity which are Not having time to point out the particular observed about the hive, and whether the Bees modes of preparing these several species of hy-leave the hive with velocity, taking wing immedidraulic mortar, I beg leave to refer the members ately that they come out—or whether they saunof the Society to the large Encyclopædias, Davy's ter about and then re-enter the hive—the latter is 4-The eagerness with which they appear to time, the majority of the hive are in the fields, hive must then be gently lifted upon it; but here

repel the robbing Bees.

5-The number of Bees which stand at the entrance, fanning with their wings ;-some Bee masters call these Bees the musicians of the Queen's band, as they continually make a hum-it stands, for should it not have been plastered be sacrificed, the hive must therefore be held lev-ming noise; others call them idle Bees, for the down, the Bees will have fastened it themselves. el with the board, and the Bees must be swept same reason as they call a cow idle, who is chewing the cud-both are fulfilling a positive law of nature—and the greater the number of Bees at the entrance, the greater the internal heat, which being occasioned by a crowded population, indicates at once the goodness of the hive.

These may be called the exterior signs of a good hive, as far as relates to the bees themselves; now in regard to the hive itself, some people are very careless and indifferent as to the quality of the hive into which they put their swarms; some will put them into hives, the bands of which are all declares it to be a new hive. Should the combs be entrance, that the Bees may not be suffocated; rotten and decayed, and which are consequently the receptacle of those very insects and vermin which fallibly an old one. are so prejudicial to Bees; others will take no care as to the dryness of the hive, which is an essential point to be attended to, for if the hive be damp, the noxious influence is communicated to the combs, and they become soon spoiled. A swarm ought always to be put into a new hive, well seasoned, and lightly made; were this advice always attended to, we should not witness so many disastrous failures which annually occur in the management of Bees. Never select a stock the hive of which appears to be rotten-if a swarm of the current year has been put into it, the hive will soon destroy the Bees-and if the Bees in it are as experienced person can immediately distinguish old as the hive itself, it is not worth the trouble of the different odours which proceed from a hive. removing, much less of paying for it. In an old hive, the chances are a hundred to one against you, upon the board of the hive, it would not be prubut that it has been the breeding place of the dent to purchase it, for it is certain that the Bees moths, the eggs of which afterwards hatching by are afflicted with the dysentery. the heat of the hive, produce the caterpillars which in a week will destroy a whole hive.

a good hive, I will proceed to the interior, and here the greatest difficulty presents itself to the hive; and if amongst those particles some small young practitioner. Most people entertain a most grubs are perceptible, with a reddish head, you ungrounded fear of Bees, and deem it almost mad-may condemn the hive as good for nothing, for it ness to turn up a hive to inspect it. Now, I wish will not last two months longer.

particularly to expel this idea from the minds of 8—If you perceive the wing: those who have a wish to keep Bees, but who are ragged or torn at the ends, it is a positive sign of the peace, among the farmers of England, does not appear to decline. A very voluminous body and passionate insect, but it is at the same time a great coward, and like human cowards will bluster side, and determined on the purchase of it, the a committee of the house of commons, and since ed courage. The means of quelling the anger of pose, the evening must be selected, and when and essays has been written also on it. The fol-Bees and reducing them to complete submission, it is perceived that the Bees are all come home, lowing is from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of Sept. beans, are so simple, that no one should entertain substance at hand; this, however, is under the any fear of doing whatever he pleases with his supposition that you can take the board also on Bees: a little tobacco smoke, or indeed the smoke which the hive stands, but should it be placed from almost any substance will quell the courage of

a whole hive.

Some people always select the evening for their operations on their hives, but it is the most un-seasonable time they could select, for the Bees are then all of them in the hive, and their anger is the operation of stinging, without distinction of jects. One of these is the certainty of the alleged much more easily roused in the evening than in the place or circumstances. It was a most ludicrous depreciation of money, and its causes ;—the semiddle of the day. In the evening the Bees get apon your clothes, and crawl about until they find sing antics. It was the Highland fling with all its some vulnerable part to sting you,* but in the day-

and are too intent upon their labors to take much a difficulty will occur, which shews the inconvenotice of your operations.

purchase, loosen it gently from the board on which Bees will be found on the board, which must not Be careful not to jerk it, for this motion will be apt into it with a goose's wing or a small branch of a to rouse the Bees, and may perhaps break some tree; the hive must then be placed upon the of the combs. The hive being loosened, turn it board, and the entrance stopped up, and every gently up; the Bees will make a slight buz, and crevice through which a Bee can escape.* should they shew any disposition to fly or to sting, hive can then be removed by tying an old sheet fumigating bellows, or common tobacco pipe.— on the head. If you have purchased two or three Proceed then to inspect the interior, which must hives, they may be removed on a hand barrow, present the following appearances.

1—The hive must be crowded with Bees.

very black, reject the hive altogether, for it is in-then deposit the hive on the pedestal, letting it

in the middle combs will be empty.

4-If a number of Queen-cells are perceived, which will be seen attached to the sides of the combs, like small inverted acorn cups, only more closed at the top-reject the hive, for it is a sure indication of an old hive.

5—If a very strong odour issues from the hive†, -reject it.—This is, however, a difficult criterion to establish, as it cannot be supposed that an un-

6-If any liquid spots of a dark colour appear

7-If you perceive on the stool a great number of small yellow particles of wax, it is a positive hich in a week will destroy a whole hive.

of small yellow particles of wax, it is a positive ny—the combs were broken—the Bees were Having now mentioned the exterior qualities of proof that the hive is infected with moths—it drowned in the honey, and I ultimately lost my would be throwing money away to purchase such a hive.

8-If you perceive the wings of the Bees to be

a great deal, but run away at a shew of determin- next step to be taken is its removal. For this pur- published in a folio volume, and many pamphlets Bees and reducing them to complete submission, it is perceived that the Bees are all come home, so that you can handle them like a number of stop up the entrance with some clay, or any other 17, 1821. with others upon a bench, which is a most injudicious plan, a board must then be laid upon the

nience of placing several hives on the same bench. Having fixed upon the hive which you intend to As soon as the hive is taken off, a great number of smoke them with some tobacco smoke from the or table cloth round it, and carried by the hand or or carried like two milking pails. Having arrived at the place of their destination, let them settle 2-The combs must be of a yellow hue, which for about half an hour, taking the clay from the front the south east, and on the following day plas-3-The side combs must be completely filled terit round the bottom. The stock may then be with honey, which can easily be ascertained by considered to be fairly established, when it be-observing all the cells sealed up, whereas the cells comes the duty of the proprietor to attend to the following instructions.

(To be continued.)

* The necessity of minutely attending to this advice will be apparent from the following circumstance. I once purchased a hive of an indigent woman, who was obliged to leave her cottage, and I procured a man to remove it for me, who carried it upon his head. I thought we had stopped up every hole through which a Bee could escape, but it being a very old hive, I soon found I was mistaken, for we had not proceeded far, before two Bees made an attack upon the man's ear, who, not much relishing his new acquaintance, threw down the hive without any further ceremo-

British Farmer's Distress.

The general distress that has prevailed since

AGRICULTURAL EVIDENCE.

There are two or three points connected with the evidence on the Agricultural Report, upon which we deem it of some utility to make a few ground, exactly in the front of the hive, and the observations, inasmuch as our own personal experience has manifested to us, that very incorrect and confused notions still exist upon these subpay for its tillage, even exclusive of any rent ;the committee of the charges and expenditure of farmers in the ordinary course ;-and the fourth and last, the confirmation of our often repeated of old Gaul." Matters went on very smoothly the Bees, occasioned by the dysentery—from the tural leaning towards the farmers, from the memowith us for some time, until about twenty or thirty corrupted brood—or from an unusual quant ty of ry of our early life, we consider ourselves in treatBees had found their way up the legs of the unsusBee-bread, which is always found in old hives.—
Tam inclined to attribute it to the first cause.

I am inclined to attribute it to the first cause.

scene,-no Grimaldi ever performed such surpri-cond is the absurd allegation, that land will not graceful attitudes, accompanied every moment the third is the mischiefs to the cause of the far-with the ejaculation "D—n the beasties—there mers, in the exaggerated statements submitted to be anither." The poor man was however so

During my residence in Scotland I had, one stung, that he was confined to his bed for a week. evening, a convincing proof of the truth of this this particular odour is well known to proremark, in the person of an honest brawny Scot, fessed apiarians, but it is difficult to describe it; who generally assisted me in my Apiarian experiit is neither the smell of honey nor of wax, and of rents in the first instance, and tithes, rates and ments, and who was always habited in the "garb of old Gaul." Matters went on very smoothly the Bees, occasioned by the dysentery—from the purel leaves the smell of t

than any of our cotemporary papers, inasmuch as, with which we happen to be as well acquaintin the two periods of our early and later life, we ed as with the metropolis in which we are have necessarily become acquainted with the cir- writing. The mere expense of cultivating this cumstances of both conditions. Add to this, that acre, breaking it up from a three years old

1800, and 1814, and in 1821, a one pound note or mer to do the whole work for us, and of course a five pound note was always exchangeable for pay him a profit price, beyond his own cost in lathe same value of silver, namely, for twenty or an bor and horse work. Add four shillings for tithe, hundred shillings; and as their current value was and four and sixpence for rates (which are the acthus always the same, how they demand, can you tual charge,) and the sum total of the expense of assert their depreciation? In the first place, this tillage is three pounds 13 shillings. Now what allegation is not true in the degree in which it is is the produce of this acre? The produce of the taken; for such notes were never so changeable, land in our eye, which happens to be good land, except where, from favor, or some external pro-fit, people were obliged so to change them. One sake of fairness we will take it at three quarters or two or three notes might have been so exchang- and a half, which is nearly the average of the ed; but what money broker would have changed county through. The price of these three quarforty, fifty, or an hundred, at their par in bullion? ters and a half, at three pounds the quarter, would The fact, therefore, is not so. But, to cut short be ten pounds, ten shillings; that is to say, an the argument, allow it to be so; and to what more increase of six pounds, seven or eight shillings, will it amount, except that paper money had not de- above the actual cost in tillage. It is true this is preciated in its exchange and dealings for silver? only upon the single acre; but this is enough to But this is only one of the articles for which it is exchanged in the daily business of life. Compare the not pay its tillage, which returns in the most care-£5 note in 1790 and the £5 note in 1812, with less and expensive cultivation (using hired work the different quantity of any goods it would com- and horses instead of your own) ten pounds for mand in the two periods. In 1790, we have seen a three. In a word, the land, the corn, the climate, quarter [8 bushels] of corn sold at forty-two shil- are the same now as in the days of our fathers, exlings, its current and ordinary price at that day. cept that the productive powers of the soil are In 1814 and 1821 it would have taken the five very nearly doubled in the county of which we are pound note to purchase the same quantity. Eighty shillings, in short, five years hence, was what forty shillings were in our earlier life. In other words, the same sum of money now commands one half of are necessarily limited; they cannot exceed what it purchased then, that is to say, prices have a tenth; and where (let us speak fairly) do they risen and money has depreciated in that proportion. amount even to a fifteenth? But because taxes— The error and confusion arise in imagining that we here speak only of paper money, as if the de-preciation were in the Bank note only, as compared with bullion money. But this is not the meaning of the proposition, that prices have risen from farms in the year 1793 and 4. But then poor rates the depreciation of money. The meaning is, that

—Why, as to poor rates, the matter stands thus: from the abundance of money of all kind, paper in 1790, the rate was half a crown an acre; and in and coin, during the long war, the value of money had so fallen in currency, that it required twofold difference of seven pounds, ten shillings on the the same quantity of money to represent the same hundred acres. Do you mean to deny then, that value, or to speak less technically, money was so the farmers are dreadfully oppressed? Certainly plentiful, and buyers so rich, that prices universal- not: we mean only to assert, that the grievance is y doubled. This is what is to be understood by the less in tithes, rates, and taxes, or in any increased depreciation of money, and not any depreciation of expense of cultivating the land, than in what the Bank of England paper, as compared with bullion. The depreciation of the Bank paper was very triffing, and as respected our internal cur-committee, under the apprehension of their rerency, scarcely perceptible. The true deprecia-tion is in the whole mass of money circulating through the kingdom, whether in coin or in bullion, but which mass was augmented in quantity by the accommodation system resulting from paper issues, as to render every component part of agents dependant upon themselves and capitalists, the whole of a proportionate less value. The and in many instances, landlords themselves, they guinea itself in fact was nearly as much de- had called up a few practical men, who, with a due preciated as the Bank note. This must be constantly borne in mind, in order to have a clear conception of what is to be understood by the depreciation of money.

As respects the second point, that land can pay no rent, and is not worth its tillage, where the farno rent, and is not worth its tillage, where the far-mer has no rent to pay, it would seem almost too the expense of seed and tillage, exclusive of rent dry state, is very slow in springing up, and the absurd to require an argument; yet does every are, at the present prices, about two pounds, ten weeds generally get much ahead before the carpage of the evidence make this assertion, and shillings per acre, the farm through. Now, if the some of the witnesses even adduce whole columns landlord will take two pounds, or even thirty-two to prevent being pulled up with the weeds. of figures to prove it. It would not be fair, in an shillings of this two pounds ten, for his rent, the ordinary case, to examine the expenses of a farm farmer can certainly only hardly live, if he can entirely on early attention and thinning, weeding by those of an acre of arable land; but under pre-live on the small remainder, and can lay aside no-sent circumstances, one extreme is best met by thing of those profits to which he is fairly entitled. crop nearer than 3 or 4 inches, and should at all another. Now we will take an acre of land from This is the cause of the present distress. Rents times be kept free from weeds, and the earth

to the question with so many more advantages before our own door, in a part of the country are, even in these counties, at thirty shillings, question either way, except as our individual in-rowings, sowing, dung and seed; in short, the terest is involved in that of the country in general. As regards the first of these points, the difficulty with plain understandings is this, that in 1793, in three guineas, tho we were to hire any small farspeaking, by skilful culture; and therefore, why, Mr. Curwen, should not the land still pay for its tillage? Because tithes are so high—But tithes We know not how it may be with you; but we have farms in our eye, of four and five hundred acres, which in this current year, 1821, do not pay twenty pounds more than was paid on the same the current year it is four shillings, that is to say, a you landlords most studiously conceal, and in what ed, and all the seed were good. the farmers themselves examined before the spective landlords concealed too. We will in-form you where the grievance lies-it lies in the high rents. We speak what we know, and what we would have asserted in favor of the farmers before the committee. If, instead of examining only land respect for the committee, but without any circumstance which should clap a muzzle on their mouth, would have shown them the question in its true shape, they would have known that this was the cause. The returns of farming in Norfolk

where they ought to be at twenty; and instead of reducing, permanently reducing the rent, the present practice is to take it in full, and then give a portion back, still reserving the same rent on the we have not a sixpence of peculiar interest in the grass lay, for wheat, three ploughings, har-lease. But who can go on in this way? As farmers, we would not.

-0-Culture of Carrots.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Roxbury, March 10th, 1822.

In compliance with your request for my mode of cultivating and preserving carrots through the winter, I now enclose you the same-although, asa treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural Sos ciety, I have paid premiums for much larger crop than my own, where much more labor and manure was made use of, s you will see by referring to our Repository, of Oct. 1817, 1819, and 1820, when striving for premiums.

I am, Dear Sir, your's respectfully JOHN PRINCE.

For One Acre.

I always cultivate carrots on the deepest loamy soil, that has been previously under some hard crop for one or two years-then as early as your soil is fit, plough it as deep as the implement with a strong team will carry it; in a few days harrow it, and plough again to make it as fine as possible, and between the 20th May and 10th lune, spread on 20 or 30 ox cart loads of about 30 to 35 bushels each of fine, old manure, and plough it in lightly, and harrow thoroughly, so as to be well mixed with the soil, and then brush, harrow and level it—if on a side hill, be careful not to have the rows up and down, as they are apt to wash, and by which I nearly lost my last crop; the field in which they were having a great ma-ny fruit trees, made it inconvenient having them any other way. The seed should be sown as soon as possible after levelling the surface.

Seed and Preparation. I have always used for field culture the common orange carrot, and the seed should be thoroughly rubbed and winnowed, till all the rough edges are off, and finally made as clean as parsley-seed-then take about 11 lb. and add warm water to make it fully wet, and turn it over occasionally for two or three days, till it swells and is on the point of sprouting; then mix with it hae a bushel of dry wood ashes, which allows it to be sown more freely and even; 1/2 a pound would ban abundance if it could be sown as soon as wish

Sowing, &c.

I have generally used the Northumberland turnip drill-any other machine may answer as well; only gauge it accurately, so that it be evenly sown, or it may be done by hand-we sometimes sow it in rows, three feet apart, if it is intended afterwards to sow Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, &c. &c. between it-but if alone, I should recommend 13 to 15 inches from row to row-the seed should be covered, and pressed down by the feet in following the machine, or by a light roller, (which I think important for almost all seeds)—and by treating the seed as be-fore described, it vegetates and gets over the surface before the weeds, and is much more easily

Success in cultivating this vegetable, depends

Harvesting and Preserving in the winter. Carrots grow more in October than any previous month-the first of November is early enough to gather them; my method has been to cut off the tops near, but not quite to the crown of the plant, with sharp hoes; they are greedily eaten by oxen, cows, sheep, or swine-then run a plough deep, drawn by a pair of oxen or horses, as close to a row as can be directed, and down by another row a rod or two off, when they are seen standing think more than half the labor is saved and the earth is left in good order for the next season. I have other roots in pits, prepared as follows:—Dig the than truth in Virgil, many trees which claimearth about one foot deep and four feet wide, of ed kin when he wrote, disown it now. According earth about one foot deep and four feet wide, of any length you please (but I should recommend not more than 150 or 200 bushels to be kept in one this ground, and pile them up about 3½ feet high—
they should then be covered six to twelve inches
with straw, meadow hay, or any such refuse article, and to be as nearthey should then be covered six to twelve inches
with straw, meadow hay, or any such refuse article, and to be as nearthey should then be covered six to twelve inches
the opportunity, owe it to philosophy to make the
experiment. There is something sublime in the
swell.

No other instrument is required than a sharp more, till finally it may be eight to twelve inches thick, which is enough for our most severe win-citing exertion, should expel his inborn apathy an inch with the knife, cut off a bit of the twig to ters—(as such a body of vegetables of themselves so fatal to his happiness and glory. All the in-produce much heat,) they are more likely to be structions I have ever seen on grafting, I know to having one edge thicker than the other, fit very injured by being too warm, and especially when be very imperfect. The old bungling method of apfirst put up. I have had them live in the ground plying three or four pounds of clay and stonewhere they grew, through the winter as well as parsnips. By the above management, I think 500 to 700 bushels per acre may be calculated onand we have paid premiums for 960 bushels, where I presume no more pains were bestowed.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

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Edgefield, South Carolina, Feb. 28, 1822. " On Savage stocks inserted learn to bear."

There are few subjects more deserving the atgrafting, and few which are more unaccountably neglected. Not only to natural philosophers, but to whomsoever the works of naturalists can impart a charm; it must be pleasing to know some-thing of that affinity in the saps of different trees, which qualifies one to bear the fruits of many however widely differing in shape, size, and flavor. Thus every variety of plum, peach, nectarine, apricot, and almond will succeed well on the wild plum stock. The apple, pear, quince, medlar, service, and hawthorn, tho differing with one another, will all agree to grow on the hawthorn, The whole of the Icosandria class (cratægus.) appears to discover a disposition to graft on each other. It seems somewhat derogatory to the periments to ascertain the best composition for a character of American husbandry, that the third volume of the Farmer is nearly completed, and nothing like a lecture has yet appeared, upon an art, so productive of profit and pleasure. However desirable, I do not presume on the present occasion, to supply the deficiency here complained of.
The very short time since my attention has been directed to the subject, forbids it; but my zeal in the cause, prompts me to begin, what I hope to see completed by an abler hand. Faith and philosophy appear to agree in the simplicity of the origin of all things.* From these premises we

loosened with a hoe—(a Dutch scuffling hoe is might conclude, that previous to all changes by active useful)—most of the labor after sowing may be observed by cident or culture, all the fruits of earth might have the noviciate in the science of grafting. All trees better be performed by children than men.

The following general rule may be observed by cident or culture, all the fruits of earth might have the noviciate in the science of grafting. All trees flourished on one parent stock! Culture seems to As the apple and pear, apple and quince, cherry and plum, and even the wild and tame cherry, will not graft together, although of the same genus; while the apple and nawthorn, peach and rose will succeed together, by grafting. And I have been informed by practical grafters, that many varieties of cultivated apples refuse to grow on the wild crab stock. Philip Miller speaks of the wild cherry as a stock for the tame, but there must be a since his time, as I can assert from repeated trials, both by budding and grafting, that an union cannot succeeded perfectly in keeping them, as well as all be effected. And if there be not more of poetry to this view of the matter, in the ratio that the different genera of trees recede from their original hean) and on a dry situation, or a deep trench should condition, will be the difficulty of uniting them by out, put on, only enough at first to keep down the fruits of the earth in their crude state, to be melstraw-and as the cold weather increases, add lowed by the hand of man; that in effecting this ration; a warm moist day should be preferred. salutary change, the conceit of his skill, by inhorse dung to the grafts, should have been long ago exploded.* The sole intention of a wrapper being to exclude the air from the wounds occasioned by the process, a cerate will answer the purpose far better, cheaper and neater; a piece progress in uniting with the stocks, the wax may be collected for future operations.

Almost every publication which I have had the opportunity to peruse, directs one third of turpentine in the composition; of a grafting wax, this though very ductile and pleasant to use, I found certainly to destroy both grafts and stocks, as far as ention of the American agriculturist than the art of the wax came in contact with them. From the numerous respectable authorities recommending this wax, I was very liberal in its application to a number of choice grafts, without suspicion; but had the vexation upon the first inspection by removing the wax, to discover that a complete mortification had taken place under the wax; and even extending further in little lines along the grain of the wood. I separated the dead wood, and with a more friendly cerate, regrafted the surviving buds with success. Whatever may be that both grafts and stocks should at all times the innocence of a wax containing one third turpentine in a northern climate, I was so well convinced from my trials of its deleterious effects in Carolina, as to reject it entirely. 'After many exgrafting wax, I prefer the following:—One measure of olive oil or hog's lard, 3 do. of melted bee's wax; mix well while hot, to be worked after it is cool, till sufficiently pliant. Perhaps sweet gum resin might form the basis of a more ductile wax, without imparting a destructive quality .-

have full as much influence as difference of genus. succeed together by inoculation. Those who have the opportunity and inclination to indulge in speculations on the production of vegetable hybrids* should try trees of the same class and order, or if differing in this particular, such as discover a similarity in the fruit, leaf, or sensible properties of the sap and wood, &c. Grafting is performed by making an operation upon the wood of the stock, to which is attached the cut of a twig from another tree, both wood and bark, with an indefivery regularly, and are easily pulled by boys and difference between his variety and that of this nite number of buds.† Though March and April thrown in heaps till carted off; by this method I country; or a further change has taken place are the usual months for grafting, it may be protracted till May, and even June, perhaps with better success than earlier; by keeping the grafts in a degree of moisture which will just prevent their withering. The stocks should not exceed the size of a large goose-quill, but if they are old, select limbs of the same size; if there be none, head down the stock and wait till they come; the grafts will be more neat and valuable for the delay. The twigs be dug around the heap, at a small distance from at to keep off the water—then lay the roots on will not graft together, perhaps the wild apple and ble, from a young healthy tree, and to be as near-

> knife, with sufficient strength to perform the ope-Cut the stock off even and smooth, split about half exactly the edges of the wood on the thick side. Then cover as much of the graft and stock as was wounded in the operation, with as much grafting wax as will exclude the air. There are other methods of grafting in the wood, but the method here laid down being the most simple and certain of success, I think it useless to describe any other. the size of a hazel nut being generally sufficient. But the season of grafting is somewhat short and And after the grafts have made some little precious, whilst that of budding is lasting and very certain. Moreover, many trees will bud perfectly well, which will not graft at all; as the mul-berry, &c. Budding or inoculation is the very simple art of ingrafting one tree on another; by making an incision through the bark only of the stock, sufficient to make bare a small surface of the wood; while a little strip of bark contain-ing a single bud of a size corresponding with the incision made on the stock, is fitted exactly and speedily on the spot of wood deprived of its original bark. Although midsummer is the usual time allotted for budding, it may be performed with success from the first of May, till the last of September, or even later. I think I have succeeded better in September than any month with such buds as had a sufficiency of sap to peal freely. And to insure success, I will here remark,

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* A vegetable hybrid or mule, is more expediti-

ously produced by grafting different genera than

by introducing to each other, the blooms of the dif-ferent sexes. It is a fact in vegetable, as well ani-

. See the spritings of Moses, Linneus, Darwin, 3c. 80

dener's Dictionary, &c. &c.

mal physiology, that all mules are not barren. Thus the heach grafted to the rose, though in appearance a complete peach tree, bears roses only ; nor can it be regrafted to either peach or rose. But the apple on the hawthorn is as capable of bearing

[†] There is considerable difficulty in uniting the freach to the rose; but when done, the growth of last November, the wounds have partially healiss as luxuriant and perhaps more hardy than from ed, and bid as fair to do well as spring grafts—grafting may be commenced as soon as the buds of the same of the begin to swell, in spring.

inch long, having the bud in the middle; now rebudded. All the writers I have read on budmethod of forcing I deem to be far more simple : (Castania Pumilo) but from a neglect of a timely so soon as I ascertain my buds will live, which may be known in about a week, if the stock be small I instantly head it down, with one stroke of my knife, immediately above the bud I wish to nourish. If the stock be large, I amputate the principal branches; the consequence is an immediate bursting of all the latent buds, together with the inoculated. As the ingrafted branches multiply, I diminish the number of the original ones, till nothing remains but the new tree; nor will it be bly well, and from the few trials I made with the ly applicable to the propagation of flowering shrubs, long, till "ingens exiit ad eælum ramis felicibus long, till "ingens exitt ad exlum ramis felicibus figs, I am induced to think there may be no diffias fruit trees, would add much to the flower gar erbos, Miraturque novas frondes, et non sua po- culty with that. I budded some mulberry buds on den. Perhaps there is no employ or amusement

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From this simple treatment, my buds will extend if inserted early, many feet, with numerous ripe fruit. branches the same summer, and be prepared to br pruning, and practise it accordingly. But the wisest man.

shoot of the preceding year's growth; but if de-whatever may be the principles of vegetable life, waxing had them destroyed by worms. It seems ferred to the time usually prescribed, (say mid-the buds of trees may be thus safely forced, and to be a prevalent opinion, that buds cannot be se-

fined with the string, and as much as squeezes out time and expense, have a profusion of them highding, state that the buds do not put out till the between the wrappings of the string, should be succeeding year; until Mr. Andrew Knight repressed down with the finger or thumb, so as effect-commenced the forcing of them by a strong ligature ually to exclude the air; which will make the ope-lilliberal in communicating the result of their enabove the inserted buds, with the intent to check ration more sure, and prevent the depredation of quiries to the public, to whom they owe a debt, for the flow of sap by them; but afterwards removes small worms, which are liable to infest such trees reading your paper, which can only be discharged the ligatures, lest they have too much sap. This under the inserted bark. This method of waxing appears to me like watering a plant till it has a should also be applied to the walnut and other ledge recollect, that it is a dark body indeed, which good start, and then withdrawing our care.— difficult trees. The pecan (Carya Olivæformis) is always imbibing light without reflecting any. After Mr. Knight has been at the trouble to did not appear to take so well as the walnut, but Nor can I dismiss this subject without inviting the remove his ligatures, he will find his initi- my trials were made rather late in the season. I ated buds again checked, if not starved by the succeeded very well in budding the chesnut (casta-older branches drawing the sap from them. My nia esculenta) to the dwarf chesnut or chinquepin. Surely to know something of grafting is more

summer) take the best grown shoot of the same if they are not at some time, or other forced in parated for any length of time, from the parent tree year (with good prominent buds,) something the way here recommended, they will either never without ceasing to vegetate. I kept some cuts of larger than the size recommended for grafting. Cut out a little billet of wood about an sooner they are thus pushed the better. inch long, having the bud in the middle; now having placed it on the stock intended to receive it, mark the bark thereof with the knife the ground that they will prove too tender to relays should, of course, be avoided. The art of budat each end; thus, I for the more precise fit-ting of the strip of bark to be introduced; then make an incision quite through the bark without materially injuring the wood. Thus I now raise buds of apricots, almonds, white walnuts, 8cc in vote to trees. The persimmon bears a fruit rematerially injuring the wood. Thus I now raise the bark with the thumb nail or point of the knife, and instantly apply the bark containing the bud, which may be conveniently separated from its wood by the thumb nail or point of the knife. Perhaps the operator will find it more convenient to cut out the billet opposite to the chosen bud. Thus the twig will now serve as a kind of handle to turn off the bud with more as a kind of handle to turn off the bud with more despatch and safety. But whatever method may which perhaps may defeat the operation and activates a lamonds, white walnuts, &c. in vote to trees. The persimmon bears a fruit reboth states many which had no put forth, were plete with sugar, which is never injured by frosts, completely destroyed, while those which had no put forth, were plete with sugar, which is never injured by frosts, almonds, white walnuts, &c. in vote to trees. The persimmon bears a fruit reboth states many which had no put forth, were plete with sugar, which is never injured by frosts, almonds, white walnuts, &c. in vote to trees. The persimmon bears a fruit reboth states many which had no put forth, were plete with sugar, which is never injured by frosts, almonds, white walnuts, &c. in vote to trees. The persimmon bears a fruit reboth states many which had no put forth, were plete with sugar, which is never injured by frosts, almonds, white walnuts, &c. in vote to trees. despatch and safety. But whatever method may which perhaps may defeat the operation and action of three or four inches in diameter) to keep pace be chosen for separating the bud, no time should count for failures, and for the general opinion that be lost after having it adjusted, tillit be close tied these trees will not succeed at all.* But to insure plums—remembering always to insert the buds on with a woollen string, sufficiently strong for success the operator must use the greatest dex- or grafts, as close as possible to the trunk, or a the purpose. Observing to wrap above and below terity; having cut through the bark of the stock large limb. Under these circumstances the wild the bud neatly, without compressing the bud itself. The strings should be smeared with grafting wax, which will make them better to tie, exclude the air, and remain sound for future operations. The strings should be smeared with grafting wax, which will make them better to tie, exclude the air, and remain sound for future operations. The same remarks will apply to the elegant parsley leaved hawthorn clude the air, and remain sound for future operations. tions. An evening or moist day should be prefer- while the bark is raised from the stock, with the ther advantage this stock (hawthorn) also has of red for this method of grafting also. One week is sufficient for the strings to remain, for if the buds have not effected their union in that time, they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will. If they do not appear withered they never will the never have not effected their union in that time, having the string in readiness, instantly appear and most of the other hawthorns, it is play the property of the play they appear with the apple and most of the other hawthorns, it is play they appear they appear with the apple and most of the other hawthorns, it is play they appear they appear with the apple and most of the other hawthorns, it is play they appear they appe at the time of removing the strings, or shortly well propagated in this way. When budding the hardy native stocks (instead of considering them thereafter, it may fairly be presumed they will hickorynut, persimmon, chesnut, &c. grafting wax a nuisance,) might, by selecting the hardiest and live; but if withered, the stocks may be forthwith should be applied to the bud before it is con-richest fruits for grafting, with a small portion of

> small worms, which are liable to infest such trees reading your paper, which can only be discharged with intellectual coin; and let the miser in knowattention of the ladies thereto; if the tree of knowworthy of their regard, than many of the transient amusements of fashion. Human fashion, like a Proteus, ever changing; what is taste to-day is ri-diculous to-morrow. But, the fashions of Nature are eternal as truth, and bestow blessings with an

> The rose will not only graft and bud well to its genus; but will take on those of a different one, by which the plain fruit tree is converted into an successfully than the mulberry: the walnut tolera- inimitable flowering shrub. This art being equalthe 11th of June, and by the 29th of August I better calculated to wean the mind from sorrow, measured one upwards of a foot in length, with than this truly innocent one; and while it affords a present enjoyment, awakens the hope of more

unsparing hand, on those who search them out!

attempt an eulogy on an art, which enables us to

Mr. Robert Lofton, living a few miles from in future. After what has been written, shall I produce a crop of fruit the ensuing year; nay, more Edgefield Court House, has ingrafted apple trees

* Rees' Encyclopedia says, the mulberry, fig,

and walnut, will only ingraft by inarching; and

Philip Miller, a very celebrated English garden-

er, says the apple will ingraft on none, but its

own stock: but these are the mistakes of great men. I don't believe there is any tree that will bud more

Let the theorising orchardist who is fearful of a summer pruning, (because his books nor father's been informed of another instance in the same dison stocks hardy and mature, capable of affording have not told him of it,) recollect what is the trict; and I have myself very luxuriant grafts as much fruit in two or three years as the seed consequence of breaking a riding switch, or half on the parsley leaved hawthorn, which produced the boughs of a tree being torn off by weight of truit, or other accident. Whether is death the result, or a sudden production of numerous thriving shoots, in some cases gay flowers? By the by, I think the growing season the proper time they controlled by the theories and conceits of graft. 228 flower buds.

In the spring of 1821, I transplanted some wild flum stocks, from 2 to 3 inches diameter, close pruving shoots, in some cases gay flowers? By the twee they controlled by the theories and conceits of I counted, in the fall of the same year, on a single graft. 228 flower buds. graft, 228 flower buds.

ny, from our present imperfect knowledge of grafting and the hardy hybrids producible thereby, but that trees, destined to eternal barrenness, may be burthened with the produce of the palm, the olive, or the bread fruit tree? We have seen the peach "blossom as the rose;" and with our present this, he very fairly offers to others an opportunity knowledge of the principles of ingrafting, it is practicable for every moderate farmer, by devoting to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to the exercise of the principles of to the exercise of this art, the time he is wont to their own neighbourhoods. sacrifice to inglorious sloth, or criminal amusements; to create a paradise of fruits and flowers, where thorns and briars now grow but to curse his land.

This communication has spun out to a much greater length than I intended, at the commencement; but in the progress I thought, as encyclopedias and dictionaries of arts and sciences, &c. were not accessible to all your readers, it might not be amiss to describe the processes at length. However, if you find fault of the length, you can prune the superfluous shoots, or make any dispo-

sition of it you think proper.

I will trespass no further on your patience, than to wish you all the success your zeal has merited. ABNER LANDRUM.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. Skinner,

Dear Sir,-I have observed in the American Farmer, Number forty-seven, an enquiry made by a Virginia farmer, for information as to the best means of preventing hogs from being in-

when they are infected.

The means I use is nothing more than a little tar and grease of any kind, sufficient to make the tar quite thin, then pour it over the hogs when fed, sufficiently, so as to have them well smeared with the tar; this may be repeated often in the sum-mer and fall, as I conceive it to be an excellent thing for the health of the hogs-or in good weather, you may give each hog a small table spoonful of sulphur in their food, or in damp weather, have them well sprinkled with strong wood ashes; either of these remedies will prevent or destroy the vermin.

Your's, very respectfully, JOSEPH W. BALLARD. Mount Pleasant, Isle of Wight County, Va. \\
March 11th, 1822.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1822.

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.

we have great respect, have expressed a desire among the cultivators of the soil. Various means to see the pages of this journal enriched by the have been adopted for the purpose, but all defecexcellent address of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. to the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia. In this grand points of cleanliness, economy and dispatch. desire we heartily concur, and propose to publish The subscriber flatters himself that he has remeit in an early number of this volume; we have died these defects by means of his newly invented the less occasion to regret the delay in its appear-machine for cleaning Clover Seed—for which he ance, since it has been given to the public through has obtained a Patent, and the practical operation the medium of several highly respectable news- of which he is desirous, as well for the prosperity papers. Mr. Biddle has broken new ground, of the Agricultural Interest, as for his own emolu-and illustrated new topicks, in a manner well cal-ment, of extending throughout the Union. He is culated to display the beauties, to assert the digaity, and to demonstrate the sober gains of Agribeen practised by means of imperfect inventions cultural pursuits—when prosecuted with enligh-of labor-saving machinery; and is willing, theretened industry.

CLOVER SEED MILL.

The attention of our readers, resident in clo-contract for such right. ver growing districts, who may be proprietors either of Water or Horse power Mills, is particu- as durable, When applied to the spindle of a

PRICES CURRENT, CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, superfine, \$6 to 6 1-8—Wharf flour \$6 per bbl.—Wheat, white, 133 to 135 cents—Red, 130 to 132—Corn, white, 70 to 71 —yellow, 64 to 65—Rye, 65—Barley, 60—Oats, 35 to 45—Beans, 130 cents per bushel, wholesale —Whiskey, 26 cts. per gall.—Grass Seeds, Clover, \$8—Timothy, \$5—Orchard, 3½—Herds, 3 per bushel, at retail.—Salt, coarse, 54 to 65 cents —Liverpool ground, 50—do. fine, 40 to 44 per bushel—Plaster of Paris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.—Mess Beef, \$11—do Pork, 13 —Herrings, 2½ to 2¾—Shad, 5½ to 6 per bbl.—Codfish, 3 to 3½ cts.—Hams, 11—Cheese, 11— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per doz.—Wool, 20 to 50—Cotton, Georgia Upland, 15 to 17 cents per lb.—Louisiana or Alabama 18 to 20—Feathers, 40 cts. per lb.—Tar, 175 cts.— Turpentine, 175 to 200—Rosin, 150 per bbl.—Spirits of Turpentine, 45 to 50 cents—Varnish, 30— Linseed Oil, 75 to 80 per gallon—Tobacco, Marybest means of preventing hogs from being in-land, fine yellow, none—cod do 16 to \$18—spang-fested with vermin, and how to destroy them led, 13 to 15—good red, 6 to 8—common, 3½ to 5 seconds, 11 to 4, per 100lbs.

THE LINNEAN GARDEN.

FLUSHING, Long Island,

WILLIAM PRINCE.

Proprietor, has recently enriched its collection by the acquisition of a very large number of NEW FRUITS, as well as ORNAMENTAL TREES and PLANTS, from the Royal Gardens at Paris, and from the most celebrated collections in Holland, Germany and England.

To Catalogues, with all the recent additions, may be obtained, gratis, of the subscriber, who is agent for receiving orders for the proprietor.

CHARLES R. PEARCE. 68, Bowly's wharf.

March 21.

CLOVER SEED MILL.

MR. BIDDLE'S ADDRESS.

A cheap, expeditious and effectual mode of cleaning Clover Seed, has long been a desideratum well aware of the many impositions which have of labor-saving machinery; and is willing, there-fore, that the utility of his machine shall be fairly tested by all who may feel disposed to purchase the right of using it, before the completion of any

This machine is very simple and cheap, as well

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the utility and importance of such a machine, to the Agricultural Interest. Every farmer can appreciate, at once, the advantage to be derived from it, in preparing his seed for his own use, as well as for market.

Any person who may wish to purchase a town, county or state right, in said invention, will please address the subscriber, at Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. before the first of June next, as between that period and the first of September, he will be absent. His terms will be moderate, but ready pay will be expected. He will furnish every necessary information by letter, or attend himself, if required, as he calculates to devote his whole time to the business.

JOHN BOLTON.

Warren, Herkimer Co. N. Y. March 20, 1822.

SEED STORE.

Roger's Alley, one door West of the Post Office.

WILLIAM F. REDDING, agent for STEPHEN Munson, of New Lebanon, New York, respectfully informs the public, that he has just received for sale, a very valuable assortment of KITCHEN GARDEN and other SEEDS, neatly put up in convenient parcels, with the retail prices annexed, among which are the following:

[The seed mentioned below, were selected on the spot where they grew last summer, by Mr. SKINNER, Editor of this paper; for the particular benefit of his subscribers; he authorises me to say, that they may be relied upon, as being

sound and genuine of their kind.]

White Onion Yellow do Red do Blood Beet Scarcity do Turnip do Flat Turnip Carrot Parsnip Early Cucumber Cucumber Long Cucumber Scarlet Raddish Salmon do Yellow Swedish Turnip French Early Curled Lettuce Ice Lettuce Head do Early Cabbage Drumhead Winter Cabbage Savory Cabbage

Early frame Pease Early Hotspur do Large Sugar do Early China Beans Early Cranberry Beans Large Lima Beans Small Lima Beans Early Whites Sage Summer Savory Burnet Red Pepper Asparagus White Celery Water Melons Muskmelon Winter Crookneck Squash Summer Scallop Squash Pepper Grass Parsely Saffron Rue &c. &c. &c.

Red do Orders from any part of the country, addressed to WM. F. REDDING, office of the American Farmer, will meet with prompt attention.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and dispatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

AGRICULTURE.

The Cottager's Manual,

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES THROUGHOUT EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

To the president, vice presidents, the treasurer,

JANUARY.

and the Bees will forsake the hive.

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Bindended by the respiration of the foul air generated during the proper management of Bees, that I am not celerate the swarms, by exhilarating the Queen to the winter, than from any other cause, although it so much surprised at the smallness of the success begin the laying of her eggs at an earlier period which the cottagers have in this, to them, most than she otherwise would have done. some and infected food.

rustling noise be heard amongst them, and a sud-skill which they do possess, appears to have been no food should be administered to Bees without a den jerking of the wings, as if attempting to fly, inherited from their grandmothers and greatit may be concluded that the community are in grandmothers, who wisely concluded, that if they good health. The odour which issues from the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged, * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged, * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged, * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged, * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden—they had nothing little enlarged. * and in the middle of the day, when the placed their hives in a garden. hive immediately on raising it, is also a criterion more to do than to watch their swarms, and then by which to judge of the health of the Bees. It is, to suffocate them—and should any disaster befall drawn up; for as the Bees, supposing them to be however, difficult to describe the distinctive qualitheir hives—their want of management and skill in a healthy state, will now take their periodical ties of this odour, and the only sure method for was the last thing which entered into their heads; flight, a contracted entrance is highly prejudicial to the contract of the cont the inexperienced apiarian is to draw the compatheir son or daughter had seen a witch riding to them. It is certain that many hives are annurison between the odour of a diseased hive, and through the air on a broomstick, and the Bees ally lost, from a total negligence or inattention to that of a sound one. That of a diseased hive par- had certainly been killed by the indignant hecate. enlarging or diminishing the entrance of the hive, takes strongly of the smell of putrified objects, but not of an animal nature,—that of a sound hive the Huish Hive: the infected combs may be ex- Indeed most people are not aware of, or are actuof the Bees, is to catch two or three and to kill ones replaced in their original position. them; if the substance in the stomach of the Bee be of a yellowish color, divested of a fætid smell, but partaking of that of honey, the Bee may be con-

panied with a putrid smell—the Bee is evident! in a diseased state. If, further, some blackish spots, resembling small linseed, be perceptible on the stool, in a state of desiccation, it may then be considered as certain that the Bees are in an unwholesome state. No time should then be lost in administering to them some food, in which an exand members of the British Apiarian Society, tra quantity of salt has been mixed, with a glass who, by their laudable endeavors, have encoura- of port wine; but should that not be within the ged the culture of the Bee, amongst the cotta-reach of the cottager, some diluted brandy will be gers, this manual is dedicated, with feelings of equally efficacious, and a little salt may be sprink-the most profound respect, by their secretary. equally efficacious, and a little salt may be sprink-led amongst the Bees. This malady of the Bees arises frequently from the honey being deposited The Bees will be found more or less active this occasions that disagreement in the digestive orsome and infected food.

The state of health of the Bees can in some degreat that they have any success at all.—They gree be ascertained by the symptoms of anger cannot be supposed to possess an intuitive know-

resembles the smell of heated wax, partaking, at amined and extracted; every part of the hive ally ignorant of the advantages resulting from a the same time, of the fragrance of honey. But one may be most minutely inspected—every comb may due attention to this apparently trifling point of of the surest criteria to discover the healthy state be taken out, the old ones rejected, and the sound apiarian science; but I am certain, that a person

> * I should wish to see established in this country. the Bee Gardens similar to those in the Austrian

skilful Apiarian, and which are open to all classes of people, but particularly the peasants. Par-* I wish it to be established as a principle, that ficular days are aprointed on which a person lec-

health,-but if the substance be blackish, accom-Delay not every morning to brush off the snow rom the hives, which may have fallen during the ight. Cottagers in general entertain the idea that snow keeps their hives warm ;-supposing this to be the case, it would be no benefit to them, but he injury sustained by a hive, from the snow nelting on it, is irreparable.

FEBRUARY.

This may be called the first month in the year, n which the labor of the Bee commences. The crocus, the furze, and the sallow are in bloom, and tempt the Bee on the first indication of genial weather, to resume its labors. It must, however, be taken into consideration, that the flowers which in old and infected combs, which, turning acid, are now in bloom, yield little or no honey; the Bees are, in a certain degree, roused from the month, according to the openness of the season. gans, which ends at last in the dysentery. Anotorpor of the winter, and the consumption of the Should the Bees be seen on a fine day flying abroad ther cause is the old and musty bee-bread which food in the hive becomes considerable. In the in great numbers, and making a humming noise, is the usual concomitant of old combs. Nature common hive it is only a very skilful person, who you may rest assured that your hives are in good has indeed wisely taught the Bee to provide against can ascertain the actual existence, or the quantity health, and the less they are molested the better the bad effects of putrid bee-bread, by the part-At all events, should any accident occur which ren-cular art which the Bee displays in filling a cell idea may indeed be formed by the weight, but in ders it necessary to inspect the inside of the hive; only half full of bee-bread, and the other half with an old hive, it is in general a very fallacious cribe sure and choose a fine dry day for the purpose, honey—thus in some degree providing against an terion, on account of the superfluity of bee-bread, for humidity destroys more hives than cold.* admission of air to the bee-bread, but the honey it- which is universally found in hives of two or three Be particular in brushing off the snow from the self becomes in time contaminated with the dele-years' standing. Thus many persons are deceived hives-never allow it to dissolve upon them-for it terious nature of the bee-bread long kept in the into a false security, in regard to the internal state will penetrate to the interior and spoil the combs, cells, and unless due vigilance be used on the part of their hives, and ruin is then the consequence. of the apiarian, the destruction of his hives will be On the other hand, in the Huish Hive, an almost An opportunity must be taken of a fine day to the result. It is very difficult to prescribe any exact estimate may be formed of the quantity of inspect the hives, and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the honey, by inspecting it at the top; and if a number of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and in those cases where the method by which the combs can be renewed in the large of the prescribe and the prescribe a Bees are in the common hive, it should be turned common hive, and by which it would be divested ber of cells are seen sealed up, it may be safely up and the stool well cleaned. A renovation of air of the infectious bee-bread; how is a person, not determined that the Bees are not in actual want in the interior of the hive, will be of great beneover skilled in the operative departments of the of food; let we have every stool and the operative departments of the operative departments of the operative departments. fit to the Bees, for as there are no evaporators in science, and perhaps not skilled at all, to penetrate one to take the advantage of a fine day, and adthe common hive as there are in the Huish Hive, to the top of a common hive, to divest it of a piece minister a plate full of syrup to every hive. Be the foul air which has been gathering during the of infected comb?—how is he to ascertain in what not deterred by the ridiculous idea, that feeding winter, has not been able to find a vent, and beparticular part of the hive the infected combs accomes at last highly prejudicial to the Bees; were tually exist. And perhaps, after having cut out one contrary to be the case, and if a little port wine the hives to remain an hour turned up, and the comb, he may find himself in the situation of the be incorporated with the food at the commence-Bees wholly exposed, it would rather be an addentist who, through ignorance, has extracted the ment of the season, the dysentery may be preventvantage than an injury. I am inclined to believe sound tooth for the unsound one.—Thus the comthat the dysentery amongst Bees is caused more mon hive presents those insuperable difficulties to partial feeding of the Bees in this month will ac-

The stools must this month be cleaned from all the dirt which may have accumulated, and the bottom sprinkled with salt. A hive may be kept which they display on lifting up the hive. If a ledge of the niceties of the science,* and all the in good health by a liberal distribution of salt, and

the sun shines bright, both the tin sliders may be has only to attend minutely to the state of two hives, one of which has been managed with a due regard to the entrance, and the other with a t tal neglect of it, to be thoroughly convinced of the sidered, as far as the dysentery goes, to be in good Empire, which are under the management of a justness of the advice which is now given. In the

no cold of this climate can be prejudicial to Bees, tures on the management of Bees, and thus a sem-Indeed I rather consider it to be beneficial to them. inary is formed in which the cottager is taught the ling advantage in a climate, the summer of which management of Lees, as a Scot in England, in the management of a garden.

^{*} I wish it to be distinctly understood, that in speaking of contracting or enlarging the entrance to the hive, I suppose that the proprietor has in use The greater the cold—the greater the torpor of the minutize of the science, and all the most difficult the tin entrances which are attached to my hives, but Bees—and the greater the torpor, the less the con-branches of the art. An Austrian in Germany is in those cases where the tin entrances which are not sumption of honey by the Bees, and this is no trif-thus as proverbially noted for his excellence in the used, the hole made by the mortar or clay forming the substitute, must be increased or diminished according to the circumstances of the case.

fickle climate of England, the temperature of the day in the month of February, may be warm and care must be taken this month to avoid all robbegenial, and the following morning may see the ry from stranger Bees. At this season the best earth covered with snow; in this case, the skilful period for feeding is the evening, and on the folbee-master will lose no time in confining his Bees lowing morning to take away the surplus food, and without timbered land convenient, to this farm, altogether, by letting down both the perforated restore it again in the evening. The sense of which has reduced me to the necessity of purchassliders—but how is this to be effected with mortar smell is so acute in the Bee, that it immediately long where I can get timber more conveniently, and or clay? The entrance must be either complete- scents the food which may be placed in a hive, called my attention particularly to my fences. A ly closed, which is highly detrimental to the Bees, and an attack upon it is generally the conseor so much of the entrance must be left open as quence. to permit the egress of the Bees, in which case the death of hundreds will be the consequence.

water be placed in the vicinity of the hives. It the prudence and skill of the proprietor must be will, however, sometimes happen, that the water put to the test, according as the circumstances have become so completely reconciled with my placed on the preceding night, will be found, at arise. this season of the year, frozen in the morning; this

MARCH.

The beginning of this month is the proper time for extracting from the Huish Hive, any infected combs which may be perceptible in it; the method of which is so fully and minutely detailed in the " Instructions for the Use and Management of the Huish Hive," that a description of it here, would eggs, some judgment is necessary in regard to flight into the fields. those combs, in which she may have deposited the few eggs of the season—the Queen does not run from comb to comb to deposit her eggs, but hav-ing commenced the laying in one comb, she proceeds from cell to cell, until every one contains an egg-and she generally begins in the middle of a comb: In taking out a comb, therefore, particular attention must be paid to discover if any eggs have been deposited in the cells, and if any be found, the comb should be returned, and not meddled with again until the close of the season, when

it should be taken away altogether.

Some hives may be found this month in a very to vigilance and activity. The Bees will dwin-dle away by degrees, until the hive becomes whol-ly abandoned. This is an infallible sign of the affording equal light. barrenness of the Queen, or that the hive is wholly divested of any fecundated eggs of the preceding season—in this case, the proprietor should immediately proceed to join the Bees to the weakest stock hive in the apiary. If the Bees be in a Huish Hive, the operation is very simple. Take off the which was applied, might be more easily put on by the to which the Bees are to be joined, and place the other hive on the bars; then procure some dry leaves or tobacco, and give the Bees of both hives a slight fumigation—plaster the uppermost hive a slight fumigation—plaster the uppermost hive except through the entrance of the lower hive.

The size of the candles were about six to the informed, for twelve dollars and fifty cents per thousand—they are "bulky," and stow badly, consequently a vessel will carry but few, and the straw, and made round, so that the coat of cotton, which was applied, might be more easily put on by rolling the stick upon a card which contained the cotton, which had been previously well carded. The stick was then rolled upon a table, to cause the cotton to adhere closely, and then was about a slight fumigation—plaster the uppermost hive must be somewhat longer than the mould, as the stock provided to keep them from the bars; then procure some dry leaves or tobacco, and give the Bees of both hives a slight fumigation—plaster the uppermost hive must be somewhat longer than the mould, as the stakes should be set about two feet in the ground, and place to twenty-five dollars. They are light and they are "bulky," and stow badly, consequently a vessel will carry but few, and the freight is high. The price of such rails here, a distance only of about twenty miles, is from eight them. They are light and to the upright stakes, pinned at the top,* and the part of the procure of the stakes should be set about two feet in the upright stakes, pinned at the top,* and the part of the procure of the stakes should be stakes shou barrenness of the Queen, or that the hive is wholdays the massacre of one of the Queen Bees will Agreeably to the foregoing experiment, a pound rot off, which I am informed will be in about five have taken place, and the united assembly will of candles will last forty-two hours, when they were a conformal will be in about five then begin to work as one formily. Should be a conformal will be in about five the property of the pro have taken place, and the united assembly will of candles will last forty-two hours, when they then begin to work as one family. Should the Bees would only last thirty, made after the usual way be in a common hive, the operation is more difficult, and is attended with those obstructions which cult, and is attended with those obstructions which deter many persons from attempting it. The top of the hive to which the Bees are to be joined must be cut off, and the combs laid bare; this, however, it be so easily affected by the air. be cut off, and the combs laid bare; this, however, it be so easily affected by the air.
is no easy task, as the combs are all attached to If you think proper to give the above to the must then be placed upon it, and plastered round from the use of wooden wicks, generally. the bottom—the same system of fumigation must be adopted as with the Huish Hive—and the benefit of the union will soon be perceptible, from the 1st vol. of the Domestic Encyclopædia, called ten fect, but are about ten and an half—the smallest are selected and put at the bottom, others.

W. B. increased activity of the Bees:

In the feeding of the weaker hives, particular

This month the tin sliders may be drawn away from the entrance, and the Bees may have the centinel to an army, in an enemy's country. Should the situation of the apiary not offer the advantage of its full extent, providing about ten thousand ten feet juniper indispensable requisite of water, the bee-mastime against those casualties, from which the apiarity of the bives are that troughs of any is never exempt, but in the regulation of which, a thorough examination and repair, in which is a thorough examination and repair, in which is Should the situation of the apiary not offer the advantage of its full extent; providing at the same

This is a good month for the purchase of stock water should be immediately removed, as melted hives—as they have weathered all the casualties former owner of this farm was induced, about ice is highly injurious to the Bees.

of the winter, and little fear need now be enter-twenty-five or six years since, to try the "post and" tained of famine.

The warmer the hives are now kept, the better, as it accelerates the hatching of the eggs, and promotes the prolific nature of the Queen. Some young Bees may now be perceived in the hives, and they are told by being of a greyish color, and are seen running about in front of the hive-the be considered superfluous. Some Queens, how-old Bees will be seen cleaning them with their ever, being more early than others in laying their proboscis, and in a few minutes they will take their proboscis, and in a few minutes they will take their

(To be continued.)

FROM A SUBSCRIBER AND CORRESPONDENT. Loudoun County, Va.

To the Editor.

the result of an experiment, made in the use of pense of annual repairs, the saving of timber, more Candles: one of which was made with a wooden valuable for other purposes, and now in some parts wick, the other in the usual way, with cotton. The of our country becoming very scarce, the saving candles were made at the same time, moulded in of labor, which can, in other ways, be advantageweak and languid state, which no food can exhila-rate, nor the utmost art of the proprietor excite set on fire at the same moment, and placed upon these fences can be removed, &c. &c. Further The Bees will dwin- the same table. That which was made with a comment is deemed altogether unnecessary.

the upper bands of the hive, and this separation public, through your widely circulated and very occasions, not only a fraction of the combs, but all the hive with filth and dirt—the weak hive am, of the great advantage which will be derived

March 1, 1822.

ON THE USE OF JUNIPER RAILS. STEVENSON'S POINT, Perquimans County, V. C. March 7th, 1822.

Dear Sir-It is my misfortune, perhaps, to be good fence or hedge I look upon as important, comparatively speaking, to an agriculturist, as a strongly walled city to the besieged, or a faithful

This winter I have met with an opportunity of purchasing about ten thousand ten feet juniper purchase of rails, that, for the future, I now think, I shall purchase none but of that description. The twenty-five or six years since, to try the "post and railed" fence, with double ditches, and for that purpose procured a quantity of juniper rails. The fence upon that plan, not answering his expectations, as I am informed, inasmuch as the hogs broke through or undermined it, he pulled it down, and used the rails in the ordinary way. Now, sir, to my surprise, at this time, after a use of twentyfive years, at least twenty of which, this farm has been rented or leased out, I find these rails nearly as sound and firm as they must have been the day they were put in use! Many have the bark on them, apparently as fresh as ever, and but few in a state of decay! And to this, sir, permit me to add, that I am informed, there are rails of this description, in an adjoining county to this, which have been in use for sixty years, and are yet faithful, though venerable, centinels! The intelligent farmer will, at once, perceive the many advantages. SIR-I have taken the liberty of enclosing you derived from a fence of this kind : there is the ex-

Ten feet juniper rails are purchased in the county of Tyrell, delivered on the water, as I am The size of the candles were about six to the informed, for twelve dollars and fifty cents per

I am, sir, your constant reader, and

very humble servant, JON'A. H. JACOCKS.

* My fence, upon this plan, stood the late September storm, and was the only fence on the plan-The idea is not original with me, but derived tation that was not taid prostrate. The rails are wise pigs might find their way through.

ISTATISTICAL VIEW of the Commerce of the United States, exhibiting the value of articles of every description of Imports from, and the value of articles of every description of Exports to, each foreign country; also the Tonnage of American and foreign vessels arriving from, and departing to, each country, for the year ending 30th September, 1821.

Total	Russia Prussia Swedish West Indies Denmark and Norway Danish West Indies Holland Dutch West Indies and American colonics Do. East Indies England, Man, and Berwick Scotland Ireland Ireland Gibraltar British African ports Newfoundland and British fisheries British East Indies Do. West Indies The Hanse towns and ports of Germany French European ports on the Atlantic Do. do. Mediterranean The Hanse towns and American colonies Do. East Indies Bourbon and Mauritius French European ports on the Atlantic Do. Go. Mediterranean The Hanse towns and American colonies The Hanse towns and American colonies Do. East Indies Bourbon and Mauritius Treneriffe and the other Canaries Bourbon and Philippine islands Cuba Other Spanish West Indies Spanish South American colonies Floridas Fl		
00 LOS 173 EVICES 300 00 FC 324 CS 324 CS 329 LOS 327	sels. 1,852,199 6.58,335 601,706 16,156 11,958,738 11,788,754 865,173 865,173 865,173 1,530,799 646,393 4,079,330 4,343,311 900,611 174,866 210,675 242,075 242,075 250,888 114,865 114,865 114,865 210,675 280,377 5,661,977 5,661,977 620,888 114,865 114,865 210,677 280,3	In American ves-	VALU
-	sels. 1,399 101,418 8,410 24,836 150,199 27,193 1,489,049 354,919 152,398 201,699 280,951 31,214 31,214 924,226,296 414,587 61,712 7 14,870 5,716 97 14,870 14,415 11,968	In for-	VALUE OF IMPORTS.
	1,852,199 7,59,753 611,166 16,156 1,983,574 1,938,953 860,950 134,369 23,180,862 1,220,192 686,154 1,234,263 6,581 1,530,799 9927,346 490,704 990,165 4,493,917 496,023 900,619 10,022 2,246,357 2,246,316 1,114,117 3,56,116 1,114,117 3,5	Total.	RTS.
-	See 21. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	In American ves-	VALUE OF
	1s. sels. 1s. sels. 1s. sels. 27,939	In for-	DOMESTIC
	127,939 154,213 507,077 165,568 1,316,296 1,954,513 533,259 16,339,100 16,339,100 16,339,100 260,335 264,632 2,009,336 12,113 1,535,506 5,098,843 69,855 74,828 1,359 300,248 19,500 1,740,383 5,098,176 147,726 147,726 147,726 195,950,055 175,217 508,176 195,348 9,959 30,248 9,959 30,248 9,959 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 1,359 30,248 3	Total.	EXPORTS.
	500,955 16,526 47,344 360,593 1,706,593 1,706,593 1,581,803 2,056,408 850 513,635 5,013 4,478 1,934,190 1,934,190 1,934,290 1,934,290 1,784 22,556 529,579 11,158 528,055 66 26,673 27 11,158 48,637 29,564 528,055 66 26,673 71,180,797 71,180,797 71,180,797 71,180,797 91 10,782 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,784 11,785 11,180,797 11,180,797 11,180,797	In American ves-	VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS, VALUE OF FOREIGN EXPORTS
	sels. 46,442 5,805 5,805 69,186 69,186 11,923 1	In for-	FOREIGN
-	500,955 62,968 53,149 360,535 485,483 1,739,692 1,581,893 2,125,636 5,013 4,478 1,581,636 5,013 4,478 1,934,199 10,851 49,808 1,784 22,556 530,218 1,89,900 10,851 10,853 1,590,633 1,590,633 1,590,633 1,590,663 1,590,693 1,590,	Total.	EXPORTS.
	produce exported. 628,894 - 217,181 560,226 683,043 1,801,779 3,694,303 1,419,131 893,646 1,469,746 1,469,746 1,469,746 1,473 1,470 2,132,544 5,472,543 80,706 25,140 113,454 5,472,660 25,140 113,263 147,793 208,821 1,037,733	20 9 P	
		Enter- ed into	AM. TONNAGE. FOR'N. TON.
	the U.the U, the U, the U. States, S. S. S. States, S.	De- parting to	NAGE.
-		-	FOR'N.
	the U S. 1,063 1,063 828 1,063 6,220 6,220 2,201 2,201 2,201 3,6392 3,6392 3,652 3,652 3,652 3,652 3,652	De- part- ing	TON.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. March 9th, 1822.

mediately began giving them as much as they would eat, carefully noting the quantity of food at two-thirds the expense.

The same quantity of pork may be easily raised in my mind, but dormant there, in consequence of pursuits which gave me full employment and reconsumed, and their monthly gain. They were

kept together-and, Jan. 9, Feb. 9, Mar. 9, Apr. 9, May 9, June 9, July 9, Aug. 9, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, The vegetables h water ad weight of weight of the Sow, 1819, les were boiled and the meal being coarsely ground in added as was necessary to make the mass cool and palatable, of the Barrow, October 9th, 1819, at the moment of slaughtering Dead weight, when neatly dressed, ditto ditto 151 170 202 203 231 256 274 291 35 19 25 25 16 30 do. do. do. do. Dead weight, slaughtering, in a domestic mill, 39. 26. 22. was 337 . 12 quarts scarcity a Same food.
Same food. 361 Was qts. summer squash & 2 m qts. ditto and 4 of meal. qts. winter squash and 4 d qts. carrots and Same food. qts. potatoes Ibs 1bs s boiled with them, and 2 & 2 qts. mea 23 of meal. of meal and 4 do. Difference between living and dead weight of

the two, ninety-eight pounds, or about one seventh. The months of July and August were extremely hot, and I had no cool pen unoccupied, to put these animals in, which I believe was the reason of their caining so little in weight. The barrow particu-larly seemed to suffer from the heat, and somewhat to lose his appetite. They were always full fed, and always fat enough for the butcher.

Expense of	f food, &	Tc.			
2 Pigs cost, at 3 month	sold,		. 8	8	
21 bushels corn,	at 60	cts.		12	60
951 do. vegetables,	25			23	87

I sold this pork, 600 lbs. at 10 cts.

Dear Sir—Being desirous of determining the exact quantity of food necessary to keep a pig in a nure more than pays that expense. At the present that the price of pork, 7 cents, there would be a small than the deepest ploughing, so as to keep the veget of feeding him, I selected two that had been wean-loss, if fed thus extravagantly; which, however, getable mould still above. ed three months, and having weighed them, im- is unnecessary, and only tried as an experiment.

> a mode of preserving vegetables during the win-culture, until the end of the 6th month of last ter—as I have, in the course of ten or twelve years year, when I wrote to Gideon Davis, of Georgepast, laid up and kept perfectly well, between town, a letter of which the following is an exthirty and forty thousand bushels of carrots, man-tract:—" I think there is still wanting in good gel wurtzel, ruta baga, &c. without putting them husbandry, an instrument such as I have not yet in cellars; I am able to describe a method which seen in use. My idea is as follows:—in breaking all may practise, under an assurance of perfect up ground which has been long neglected, I would

> a trench is dug, about six or eight inches deep, the bottom of the same furrow (without bringing four feet wide, and ten or twelve feet long: into it up) six or eight inches deeper, the next furrow this they are carefully piled about 18 inches high, of the breaking-up plough to be turned over on and then gradually drawn up, so as to form a sloping roof, having the highest point about three feet low and so on through the field. I would have the from the bottom. Upon them a covering of straw first plough to make a deep furrow, notwithabout three inches thick, is laid, and as much earth standing I would stir the ground still deeper. I thrown on, as will keep the straw from blowing am bent on making this experiment, at least—and away. As the season advances we add more earth, I wish thou wouldst turn thy thoughts toward so as finally to leave it fourteen or fifteen inches such a culture and such an instrument. thick. Such a trench will hold one hundred bushels, which is the quantity I always put in, as they can just put into my hands, with permission to use at soon be removed into the barn for use, in winter; my discretion, the following copy of a paper which and, by always having the pits of equal size, I am he drew up sometime last autumn, and sent, adenabled, from time to time, to ascertain the exact dressed to the editor of the American Farmer, to amount of vegetables I have on hand, by merely be published anonymously. It must have miscounting the heaps I yesterday opened one of carried, as it has not appeared in print. I have swedish turnips; they were perfectly dry, as yellow as gold, and not a decayed one in the pit. the real name of the author. They keep through April, in this manner. It may be necessary to say, I always chuse a spot, which " be necessary to say, I always chuse a spot, which ploughs particularly, have lately been much has a small descent; that the rains may not settle in the bottom of the trench, and that I particular ed by almost all good farmers. We however, ly avoid covering too deep at first. By not attend- " lack one implement from the operation of which ing to the latter directions, I have known large pits of vegetables entirely rotten, within a month of putting them up.

> I am now daily using cabbages, for my stock, in fine order, preserved according to Cobbet's plan, by placing the heads downward upon straw, and scattering among the stumps leaves and coarse meadow hay. This is the easiest and best mode "where nature has placed it, and where it ought have ever known of keeping them for winter or

With great respect, and every good wish for the continuance and success of your labors as editor of a useful and interesting Journal,

I am, dear sir, Your obedient servant, A MASSACHUSETTS FARMER.

P. S. I ought to have stated that when putting up ruta baga, the root with the earth adhering "formance of what I know to be right-I have to them ought to be carefully trimmed off, otherwise so much dirt will cause a fermentation and growth in the heap, and be likely to spoil a great "thing adapted to the purpose, yet I think it of part of the vegetables.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Remarks on the great importance of DEEP TILTH; and our want of a suitable instru-ment to accomplish it without burying the SOIL.

SANDY SPRING, Md. 3d Mo. 13th, 1822. which he thinks would be an improvement of "have thought of three coulters, or the same general practice, and its use a public benefit, to "number of the tines of Beatson's scarifier place I "number of the tines of Beatson's Legent to be the same of the time of time of the time of Dolls. 44 47

Dolls. 60

Dolls. 60

Difference 15 53

Difference 15 53

Dolls. 44 47

Dolls. 44 47

Dolls. 44 47

Dolls. 60

Difference 15 53

Leaving a profit, when thus highly and expen- as well as in my own, as far as I know, indepensively fed, of nearly eight dollars per head. I pently of each other. I know not with whom it

The idea of such an operation has been for years two-thirds the expense.

pursuits which gave me full employment and reSome time since you desired to be informed of strained me from the immediate practice of agrihave an instrument somewhat like a coulter, to In the autumn, when gathering my vegetables, follow the first plough, and to stir the ground in

"Our agricultural implements generally, and " it is believed we should derive many important advantages. I mean a proper instrument to follow the plough in all its rounds, and to open the bottom of the furrow, so that we may stir the earth and render it pervious to a greater depth " to be for obvious reasons. The utility of suc 1 "an operation will be readily seen by all who know the greatlength of roots which are thrown "out by most vegetables, wherever they find sufficient depth of loose earth. I have for years had thoughts of putting in practice some-" thing of the kind, but not knowing exactly what would best perform the desired operation, ad-"ded to a disposition too apt to delay the per-"neglected it: Although it may appear at first view to be no difficult thing to construct some consequence enough to claim the attention of the " Maryland Agricultural Society, and worthy of a " handsome premium, for the one that will, with "a given power, break the whole width of the "furrow to the greatest depth. Should it not be " deemed worthy of consideration to the society, I "hope some of our ingenious and public spirited When an individual in a community conceives "confer a benefit on the cultivators of the soil. I an idea or possesses a knowledge of any operation "have thought of three coulters, or the same "have thought of three coulters, or the same " in a triangular position, but this I leave to betand in a few days I expect to have a similar one. productive until loosened to a considerable depth. We propose to communicate, hereafter, the re-

The benefit we may reasonably expect from a inferences, I think, are obvious. more extensive range for the roots of the plants we cultivate, is considerable, yet it is not the only one. A much greater quantity of water will be imbibed and retained to mitigate the severe effects of a following dry season, and the most fer-tile part of the soil (that on the surface) will retile part of the soil (that on the surface) will remain in its proper place instead of being carried nion given by Dr. Cooper on the woad vat. It is clay—a quantity of rain often falls sufficient to ginal notes during the first day's perusal, of thirty-render this soil nearly fluid, the water cannot sud- two practical and scientific errors. denly penetrate into the solid pan below, but car- Dying is an art purely chemical, in which the play lie quietly as in a sponge.

I will state a fact which came under my observa- titioner alone who can be expected to explain the than those of any other county in England .tion last summer-it was calculated to speak to principles of his art. Bancroft made a number of Some particular places in France are also celean attentive mind an impressive language, more experiments on minuter quantities, and drew ge-powerful than volumes of mere theory. In the neral conclusions from them; but when he made spring of last year, near James River, a canal was a trial on a large scale at Goodwin's dye-house, made, passing through a piece of ground which he found that his favorite hypothesis was altogehad been formerly in cultivation; but, for some ther erroneous. years past, had remained in the state, in which it was when the canal was commenced, turned out, are from old French authors, now become obsoneglected and unproductive. The direction of lete, and are much too complicated and expen- counts I have read from French authors on dying

line DE, the towing path 10 feet wide; the line the sulphureous acid." FG, the bottom of the canal 28 feet wide. The depth of the made bank is five or six feet. Al- will a dyer who understands his business, underthough this canal was made in the spring, it re-take to color such goods at his own risk. mained clear of water until autumn. During the was remarkably dry. Now the precious fact, to green color of the liquor in the blue vat. which I have alluded, is, the little vegetation that destitute of vegetation, during the whole sumplants, such as are commonly seen in the richest Now, so far from this being a state of perfect de-that portion of the lime, which remains after the soils—Stramonium or Jamestown-weed, Poke, oxydizement, it is removed many shades from excess of acid has been neutralized, will decom-Lambsquarter, &c. these flourished during the even the minimum of oxydation. whole of the dry season, and did not seem to be

of a machine of three coulters, to loosen the dried brick; the earth in the made bank remain- of woollen. The alum should be first dissolved, ground in the bottom of the furrow, and, I believe, ed always friable, and some moisture was always thinks well of the operation. Roger Brooke is visible a small distance beneath the surface. The for an effervescence takes place, which may throw now using a machine consisting of two coulters, earth of which this bank was composed, was not the liquor out of the boiler."

ISAAC BRIGGS.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

Woollen Manufacture.

away by what is called washing, which is more my intention to point out other errors in his work or hard water. Exhausting to the soil than any crop whatever on dying, not with a view of injuring that work in can be, and for which there is no preventive so public estimation, for I consider it the best of its effectual as loosening the earth to a sufficient kind; but to show those who may consult it for depth. This will be quite obvious if we consider practical purposes, that it contains many receipts the mode of cultivation, too common, which leaves and opinions very injurious to their interest, and a super stratum from three to six inches deep of to the rising manufactories of the country. I purloose soil, lying on a compact, impervious bed of chased the work in the year 1817, and made mar-

ries off the best of the surface. If the earth were of affinities are often very complicated. If cheloosened to the depth of about fifteen inches, few mists would become dyers, or dyers chemists a rains would be so copious as not to be imbibed and great deal of light might be thrown on this mysterious business; but in the arts, the general rea-In concluding this little sketch on deep stirring, soner is a novice, and it is the experienced prac-

Many of the receipts collected by Dr. Cooper, the canal is east and west, along a hill side facing sive, for the trade of the present day. There is a similar effervescence takes place, where they are celebrated for the same colors. I have ascross-section, giving a view of the declivity of the those receipts will not resemble. The most prominent errors, as might be expected, are those receipts will produce the same colors. which the doctor has marked as his own.

Having made these general remarks, I shall my observations refer only to the coloring of wool- used at places distant from each other.

P. 30. "The brightness of the color is also im-

proved by sulphuring."
P. 32. "If the wool be intended for any fine and The line ABC represents the natural surface bright colors, it will be better for being either of the ground in a direction across the canal; the sulphured, or exposed for a day to the action of

Woollen cloth that has been sulphured, which figure BFGC represents a section of the excava- is seldom done, excepting for uniform white, will tion; and ADEB, a section of the bank. DH, the never take any other color well afterwards; nor

P. 60. "The more perfectly the indigo is despring abundance of rain fell, but the summer oxyded the better; this is known by the uniform

When indigo is perfectly de-oxydized, it will had appeared on the unbroken surface above C become white, and no art can make it re-absorb from the most cursory view of the subject. When and below A was nearly destroyed by the ex-tremely dry season—the slope GC was entirely from it. The liquor of a blue vat when examin-super-tartrate of pot-ash, is thrown into water ed by a workman, is usually thrown out of some holding common limestone in solution, the exmer-yet the slope AD, having the same south small vessel, which is elevated above the vat; exposure, and the top of the bank, were set and the color, when viewed by transmitted light, new mordant will be formed; (tartrate of lime;) with a luxuriant growth of large and vigorous should be of a fine olive green, and highly vivid. but this is not the extent of the effect produced—

P. 5. "The common mordants or saline sub-

A neighbor of ours, a good practical farmer, into any part of the slope GC, it would bring a when a very full color is intended, is four ounces Joseph Delaplane, has, since last fall, made trial way either dust, or a clod nearly as hard as a sun-of alum and two of tartar to each pound weight then the tartar by small quantities at a time

This proportion of mordant is too large for No doubt the intelligent readers of the Ameri-can Farmer have often observed similar facts—the ficient, and the tartar, should never exceed the ratio of one-third of the alum. An effervescence cannot be produced unless the water contain some carbonate, which is generally carbonate of lime.

P. 6. "If the water meant to be employed, be foul or hard, and not fit for washing, or curdles soap, it is not fit for dying bright colors. This defect may be remedied by boiling bran, &c. in it; but no bright color can be obtained from foul

It is a fact well known by the best English dyers, that water holding the carbonate of lime in solution, which is not fit for washing, and will curdle soap, is the best for dying bright colors, such as scarlet, buff, orange, &c. &c. Foul water is never used for bright colors, nor can it be remedied by using any glutinous substance.

The property of water has more to do with dying, than is generally imagined. This subject would afford an extensive essay; but my observations must necessarily be confined to a statement of a few facts, which I hope will throw some light on the subject.

The dyers in the county of Gloucester, are more celebrated for coloring scarlet and black brated for the same colors. The water in the carbonate of lime; so much so, that twigs laid in the streams will soon become thickly encrusted with it; and a violent effervescence is produced, when a mordant containing an excess of acid 's thrown into the boiling dye liquors. In all aceach other will produce the same shade of color, from a like proportion of the same materials .proceed to collect extracts, and show wherein they are erroneous. It will be understood that produced by water from the same stream, when

> There is a locality in the practice of dying, arising from the variable properties of water, which accounts for the various receipts given by different writers, to produce the same color. I knew a dyer who commenced business in one county and failed; he then removed to an adjoining county, and became highly celebrated. After maintaining his reputation undiminished for thirty years, he returned to the county he had originally left, where he again lost his creditnor could he there maintain the reputation of a common dver.

When water is more or less impregnated with limestone, the effects produced by the mordants on coloring matter will be very different, than in water containing none, which will be evident cess of acid will combine with the lime, and a mordants remaining in the liquor, will be tareven diminished in vigor. If a tool were stricken stances in the preparation liquor, for woollens, trate of lime, tartrate of pot-ash and pot-ash. If

sult will be sulphate of lime and an oxyde of pounds eight ounces of lac-dye, six pounds eight iron, and changes will be produced more or less on every mordant used. When pure water is employed, none of these changes can take place. employed, none of these changes can take place. flower; when these ingredients are well stirred from drought, and then come up well. This, how-With a knowledge of these facts, and also, that in, add to the mixture four ounces of diluted suldifferent waters contain different alkaline earths and oxydes in solution, in innumerable proportions, we shall no longer be surprised at the variety of receipts given by different artists to produce the same color.

P. 8. "In extracting the colors of many coloring drugs, as yellow and red, it seems to me, that a full boiling heat ought to be avoided .-Hence I should approve of the method employed in the English dyehouses, on the recommendation of Count Rumford, of boiling by steam."

The heat of steam is used by very few of the English dyers, and where used, is done from a principle of economy, not from an idea of dying below a boiling heat. Madder reds are never boiled, because the yellow of the madder, which can be imbibed only at a boiling heat, injures the color. There are but few colors that the this dreadful malady, the rot, and suffered considpores of wollen will absorb below a boiling heat; and yellows require a strong boiling .-Steam heat will answer in some colors, but in the greater number it will not, for scarlet and many others that have been tried by steam were found to have only an external coloring. Hence the reason why those who use steam, have a grate under each furnace, to be made use of

P. 16. "Nicaragua, Peach, Cam, and Bar woods. These are now imported, and used as very inferior and cheap substitutes for Brazille and Crazitutto. It would be well worth while to make a set of comparative experiments, as to the quality and brightness of coloring matter they contain, for the purpose of ascertaining their re-lative value. The nitro-muriat of tin should be the precipitant for these woods."

Cam and Bar woods, produce colors of a very different kind, from Brazille wood, and are much more permanent, therefore, their relative value cannot be expressed, by any comparison of the proportion of their precipitates. Neither can an abundant precipitate be always considered as a proof of superiority, for it is often only apparent, and is owing to a feculent matter, which adheres to the acid, and is carried down with the preci-

P. 17. "Stick lac: seed lac: shell lac. The red colouring matter of the resin lacca, is very frequently used as a dying material on the contineut of Europe; but in England, I believe lac is only used for sealing-wax, and black paper var-

nish.'5
The coloring matter of shell-lac, has been used in England about fourteen years, as a substitute for cochineal. It is extracted in the East Indies, and precipitated with muriate of tin; from whence it is imported in square cakes, and the best quality has been sold at about half the price of cochineal.

I discovered the process, by which scarlet could be coloured from lac lake, in the year 1807; and entered a caveat with intention to secure a patent right. But on leaving the country the fol-lowing year, I gave up all idea of reaping any ad-vantage from the discovery. The following is the process, now followed, to color scarlet with the lac-dye, which I have lately obtained from Eng-

First. A lac spirit must be prepared, by dissolving four ounces of tin in each pint of muriatic acid; which must be done by digesting the mix-ture in a sand heat. This is called the lac spirit. must be prepared in a sand heat also; take ten where the precaution may have been used. Nor portions of the several ingredients employed, and

ounces of cream of tartar, four ounces of tumeric, eight ounces of cochineal, and one pound of safphuric acid. It must now be well stirred for one hour, and let it remain in the sand heat, until the following morning. To dve a scarlet, one pound of the compost is used to two pounds of woollen.

HOPSON.

200 ON THE ROT IN THE GREEN SEED COTTON.

Charleston, S. C. Feb. 8th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Should you deem the following observations on the rot in green seed or upland cotton, worthy of a

In the year 1818, my cotton was first visited by erably. From frequent conversations with several intelligent and observant planters, I became convinced, that the injury was caused by an insect's puncturing the pod, and most probably for the purpose of depositing its egg, which might be proof rich land contiguous to my dwelling house. Earsmall quantity at a time, and stirred, so as to sepa-rate them. They were allowed to steep about 20 quantity of lime, until each seed was completely covered. On the 25th of March, the field was planted (immediately after the seed was rolled) Towards autumn I perceived a little rot among it lition towards the close. The produce, when gathered in, was kept separate from all other cotton, and yielded 285 lbs. of clean good cotton per acre. I mention this, to shew ner, with the exception of raking up the fallen pod, fered rot very materially. had more rot this year, but very far less than my neighbors. I have, however, abandoned the culture of the green for that of the black seed cotton, (from its dreadful effects in the lower country) which is free from this evil; and, although I have observed the small dark speck (which is the incipient stage of rot with green seed) upon the pods, t appears to have done no harm, from the pod being probably of a firmer and more impenetrable texture.

I am of opinion, that if this plan was tried throughout a neighborhood generally, the disastrous ef-

the sulphate of iron be the mordant used, the re- pounds of the lac spirit, in which dissolve six can I affirm, that very strong ley may not injure the germinating of the seed; but, with such as I have tried, I know that it will not; as I have had seed to remain in the ground for several weeks ever, can be tried on a small scale, by placing the seed so prepared, in a warm place, before the sowing of the crop generally. The cultivating of green seed cotton being altogether given up, in the part of the country in which I reside, I shall renew my experiment this year-and, should it be attended with the success anticipated, will feel much happiness in communicating it.

From the Archieves of Useful Knowledge.

To Make Soft Soap.

Take five bushels of ashes, damp them the place in your truly useful paper, I beg you will give them an insertion, and oblige one of your subscribers from South Carolina.

roughly on the ground, and let them stand from five hours to two days, as may be convenient; then make up the heap in an oblong form, open the middle, and put in three pecks of perfectly fresh lime, and sprinkle about three or four quarts of water over it, and cover up: observe to use hot water in very cold weather. In large experi-

ments, cold water will answer in any weather.

In half an hour, the lime will heat, and burst open the heap of ashes, when the whole must be tected through the winter, by the woolly fibres well and quickly mixed, and put into the ley tub, which adhere to the seed. In 1819, I tried the to the depth of one foot, and beaten moderately; following experiment, particularly on a small field another layer of ashes, of the same depth as the first, is then to be added and beaten as before, ly in the winter I had the stalks collected and and so on until the tub it filled within six inches burnt; and finding that many pods, destroyed by of the top; water is then to be poured in steadily rot, had fallen off and were lying about the field, until the ashes are nearly or entirely spent. The I had them carefully raked up and burnt. A few ley must be of a strength scarcely sufficient to days before sowing, I had several casks got, in each float a newly laid egg: four gallons of this ley are of which were put about one bushel of ashes to to be put into a large kettle, and thirty or forty about twenty gallons of water, taken from a manure pounds of fat added, and well stirred, over a genheap, and a gallon or two of pickle, which had been the heat. When it is perceived, that the sharp used for curing meat during the winter. The mix- taste of the mixture is lost, more ley is to be adture being well stirred, was allowed to stand for ded occasionally, until the soap becomes transpa-24 hours—the seed was then put in carefully, a rent and very thick, and toward the last of the operation the liquid must be made to boil briskly. When the soap is made, let it stand for a day; hours, and then rolled in ashes, mixed with a small when, if it does not grow thin, in that time, no apprehensions need be excited as to the occurrence of that circumstance. The kettle should be covered, and should hold more liquid than it and, although the season was cold, came up well, is intended to boil, to give room for a brisk ebul-

For HARD-SOAP, mild ley is to be used.— When the soft soap is finished, and the mixture still tolerably hot, add sea salt until the ley drops that the effect of rot must have been inconsidera-clear from the soap : if it closes, add more salt, ble. My other fields were treated in a similar man- and at the same time, slacken the fire; then boil until the froth becomes as light as a reather .which was found tedious. These, likewise, suf- Draw the fire, and pour in salt and water into the The next year, being mixture to cool it, observing to make a rapid absent from home at planting time, I directed the stream, and not to let any drops fall in turning up same process to be followed; but am inclined to the bucket. When the soap is too strong of the think, it was not done with the same attention. I alkali, it will not grain; in that case, add clean fat by degress, until it granulates, stirring it all the time over agentle heat. When it boils, no more fat need be added.

It is to be observed, that if the ashes have been too tightly pressed in the ley tub, the ley will not filtrate; and if they have not been sufficiently pressed, the water will run foul. In the first case, the ashes may be loosened with a long iron scewer; in the latter, they must remain some hours to settle, and also be pressed.

Observation.—The foregoing receipts were some years since given to the Editor, by one of fects of rot might be much diminished, if not alto- the best manufacturers of soap in Philadelphia, gether prevented; but it may not have the desired and he had it tried under his direction, with sucture in a sand heat. This is called the lac spirit, effect in solitary instances, as the insects may cess. He has even recently recovered a large When the tin is dissolved, the following compost transport themselves from fields infected, to those quantity of half made soap, by knowing the proby supplying the deficient ones agreeably to the for some hours. On his return home, the first fresh lime was used than is directed.

REMARKS

On Hydrophobia, more particularly as it occurs in Dogs; in a letter from a gentleman of observation and experience in New-Jersey, dated March 15, 1822.

SIR-I lately read with much pleasure, in the New York Spectator of the 1st instant, Mr. Mid-matter, which the dog threw out of his mouth, and cures of hydrophobia.

As I consider it the duty of every member of may in any way tend to elucidate or corroborate ner, to his great joy, confirmed the truth of it. this wonderful discovery, (the greatest that has yet been made in medical science,) I beg leave to I mentioned to him that I thought the matter of matter of heat) that exists between their intersubmit to your consideration two cases which be depended on.

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On the morning of the 18th of December, 1820, while living in Canada, a favorite dog belonging to Dr. M.'s report, that it was the real hydrophobia. me of the Setter breed, showed what I imagined to be symptoms of madness, on which I immediately directed my servant to tie him up in an outhouse, and to give him some salt and water, as he appeared from scratching his neck and throat unin it; this made him in a short time throw up a quantity of yellow frothy matter, and seemed to relieve him very much, so that at 12 o'clock he appeared free from every species of complaint .-Soon after, the servant gave him some water which he lapped freely and immediately threw up a large quantity of the same yellow frothy matter, some of it in large lumps. From these symptoms I was induced to think he had swallow-

ble, his eyes appeared glazed and heavy, his tail drooped, his stomach and bowels were contracted you may think proper or necessary to make to it.

Without expandiation of the contracted of th his back raised in a circular form, and his neck raw from continual scratching. At this time I culty, as he knew and obeyed me as usual: yet soon after, when I held out my stick towards him, he laid hold and left the marks of his teeth in it. In the evening I gave him some more milk and wa-ter and mutton broth, which he took freely and quences or effects of it; but as the custom was cise, and shall chiefly point out by negative pro-

signs of violent madness, that I was under the es have issued from it.

When staying last August, with my friend, Mr. cattle, all of which went mad, yet the Grant, at Montreal, I happened to mention all er felt any bad consequences from it. these circumstances to him, when he, pointing to a favorite dog, lying at his feet, told me, that about two years ago he was in so similar a situation, that he left orders with his servant to shoot him, and as he could not do it himself or be in the way when it was done, he went into the country DR. MITCHELL, M. D.

receipt; after the female farm servant declared question he asked was "have you disposed of the that the mass was worth nothing. Rather less dog?" to which to his great surprise the servant answered "No sir, I could not find in my heart to kill the poor dumb brute, and as he seemed by his violent scratching to have something in his throat or mouth, that caused his illness, I got a opened his mouth for the purpose of examining it ing, and bracing the body, either by plunging, or and his throat, when under his tongue, I observed continuing in it for a certain time. a large Blob or Tumour, which I opened with a penknife, and out of it came a great deal of nasty dleton's letter to you, accompanying Dr. Maroimmediately leapt up, frisked about the room as if matically, we shall consider it according to the
chetti's very interesting report on the symptoms sensible of the cure that had beer effected on division above-mentioned. him, and he is now as well as ever he was." Mr. Grant could hardly believe the story; but the enthe human race, to communicate any thing that trance of the dog into the room in his usual man-

so great consequence, that he ought to draw up a stices, and thus effects a greater approximation of within these eighteen months have fallen within statement, and communicate it to some medical the particles, which were before dilated and remy personal knowledge and information, that may friend, as it might, perhaps, be the means of finding out a cure for the distemper in dogs, which I then thought it was, though was convinced, from species of bath, by its powerful action on the

As I soon after left that country, I do not know whether or not Mr. G. followed my advice; but in case he has not, I now give you all the circumstances of both cases, well convinced that they cannot be placed in better hands; leaving you at til it absolutely bled, to have something sticking liberty to make such use as you may think proper, of this information.

As Dr. M. mentions having the hands properly covered when examining the mouths of patients, I would beg leave to suggest your publishing what mable. material you deem a proper and necessary covering for the hand; with which, and a lancet, at all internal corroborants, consists chiefly in its least one person in each village or large family immediate salutary action on the solids, without symptoms I was induced to think he had swallowed some poisonous substance, on which account I gave him some milk and water and fat mutton broth, which he took freely and appeared as if broth, which he took freely and appeared as if sensible of the attention paid him, and as usual accencessary. And I would also beg leave to suggest the propriety of having this report of Dr. M.'s promulgated throughout the country in general was proposed by the addition of such remarks as leave and consequent indirection.

England, I learnt to worm dogs, which it was proceed: had him and the barrow in which he lay removed said did not prevent their going mad; but in case to a warmer place, which I did without any diffi- they were infected, occasioned a relaxation or which it cannot be resorted to with advantage paralysis in the lower jaw, which disabled them and safety. from biting any thing, and under that idea, I afterwards wormed a number of dogs, but cannot, rections for the use of this heroic remedy. went to rest.

About midnight I was awakened by his incessant and apparently painful barking, which he continued without intermission until day light, when he exhibited what appeared to me such undoubted ease unless carried into the circulation through a brile disposition, which is a cise, and shall chiefly point out by negative propositions, those particular states of the body, in which cold bathing must not be attempted: namely, 1. In a full habit of body, or what is called exhibited what appeared to me such undoubted ease unless carried into the circulation through a brile disposition, at each of place of painful necessity of shooting him. My servant lady a friend of mine, had her face licked all over or ulcers, and every kind of inflammation, whethen told me that the day I desired him to be tied by a favourite greyhound, which had been tied ther external or internal; 3. In obstructions of up, he made a snap at his thigh, and gave it a up on account of being supposed to be infected, the intestines, or habitual costiveness; 4. In afpinch, but having on thick pantaloons and drawers but got loose, and immediately after being again fections of the breast and lungs, such as difficult he did not break the skin, and no bad consequentied up got loose a second time and ran off, and respiration, short and dry coughs, &c. 5. When

With real esteem, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, Humble Servant, W. A******

ON BATHING.

From Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, edited by Professor Cooper, and for sale by Abraham Small, Bookseller, Philadelphia.

Bath, in the general acceptation of the term, signifies a convenient receptacle of water adaptfriend to assist me, who held him down while I ed to the various purposes of washing or cleans-

> Baths may be divided into cold, cool, warm, and hot: and these again into natural and artificial. In order to treat this interesting subject syste-

Cold Baths are those of a temperature varying from the 33d to the 56th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The general properties of the cold bath consist in its power of contracting the laxed by heat. That such is the natural influence of cold, cannot be doubted; and hence this whole system, is one of the most important medicinal remedies presented by the hand, and, as it were, supplied by the very bosom of nature.

Even in the most remote times, cold bathing was resorted to, with obvious advantage, by nervous and debilitated persons; but in the dark or middle ages, this genuine source of health was totally neglected, till the good sense of Europeans again adopted it as a general restorative, when the prevailing diseases of relaxation and atony rendered the use of such a remedy inesti-

The superior advantages of cold bathing over

Without expatiating, either on the history, or When I was a boy at school, in the North of the sensible effects of the Cold Bath, we shall

I. To a general enumeration of those cases, in

II. To lay down the necessary rules and di-

wound in the skin, I am perfectly convinced, as a In hemorrhages or fluxes of blood, open wounds before he was killed bit a number of dogs and the whole mass of the fluids appears to be vitiatcattle, all of which went mad, yet the lady nev-ed, or tainted with a peculiar acrimony, which cannot be easily defined, but is obvious from a sallow colour of the face, slow healing of the flesh when cut or bruised, and from a scorbutic tendency of the whole body; 6. In gouty and rheumatic paroxysms; though Sir John Florer asserts, that "Podagries sometimes have kept their fits off with it;" 7. In cutancous eruptions, which

by the pores (yet the celebrated physician just tain its impression for double that time. mentioned, informs us, that great cures have been effected in the leftrosy, by bathing in what the water, either by immersion, pouring water the calls, "Cold Sulphur Water") 8. During upon it or covering it for a minute with a wet pregnancy; and 9. In a distorted or deformed cloth, and then diving head-foremost into the waso as to render the use of this bath in any degree state of the body, except in particular cases to be ter. ascertained by professional men. Sir John far-ther recommends, but too indiscriminately, the effected suddenly; and as it is of consequence sons are often exposed to injuries which they dipping of ricketty children one year old, every that the first impression should be uniform over least apprehended.

morning in cold water; and he is of opinion that, the body, we must not enter the bath slowly or in adults, it prevents the infection of fevers, by timorously, but with a degree of boldness. A used early in the morning; and when, after winaking the body less sensible of the changes of air; that, in old women, it stops violent hemorphene method would be dangerous; as it might ping the body dry, moderate exercise is after-pair; that, in old women, it stops violent hemorphene propel the blood from the lower to the upper wards taken. The evening is certainly not the lower to the upper wards taken. The evening is certainly not the lower to the upper wards taken. The evening is certainly not the lower to the upper wards taken. rhages from the uterus; that it has contributed to parts of the body, and thus occasion a fit of apcure canine madness, poisonous bites of animals, and obstinate agues, by going in previously to the attended with considerable advantages, because return of the fit, and after all the evacutions of it transmits the water quickly over the whole the body have been properly attended to; and, body; and, consequently, is more consistent with September. Bathing in salt water every morning lastly, that the Sea-water Bath has been of eminent service in dropsies, and defective hearing:
in which last case he knew a deaf person who
could hear perfectly well, on the day he bathed
the rules before mentioned.

5. The morning is the most proper time for seasoning fevers of the West Indies; but in this
using the cold bath, unless it be in a river; in case temperance must also be joined, and is procould hear perfectly well, on the day he bathed
the season of the west Indies; but in this
case temperance must also be joined, and is procould hear perfectly well, on the day he bathed
the season of the West Indies; but in this
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case temperance must also be joined, and is probefore season of the West Indies; but in this
case temperance must also be joined, and is procould be a proco

ed, that this excellent remedy, whether by fresh from the rays of the sun, and the immersion will prevail in the summer throughout the United or salt water, cannot be implicitly relied upon in not interfere with digestion: on the whole, one States. those complaints; nor will it be productive of hour after a light breakfast, or two hours before, any good effects, unless our conduct, in general, or four hours after dinner, are the best periods of be accommodated to the following rules:

1. It is a vulgar error, that it is safer to enter doubtless arises from the contrary practice. Dr. ded, but might at the same time be productive of J. Currie, of Liverpool, in his valuable "Treathe most injurious effects. tion under the shock, which otherwise might not action. always take place. But, though it be perfectly The on this occasion.

to the whole body, ought to be short, and must be its vivifying shock to robust individuals, is more determined by the bodily constitution, and the extensive and beneficial, than from any other sensations of the individual; for healthy persons may continue in it much longer than valetudinarians; and both will be influenced by the temper-important advantages; 1. The sudden contact of ature of the air, so that in summer they can enjoy the water may be repeated, prolonged, and modiit for an hour, when, in spring or autumn, one or fied, at pleasure; 2. The head and breast are two minutes may be sufficient. Under similar tolerably secure, as it descends towards the low-circumstances, cold water acts on aged and lean er extremities: thus, the circulation is not imperense with more violence than on the young ded, breathing is less affected, and a determination of blood to the head and breast is effectually hottest days of summer, can seldom with safetylohyiated. 3. As the water descends in the

3. The head should first come in contact with

hours before sun-set, will be more elligible; as remedy. The cold bath is highly useful to pre-Experience, however, has but too often evinc-the water has then acquired additional warmth serve children from the bowel complaints which

the day, for this purpose.

6. While the bather is in the water, he should the water when the body is cool, and that per-not remain inactive, but apply brisk general fric-sons heated by exercise, and beginning to per-tion, and move his arms and legs, to promote the spire, should wait till they are perfectly cooled. circulation of the fluids from the heart to the ex-Thus, by plunging into it, in this state, an alarm-tremities. It would, therefore, be extremely iming and dangerous chillness frequently seizes prudent to continue in the water till a second chillthem, and the injury sustained is generally as-ness attacks the body; a circumstance which cribed to their going into it too warm; while it would not only defeat the whole purpose inten-

tise on the Effects of Water in Fevers," says, with equal truth and precision, that "in the earliest it will be necessary for him, with the assistance stages of exercise, before profuse perspiration of another person for despatch, to wipe and dry has dissipated the heat, and fatigue debilitated his body with a coarse and clean cloth. He the living power, nothing is more safe, according to my experience, than the cold bath. This is so riage, unless warmly clothed and wearing flannel true, that I have for some years, constantly dinext the skin: if season and circumstances per-rected infirm persons to use such a degree of mit, it will be more proper and highly beneficial, exercise, before immersion, as may produce some to take gentle exercise till the equilibrium of the increased action of the vascular system, with some circulation be restored, and the vessels as well as increase of heat, and thus secure a force of re-ac- the muscles, have acquired a due degree of re-

The best place for cold bathing is in the invigosafe to go into the cold bath in the earlier stages rating water of the sea, or a clear river; and of exercise, nothing is more dangerous than this where neither of these can be conveniently repractice, after exercise has produced perspira-sorted to, we recommend the Shower Bath; an tion, or terminated in langour and fatigue; be-cause in such circumstances the heat is not only man. Its effects are doubtless more powerful sinking rapidly, but the system parts more easily than those of the common bath: and though the with the portion that remains." In short, it is a latter covers the surface of the body more unirule liable to no exception, that moderate exer-cise ought always to precede cold bathing, to tracts from the excellence of the former: because promote the re-action of all the vessels and mus-those intermediate parts, which the water has cles, on entering the water; for neither previous not touched, receive an electric and sympathetic rest, nor exercise to a violent degree, are proper impression, in a degree similar to those brought into actual contact. As every drop of water from 2. The duration of every cold bathing applied the shower bath operates as a partial cold bath,

tend to promote a critical discharge of humours hour, while the latter are generally able to sus-jusual immersion; and can be more readily procured and adapted to circumstances; lastly, 4, The degree of pressure from the weight of wadangerous; a circumstance of the highest impor-

THE FARMER

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1822.

The comforts, and the profits of rural life, are made up in a great measure, by attention to small matters. Though every one might—how few do, enjoy in their families the sweets collected by the industrious Bee. How little is known by the mass of society, of the natural history or economy of this interesting insect. We shall publish several papers on the management of it, and have begun with a small English treatise of modern date. It is calculated in England that almost every Cottager might keep from four to six hives, and that each one ought to yield him 25 shillings, exclusive of the swarm, so that every one might pay the rent of his cottage from the produce of his hives alone; certainly nothing yields a greater profit, compared with the disbursement than the keeping of bees.

Our files contain other works and communications on the same subject, which will be noticed or inserted as opportunities offer.

IF We have just received from London, a opy of a small work, The American Gardener, from the pen of the celebrated William Cobbett. Our readers will find it very curious and useful, and as soon as we can get the engravings execu ted, we shall commence the publication of the work entire in this paper.

We return our sincere thanks to those of our patrons who have already so promptly and honorably complied with the terms of subscrip-

The long continued and severe illness of Mr. Redding, who attends to the details of this paper, will account for the non-appearance of the Index to the third volume, as well as for other omissions and irregularities. He is again at his desk, to the great relief of the Editor, and the Index may be expected within the next two weeks.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corn, 72 to 74 cts.-Whiskey, 31-Wool, 30 to 59 Wheat, red, 132 to 135-do. white, 135 to 140 -Maryland Tobacco-fine yellow, none-good yellow \$16 to 18-Fine red, 8 to 12-good do. 6 to 8-Common, 5 to 7-Eastern Shore, 3 to 5-sehottest days of summer, can seldom with safety obviated; 3. As the water descends in single cond do. 1 to 4—all other articles remain as at remain in the bath longer than a quarter of an drops, it is more stimulating and pleasant, than the last week's quotations.

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AGRICULTURE.

The Cottager's Manual,

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES THROUGHOUT EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

To the president, vice presidents, the treasurer, and members of the British Apiarian Society, who, by their laudable endeavors, have encouraged the culture of the Bee, amongst the cottugers, this manual is dedicated, with feelings of the most profound respect, by their secretary. [CONTINUED.]

APRIL.

this month, in warm and favourable situations the can be arrested in the common hive. They gene-this should be done late in the evening, and on the population of the hive will have increased con-rally lay their eggs in their crevices at the top, or following morning the enemy will appear ready population of the hive will have increased considerably, and towards the latter end of the in some of the empty cells, and particularly those for the attack, and finding no opposition, will, month, some drones may perhaps have made month, some drones may perhaps have made their appearance. This ought to be the subject common hive prevents all examination at the top, of congratulation to every bee-master,* and I would wish to impress this maxim upon his mind, would wish to impress this maxim upon his mind, and the actual destruction of the hive is complewill, in a short time relinquish the attack and wisely betake themselves to more honest means the before the proprietor is aware of it, or has wisely betake themselves to more honest means early drones, early swarms; for immediately even the slightest suspicion of it. There is therethat a drone is perceived, the most positive confore only one chance which the proprietor of Bees clusions may be drawn, that the time is not far in the common hive can expect of arresting the swarms may be made, but not until the actual ex the sight of a swarm.

of prudence on the part of every apiarian, for it tence strike at the root of the evil at once.*

The queen wasp will often make her appearance of experiments in this country, all pared with the advantage derived from it, is not prostate upon the ground.†
worth the mention, and I am certain that no perworth the mention, and I am certain that no per-worth the mention, and I am certain that no per-son who is alive to his own interest, will ever cur in this month, and should it escape the vigi-to state the other signs, by which the novice may

tion on taking possession of a hive, to stop up every crevice by which the light can be admitted. The projecting straws may be removed, either by

friction or singeing, I prefer the latter, as exces- ning in all directions before the entrance of the to be ready for immediate use.

hives for the purpose of depositing their eggs .-APRIL.

I am, however, compelled to say, that I know of of the garden, and by way of deceiving the attention of the apiary increases no method by which the ravages of these insects tackers, put an empty hive in the place of it: even the slightest suspicion of it. There is there- of obtaining a livelihood. distant, when the proprietor will be gratified with evil, which is to catch the butterflies on their en- istence of drones has been ascertained. Notwith-The provident apiarian will this month pro-the labor of the day is done, may be well and pro-mended by some apiarians, I cannot but consider it, vide himself with the number of hives requisite fitably employed, in watching for these arch enefor the reception of his swarms. This is a point mies of the Bees, and by annihilating their exis-operations out of her usual track. In warm cli-

of attention, in being seasonably provided with ance this month, and every exertion should be of which have tended rather to the destruction used to kill her: let it be considered, that with and impoverishment of the parent hive, I have some cottagers pay so little attention to this advice, or consider it of so little consequence, that sand enemies of the Bees are destroyed in embryo, nor would I recommend the adoption of the systappears perfectly immaterial to them in what and I must acknowledge that I always feel a pecutem to any persons but those, who are actuated sort of a hive they put the swarms, so that it be a liar satisfaction in entrapping one of the regal foun-hive; it seems to be of no moment whatever, ders of a colony of the most inveterate foes which management of their Bees. whether, the hive stored in some outhouse or cellar, has been the receptacle, during the winter, keeper of a number of hives would find it his month, some swarms may be thrown, but as it is of all sorts of vermin obnoxious to the Bees, or terest to give a premium for a certain number of a very rare occurrence, the particulars of that whether the eggs of the moth have been deposit- queen wasps, in the same manner that farmers most interesting event in the management of Bees, ed in it, to be hatched with the return of spring, give a premium for sparrows; for I-am certain, shall be reserved until the following month.

and in a short time to prove the destruction of comparatively speaking, that the sparrow does

MAY. the combs. I would advise the cottager to follow not commit greater depredation upon the properthe example of the antiquated lady, who not hav-ing a hive ready for her swarm, sagaciously took apiarian. The best method of killing the queen The skill of the proprietor has brought his hives the utensil from under her bed, rather than to wasp is to carry a small bit of cane in your pock- safely through the dangers of the winter and the select an old rotten and musty hive, for a fine and et, and when her majesty has alighted upon a spring, and he is now on the eve of reaping his early swarm. The expense of a new hive, combush to give her an ungracious fillup, and lay her reward. The drones have now for some time

commit a blunder so egregious in the manage- lance of the apiarian, the destruction of his hives ascertain the certainty of the approaching swarm. ment of his Bees, as to put his swarms into old may be the consequence. It may be necessary to In the first place, the increased heat in the intehives.

Having provided the requisite number of hives, ing attacked, may be known. In the first place, lation, may be ascertained by observing a few the first step to be taken is to clear the interior a number of Bees will be seen flying about the Bees standing at the entrance, with their wings from all projecting straws, and carefully to inspect hive, and dogging about the entrance; some will in that continual and quick motion, that they can the texture of the hive, that no holes may be left venture on the stool, as if to try the temper of scarcely be perceived. Every action of these through which the light can penetrate. Should the inhabitants within; by degrees they will venany holes be perceptible, they must be stopped ture near to the entrance, until perceived by the on a sense of reasoning, for the heat of the hive with putty or mortar; this will save the Bees a Bees, an attack takes place, and the cowards im-no sooner begins to be disagreeable to them; than great deal of trouble, as it is their first occupa- mediately betake themselves to flight; in the a number of Bees immediately station themselves

* Gentlemen who are prevented by particular of air, occasioned by the motion of their wings, occupations from watching their hives in the twilight, might employ a little girl or boy to watch who, if he had been guided by the light of edu- for the butterflies, and a small premium given March 1819, it was most gravely stated, that a upon the number caught, would act as an excitement to their vigilance.

serve the title of the bucaneers of the insect race.

sive rubbing is apt to injure the texture of the hive, shewing the anger of their dispositions by hive, and whilst it takes away one straw, general-attacking without ceremony some of their own ly raises another. The hives, being thus pro-community, but instantly finding out their misperly prepared, should be put into a dry place, take, they desist from the attack, but their choleric disposition appears, by this disappointment, The hives this month should be visited every to be rather increased than diminished. Thirdly, evening, and watch for the little speckled butter-if a number of Bees be seen lying dead on the flies which fly out at twilight, and which enter the ground before the hive, and if the wings of the hives for the purpose of depositing their eggs.— dead Bees be in a perpendicular position, no doubt can then exist of the hive having undercipal enemies of the Bees, for they carry on their gone an attack, or that it is in danger of it ;-the works so secretly and insidiously, that a hive is most prudent method to be adopted in this case, often ruined before the proprietor is aware of it. is to remove the attacked hive to a remote part

Towards the end of this month, artificial tering the hive, and an hour in the evening, when standing this practice has been strongly recom-

This may be considered, in some respects, as made their appearance, which is the first indisecond place, a number of Bees will be seen run- at the entrance, and by an increased circulation of air, occasioned by the motion of their wings,

^{*} Bonner, the celebrated Scottish apiarian, cation, would have made a most conspicuous figure in the elucidation of the natural history of the Bee, always considered that day a holiday in the Bee, always considered that day a holiday in † I once killed in a gentleman's garden in Scot- February, and that they were hived without the which the first drone made its appearance; he imland twenty-nine queen washs, in one morning; individual sustaining any injury—they should mediately collected his family, and often in the reckoning each wash to found a colony, on an further have stated, that the man had a wig on, plenitude of his enthusiasm, the apiarian would average, of two thousand, I had consequently and that the Bees were safely hived in the said in the language of Burns, "toddle right fu" to destroyed nearly sixty thousand insects, which de-wig, and were now at work in it—the one would hed from the effects of his generous metheglin.

^{*} In the daily papers of the first week of swarm of Bees had settled upon a man's head, in Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on the 26th of deserve as much belief as the other.

hive during the whole of the night-let the pro-

scout to choose the place of their new habitation, by any immediate exterior sign, although the and brush them all into the hive. It will frequently happen that they do. I have known instances in some apia- Thus it may please the reigning monarch of the ries, that the proprietor could always foretel the hive, to expel the infant Queen from her territo- culty of hiving them is encreased. It becomes, swarming of his hives, by observing small clusters of Bees in particular places, and especially on tion and reasoning, or consistently with the rules the chimnies where fires are not much kept. *-This may account for the difficulty which some. I have known her expelled during a shower of should not be considered as a swarm within itself. times occurs, in retaining a swarm in a hive, and rain, on which occasion it was a most heart-renwhich is attributed by the majority of persons, to ding scene, to behold her majesty in all her nasome dislike which the Bees have taken to the tive dignity and beauty, and over whose golden hive, but which in my opinion has its cause in the form no breath of heaven had yet rudely dared giving to every Queen her proportion of subjects choice of a residence, selected by a certain num- to pass, on a sudden exposed to the pelting of the and thereby forming as many distinct hives, ber of Bees, previous to swarming.

The most usual time of swarming is from nine, A. M. to two, P. M. and the weather in gene-

. In an ahiary belonging to a gentleman in Scotland-I was for several years witness to this circumstance, and we were always obliged to cover the chimney with a cloth, to prevent the Bees from entering it. Asmall cluster of Bees was always to be found in the chimney two or three days before the swarming of a particular hive, and one year they actually made good their lodgment in the chimney, from which I took them with a great deal of trouble, but no art nor skill could induce them to remain in the hive-for having selected the chimney, they were determined to have no other residence. This may be one of the effects of a female government, which, whether human

or aniarian, is generally of an absolute nature.

I had once a swarm which shewed such strong symptoms of this wandering disposition, that it flew from the hive four times and four times I hived it afresh.-Having remarked that every time it flew out, its flight increased in distance, I fell upon the expedient of confining the runa-ways during the day time, by letting down both the perforated sliders, and giving them some food, and when it was almost dark, I gave the prisoners about five minutes liberty; I continued this plan for four days, and on the fifth, their truant disposition was completely quelled.

is also certain, that this motion of the wings is a ral clear and bright. The Bees seldom or never marrowbones and cleavers* ;-it has no more efdemonstration of joy—for confine a Bee for a few swarm in high winds, nor when the sky is over-hours, and then restore him to the hive, and he cast—they will, however, often swarm on a sudwill stand for a minute or two waving his wings at den gleam of sunshine, and consequently when it the contrary I am well convinced, that whatever The second criterion of an in- is the least expected by the proprietor. After effect it may have, it is highly injurious, as it creased population, preceding the swarming, is the usual signs of swarming have been exhibited, may prevent the Bees from settling where they the small drops of perspiration which are visible at the entrance, called by the country people, be constantly upon the alert—I have seen so mathematically and the sweating of the hive. This perspiration is my persons lose their swarms, from a supposed have reason to believe that the first congregation have reason to believe that the first congregation is my persons lose their swarms, from a supposed of the Receipt and the sweating of the hive. attended by a particular odour, resembling that conviction upon their minds, that their Bees would of the Bees is merely to assemble the whole of of heated wax, and an increased blackness of the not swarm on that particular day, on account of the community in one body, and then to take stool at the entrance. These may be called the some adverse signs regarding the weather, or, their flight to their selected abode, in some holprognostics of an increasing and superabundant what is still worse, on account of some ridiculow tree or hole in a house or barn. Being, howpopulation; but that which immediately pre-lous superstition or prejudice, like that which is cedes the swarming, and which may indeed be prevalent in the north, that Bees never swarm on providing a suitable dwelling for them, added to called the warning sigh to the proprietor, is the a Saturday, for the very powerful and cogent the instinctive fear of danger which appears to be clustering of the Bees outside of the hive-reason, that the following day is Sunday; that I so strongly impressed upon the Queen Bee, on hanging sometimes in large bodies under the stool, am never disposed to relax in my endeavors to her exposure to the open air, the Bees take to and crowding in such numbers round the en- impress it upon the minds of every apiarian, that their hive and immediately commence their lawhere the working Bees can scarcely gain when Bees have once taken to clustering, not to admission. In the middle of the day the Bees lose sight of them from the hour of nine to two, will also be seen running out of the hive, as if or even later, until the swarm is actually on the rections for the hiving of a swarm, as no two situand the drones will appear the most busy and acwhich prompts the immediate departure of the
tive amongst them. This extraordinary activity swarm, and until that cause can be ascertained under the swarm, and the Rees shakes into something in the inside were driving them out- wing. The cause is actually unknown to us, ations are similar in which it settles. The most will be apparent, and will increase daily, until the moment when the effect will be perceptible when the swarm settles on a post, or an upright the swarm flies off, and when the Bees have must remain indefinite. The departure of a branch of a tree which cannot be cut off, some once taken to clustering and hanging out of the swarm certainly depends upon the Queen, but difficulty then presents itself to the timid and inwhether she be driven from the hive, or quits it experienced Bee-keeper. In all cases a goose's prietor be then strictly upon his guard-for the voluntarily, is inveloped in great doubt. The wing will be found of essential service, as the prietor be then strictly upon his guard—for the voluntarily, is inveloped in great doubt. The following day perhaps, will give him the wished for addition to his stock.

It has been the subject of dispute with many eminent Bee-masters, whether the Bees, a few days previous to the swarming, do not send out a moment of her expulsion cannot be determined by the consequence. In this view of the case, the days previous to the swarming, do not send out a low moment of her expulsion cannot be determined by the case, he may proceed boldly with his work, ry at a time, when, according to human calcula- however, in this stage, a matter of doubt, of politeness, her abode ought to be tolerated; pitiless storm; but her majesty managed it well, for she settled on the gooseberry bush most proximate to the parent hive, and she was soon surrounded by her subjects, that not a drop of rain could reach her

> This circumstance has been merely mentioned that his vigilance ought to be unremitting, when-

> A particular degree of laziness is often percep-

It will frequently happen that the swarm will whether every one of the clusters has not a Queen Bee, and consequently, whether every cluster Should this division of the swarm take place, the adept in apiarian science may search for the Queen Bees, and separate the swarm equally, which if the swarm be early may prosper well; but to the novice, this undertaking is attended with so much difficulty, and the acquaintance with the particular make of the Queen Bee must be so accurate, (which I am sorry to say, but few

* This custom of making a noise in order to to prove to the inexperienced keeper of Bees, make the Bees settle, was not adopted by our ancestors on the grounds for which we suppose it .ever the signs of swarming have exhibited them- It was made use of as a warning to their neighbors, that a swarm had just departed from a hive, in order that if it settled in a garden not belongtible amongst the Bees, for some little time pre- ing to the proprietor of the hive, he might be able viously to swarming-very few Bees are observed to claim the swarm, he having given notice, by the to enter the hive, with that apparent bustle which usual noise, that his hives had swarmed. I take distinguishes them when at full labor, and when this opportunity of informing the cottagers, that they alight upon the board, instead of instantly if a swarm settles in a neighbor's garden, the law entering the hive, as if loaded with farina or allows him to enter that garden for the hurhose of honey, they run about the entrance, apparently hiving the swarm—he being at the same time liain search of some object, and then betake them-ble for any damage which he may commit in the selves to their wings again. This is one of the garden, in securing the swarm. A person resymptoms of an immediate swarm, but it re-taining a swarm of Bees, after notice being given quires some little practice to ascertain these par- to him, and proof adduced that the swarm belongs ticular movements of the Bees; for by a novice to a particular individual, is liable to an action. they would be passed over as indicating nothing I wish this point to be distinctly understood by of any consequence, whereas a due knowledge of the cottagers, as many presume that a swarm bethem would place the proprietor so much upon his guard, that his swarms could never escape.

The swarm being once on the wing, keep your through a fence to regale upon a few turnips? eye well upon it until it begins to settle; follow and upon the same principle, a swarm of Bees. not the ridiculous custom of making a Babel noise, does not become the property of the individual in with shovels and pokers, and warming pans, and whose garden it may have chanced to lodge;

visions or clusters to be swept into one hive, and pelling it, than driving the Bees out of the hive, are improved so as to cheapen transportation, the let the monarchy of the Bees be for once elec- and smoking them from their hiding holes.

tive and not hereditary.

The question has been much agitated, whether a hive should be rubbed internally with honey or odoriferous herbs, previously to the swarm being put into it. Some persons use bean stalks for the preparation of a hive, which is something hive at all.-If the Bees take a dislike to the hive, induce them to remain in it; but should the pre-been taught to expect that the subject will be ken separately, to wit, New York, Pennsylvania, judice for the preparation of a hive exist strongly pursued by the same pen, and we congratulate our Maryland, and Virginia. I presume, the proin the mind of any particular individual, I will re-commend a liquid to him, which, singular as it (Internal Improvements) which has been hitherto scale by which to measure the progress of wealth, may appear, will be found more gratifying to the not so well supported as we could have wished to power, and happiness. Bee, and possessing a greater inducement to it to see it, should have now fallen into hands so well The following table will exhibit the increase of take possession of the hive, than all the odors, real able to do it justice, as are our worthy and expeor artificial, which can be administered—and this rienced friends, Lookers On, and Isaac Briggs. liquid is-human urine; if any thing will induce a swarm to remain in a hive, it is a copious sprinkling of this liquid-it is a cure for almost every distemper of the Bees-and HUHLEN, the celebrated German apiarian was right when he said, on RESPECTED FRIEND, speaking of this liquid, that no person had any occasion to apply to an apothecary for a medi-thee at Annapolis, on the subject of Internal Imcine for his Bees.

hive, it should be placed on a board and left near gislature, my mind has been turned to consider the place of its settling until the evening, when the causes of this prosperity or decline in States.

too near the parent hive.

from it; but in this dilemma I would advise the to the future, with a clear and steady light. An adoption of the following plan. Watch at the active imagination may dazzle with its lustre, and entrance of that hive which appears to be the raise splendid theories, but a correct judgment, most populous in drones, and as they return from by sober induction from facts, will lead us to their flight, and are in the act of settling upon the those useful results which promote the happiness stool, catch a number of them, say forty or fifty of man. and confine them in a box or in any other safe, manner until the evening, then, when the Bees factures, in just proportion to each other, constiare almost all at rest, introduce the drones into tute true political economy, and form the most the hive which appears to be without them, and solid prosperity of a nation. In the United they will be most thankfully and cordially receiv- States, Agriculture is our principal concern; it

ed by their new associates.

entrance, and being complete sensualists, they ly auxiliary to it, but without them it cannot will immediately take to those quarters, where the gratification of their senses awaits them. The properties it, but without them it cannot prosper. Without commerce, agriculture could the gratification of their senses awaits them. Should no swarm appear after the adoption of try would be destitute of a motive sufficiently this plan, it may be fairly concluded that the Queen strong to be effectual-without domestic manufachive which prevents the Queen from laying her The labor bestowed in forming a manufactured eggs. The chances are ten to one against a hive article enhances its value so greatly beyond that surviving the winter which has not thrown its of the raw material, that there will always exist swarms in the spring; the Bees either die away image a destructive balance against the agriculturist, therefore strenuously advise every keeper of Bees and neighbour, so as to expand his market for to mark those hives which have not swarmed, numberless articles which never would be produand on the first symptom of a relaxation in their la- ced for exportation. The more active and exbour to join them to a strong and healthy hive.

before the entrance of the hives as to impede the culture is benefitted. This benefit is most obingress and egress of the bees; the earwig will vious in the vicinity of commercial cities, where take advantage of them, and creep into the hive; on account of the short distance, transportation is this is a noxious insect to the Bee, and it is not easy to prevent it from making its lodgement

(To be continued.)

Internal Improvements.

similar to fumigating an apartment with assafeti- addressed on the 2d of February to C. Dorsey, da, as being agreeable to the olfactory nerves of hu-man beings. It is my decided opinion that there gislature of this State. There is reason to sup-the facts we state. We will examine the proexists not any necessity for the preparation of the pose that it never reached him, and we rejoice gress of population, from 1790 to 1820, a period at the opportunity of placing it, through this me- of 30 years, in the whole United States taken it is not the odor of the honey of Hybla which will dium, before him and the publick. We have collectively, and then in a few of the States ta-Edit. Am. Farmer.

Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland, 1mo. 31, 1822.

Since I had the pleasure of conversing with provements, for the promotion of which in this The swarm being shaken or brushed into the State thou hast laid a proposition before the Leretrograde in wealth, power, and happiness. In lation would be doubled, as follows: Should any hive appear in this month wholly such an investigation no guide is equal to expedivested of drones, no swarm can be expected rience. By what we know has past, we reason

Agriculture, Commerce, and domestic Manuis greatly predominant over all our other inter-The introduction of the drones is effected by ests: Yet commerce and domestic manufactures, simply placing them on the pedestal near to the while a just proportion is preserved, are not on-Bee is barren, or that the moth exists in the tures, it would be poor, in debt, and dependent. perceptibly, or forsake the hive on a sudden; let me unless the manufacturer becomes his customer tended commerce is, and the more the Farmer Let no shrubs nor flowers grow to that height has the choice of rival markets, the more Agri-

good in the hive, * and when it is once made in that the female earwig had wings, and FLEW into could not be possibly attended with any benefit, for the hive, and drawing an earwig upon paper, he * On mentioning this difficulty to a gentleman, who pointed out the EXACT part, where these said wings described himself to be a skilful entomologist, he de-were concealed; I have since then dissected a num-

cottagers possess,) that I would advise all the di-[the common hive, I know no other method of ex-|cheap. As high ways and modes of conveyance circle is enlarged, until it reaches the utmost parts of a state, and the wilderness becomes a fruitful field.

> To the preceding propositions let us apply the test of experience; and for facts, we will not go to distant regions, or distant times, where it A letter, whereof the following is a copy, was might be difficult to verify our statement, but we will confine ourselves to our own country, and

> > population, for every period of ten years, from 1790 to 1820, in every 100,000 persons.

1 199	From To		From To			1810 1820
United States			36,5		32,9 43.1	
New York Pennsylvania		16	63,6	45	29,5	40
Maryland Virginia	9,3		8,8 9,9		7,0 9,3	

From the preceding we may deduce another it should be carefully moved and placed on the What circumstances operate immediately or repedestal in the apiary, taking care not to place it motely to render them progressive, stationary, or in which, at that rate, any given amount of popular the popular t

United States New York Pennsylvania Maryland Virginia	In Ra
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243 191 2639 1013 775	of in-At that e per rate doub-m per ling in Nears.

The proposition that population depends mainly on the means of subsistence has settled into a political axiom. Where those means are abundant and easily acquired, useful industry and in-

clared that every measure which I might adopt to ber of earwigs but no wings could I discover. Per-prevent the earwigs from CHAWLING into a hive haps Mr earwigs were all males.

mences.

sylvania would double her population every 21 and do thou likewise."
9-50 years, and would have had at the last cenII. Maryland, it is t the progress of population, are 1, unappropria- multiplying markets in competition, would add enterprise. ted territory to be settled, which may be parcelled new vigor to agriculture, more than double the out on easy terms; 2, Agriculture, commerce, and the mechanic arts. When a state is settled to its utmost limits that cause must cease to operate, except in the sub-division of large tracts of land held by wealthy individuals. As agriculthe mechanic arts, land, instead of being exhausted and neglected as a barren desert, is in- persons, as our maximum; but if we, pursuing an in order to ensure the benefits and avoid the evils creased in fertility, produces abundance, and enlightened and liberal policy, avail ourselves of at which I have hinted, I respectfully propose population becomes more dense, independent and the means which reason and the progress of the following

view the rapid strides of the state of New York towards wealth and power and the slow progress of Maryland. In 1790, the former contained but 340,120 persons, only 20,392, or about 1 seventeenth part more than the latter-in 1820 it contained more than three times the number of the latter. From 1790 to 1820, the increase of New York was 1,032,692 persons, and during the quire the concurrence of other states; but the which ought to have the complete control of the same period, that of Maryland was only 87,622, but little more than I twelfth part of the former. This is a mortifying view for poor Maryland, but if we wish to apply a remedy, it is necessary that we closely inspect the disease. Let us first enquire what circumstances have aided New York in her rapid march, and then what remain in the power of Maryland to apply to her own advan-

I. New York has had, since 1790, a considerable extent of unsettled back lands, which she has by a wise policy, continued to distribute, in small

powerful motive—to the necessaries of life are now approaching the limit of that source of in- mately become a source of revenue to the state. added its conveniences and comforts, early mar-crease. She has, at her metropolis, a sea-port, riages are encouraged and population, wealth admirably adapted to extensive commerce—this a wise people will not, in pursuit of it, commit and power advance with rapidity. On the contrary, where the means of subsistence are scanty been promoted-domestic manufactures have and difficult to be obtained, industry languishes in lent their aid—and inland-navigation and other schemes of any projector, without soberly and despair, genius dies in embryo, indolence, pover- high ways have received some public patronage; patiently examining for themselves, by means of ty and crime succeed, marriages are infrequent, yet notwithstanding all these circumstances, their representatives in the legislature, after and, with its concomitants wealth and power, which have raised her to the first rank among having before them full, clear and detailed estipopulation advances more and more slowly until, her sister states, we see her rate of increase is in mates of expense, and statements of every fact having reached its maximum, its decline com- a course of diminution, and, without some ad- which ought to influence their decision. Those vancement in Internal Improvements, her march states (New York and Virginia) which have now The history of the United States, with the establishment of a census every ten years, affords rives at her plenum of population. But that laid their plans and commenced their operations us an instructive picture of the progress and cir-great state is advancing in Internal Improvements in this way; in the first place, making a thorough cumstances of human society in the whole nation with spirit and success—in those vast enterprises and minute examination, by skilful civil engiand in each particular state. We may observe that, with one single exception*, the ratio of increase is a diminishing ratio, as a plenum is approached. New York, from 1790 to 1800, added to agriculture a liberal legislative patronage; tures, having a view of the whole ground, could vanced at the rate of 5 10-17 per centum per an- and is making 415 miles of Canal, which will, by decide safely and wisely. Many plans and ennum, and, from 1810 to 1820, the ratio has dimin-ished to 3 2-3 per centum per annum. The ratio of Pennsylvania, for the same periods, has de-clined from 3 1-3 to 2 3-5—that of Maryland, land country. The effect of these improvements menced without sufficient examinat on—without from 9 tenths of 1 to 17 twentififths of 1-and must be to render the country within their influ-sufficiently considering contingencies and soberly that of Virginia, from 1 5-7 to 9 tenths of 1 per ence capable of supporting a happy population, counting the cost, on an accurate and full knowcentum per annum. If the rate of the first peri- double, at least, in amount, to the utmost number ledge of the circumstances necessarily connected od had remained and should continue uniform, which, without them, it could be made to suswith their execution—a vague and delusive hope
New York would double her population every
12 3-4 years, and would have had at the late census 1,739,961 instead of 1,372,812 persons—PennMaryland, the admonition of reason is—"Go, judgment, and a spirited beginning has been made,

science have raised to our view, and placed fairly Let us again contemplate the second table, and in our power, we may awaken dormant energies, 1. Create "A fund for Internal Improvements," to Patuxent, the Patapsco, the Monocasy, and many fund. other rivers, entirely within our limits, will pro-bably furnish, almost to their sources, the means fund for Internal Improvements," with "a Board co and the Potomac navigation may probably legislature, the state of the fund and their probe connected, and the Patuxent intersected by a ceedings. canal from the former river to the Eastern Branch By the

ventive genius are excited and supplied with a portions, to industrious occupants; but she is rity among the citizens at large, it would alti-

But, however great may be the hope of benefit, theories, or pledge their funds to execute the on means quite inadequate to the end, or for want 9-50 years, and would have had at the last census 1,159,425 instead of 1,049,398 persons—Malor territory, to form new settlements, but she has other advantages which may be greatly improved; she had at the late census 418,308, instead of 407,350 persons—and Virus 1,000, instead of 407,000, instead ginina would double her population every bays in the world—and many fine rivers intergood, is not the only evil. It casts a shade of fear 40 17-22 years, and would have had at the late census 1,245,000 instead of 1,065,366 persons.— ceptance the means of an improved inland naviThe causes that principally operate to promote gation, which, by cheapening transportation, and consequences, and damps the spirit of useful

I hope our state will not be contented to occuthe same beaten path, which has conducted us to the race of emulation. With caution for her ture is improved, and aided by commerce and the present period, we may expect, in about a guide and reason for her counsellor, the course century more, to arrive at a population of 500,000 will be a safe one. According to my judgment,

open new sources of wealth and render old ones consist of productive stocks. Let such part as may more productive; and Maryland may, without be, from time to time, raised by taxes, be invested doubt, sustain comfortably, within her present in some productive stock. Let the income only of boundaries, at least one million inhabitants. Ef-the fund be applied to current expenditures, and let fectual improvements in navigation, on the Poto-mac, on the Susquehanna, and on the cross-cut All investments and all expenditures to be specibetween the Chesapeake and Delaware, will re- ally authorised and directed by the legislature,

of a navigation which will greatly cheapen trans-portation, and instead of diminishing will in-crease the facilities of mill-power. The Pataps-fund and its uses, and to report annually to the

By the above plan the designation of the fund at Bladensburg. Many other small canals for the would be general-no particular work would be accommodation of fertile neighborhoods, would specified as its object. It would be kept under probably be added by the enterprise of corporate the perpetual control of the legislature. It would companies. The expense of such a plan as is be competent for any member, from time to time, * For the United States, the ratio of increase suggested, would be small in comparison with its to move for an investigation of any special obfor the 2d period is greater than that for the 1st, benefits, and much less in absolute amount than ject so as to bring before the body a full and disDuring the 2d period Louisiana was obtained. is generally supposed. Besides diffusing prospe- tinct knowledge of that object in all its bearings. the circumstances of the case, expedient that the And speak of raptures that you ne'er enjoy. proposed work should be undertaken? If this I sing the sweets I know, the charms I feel,

might be, ex officio, President of the Board.

I am, sensible that, on a subject worthy of a Its substance mingled, married in with thine, volume, I have given only hints—I have given Shall cool and temper thy superior heat, them under the pressure of many other engage- And save the pains of blowing while I eat. ments-such as they are, however, they are completely at thy service. I have no objection that Flow like thy genial juices o'er my tongue, those gentlemen with whom I have the pleasure Could those mild morsels in my numbers chime, of an acquaintance, or any others, should see And, as they roll in substance, roll in rithem, and though they be but hints, I have this No more thy awkward unpoetic name consolation, that "A word to the wise is suffi- Should shun the Muse, or prejudice thy fame; consolation, that "A work friend, cient." Respectfully, thy friend, ISAAC BRIGGS.

Washington City, ? 2 mo. 2, 1822. S

-0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Farmer, as does every thing connected with the First learn'd with stones to crack the well-dry'd use of that Magnum Dei Donum, Zea Mayz, or Indian Corn. The plates are not without their Thro' the rough sieve to shake the golden show'r, interest, although, I doubt whether you will think In boiling water stir the yellow flour: them necessary for illustrating the text. I had in- The yellow flour, bestrew'd and stir'd with haste, tended to add this poem to a treatise on the cultiva- Swell in the flood and thickens to a paste, tion and uses of Indian corn, of which I have arrang- Then puffs and wallops, rises to the brim, ed the outlines sometime since, but as it is uncertain when I shall be able to finish it, I have con-The knobs at last the busy ladle breaks, cluded to send you the poem for the amusement And the whole mass its true consistence takes. of your readers. This subject has not been untouched. Count Rumford has, more that twenty Rise like her labors, to the song of song, years ago, brought the alimentary properties and Toher, to them, I'd consecrate my lays, economical uses of Indian Corn before the Bri- And blow her pudding with the breath of praise. tish public, and gave receipts for several dishes If 'twas Oella, whom I sang before, per manner of eating it, and the precise directions which he gives on the occasion—vol. 2d, p. 255. These the reader will see differ from those laid down by our poet, and which are illustrated by one of the plates in the poem. The Doom'd c'er the world thro' devious paths to gastronomes will adopt the way most pleasing to themselves. But no cultivator should permit a Each clime my country, and each house my home, day to pass without having Indian Corn on his ta- My soul is sooth'd, my cares have found an end, ble, in some of the forms it is susceptible of being I greet my long lost unforgotten friend.

made to assume. The playful parody in the For thee thro' Paris, that corrupted town, made to assume. The playful parody in the second Canto of the beginning of the celebrated How long in vain I wandered up and down, prologue by Pope to the tragedy of Cato, will Where shameless Bacchus, with his drenching not fail to strike every one.

AGRIC. MEDICUS.

The Hasty Pudding,

A Poem in three Cantos, by JOEL BARLOW, written at Chambery, in Savoy, January 1793. Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.

He makes a good breakfast who mixes pudding with molasses.

CANTO I.

Ye Alps audacious, thro' the Heavens that rise, To cramp the day and hide me from the skies; Ye Gallic flags, that o'er their heights unfurl'd, Bear death to kings, and freedom to the world, I sing not you. A softer theme I chuse, A virgin theme, unconscious of the Muse, But fruitful, rich, well suited to inspire The purest frenzy of poetic fire.

Despise it not, ye Bards to terror steel'd, Who hurl'd your thunders round the epic field; Nor ye who strain your midnight throats to sing Joys that the vineyard and the still-house bring;

The first question would then be-ls it, under all Or on some distant fair your notes employ, question should be decided in the affirmative, the My morning incense, and my evening meal, next question would be—how?—to what extent? The sweets of Hasty-Pudding. Come, dear bowl The governor of the state, for the time being, Glide o'er my palate, and inspire my soul, The milk beside thee, smoking from the kine,

> Oh! could the smooth, the emblematic song And, as they roll in substance, roll in rhyme, But rising grateful to the accustom'd ear, All Bards should catch it, and all realms revere

Assist me first with pious toil to trace Thro' wrecks of time thy lineage and thy race; Declare what lovely squaw, in days of yore, (Ere great Columbus sought thy native shore) First gave thee to the world; her works of fame I send you a poem on "Hasty Pudding, by Joe! Have liv'd indeed, but liv'd without a name. Barlow," which I think merits insertion in the Some tawny Ceres, reddiess of her days

Could but her sacred name, unknown so long, in use in America—among others, that for "Has-ty Pudding," stands conspicuous, and such of your patrons as have read his useful works, will The fame of Sol's sweet daughter should be known, recollect the importance he attaches to the pro- But o'er the world's wide climes should live secure,

Far as his rays extend, as long as they endure. Dear Hasty-Pudding, what unpromis'd joy

roam.

hoard

Cold from his cave usurps the morning board. London is lost in smoke and steep'd in tea; No Yankee there can lisp the name of thee; The uncouth word, a libel on the town, Would call a proclamation from the crown.* For climes oblique, that fear the sun's full rays, Chill'd in their fogs, exclude the generous maize; A grain whose rich luxuriant growth requires Short gentle showers, and bright etherial fires.

But here tho' distant from our native shore, With mutual glee we meet and laugh once more The same! I know thee by that yellow face, That strong complexion of true Indian race, Which time can never change, nor soil impair, Nor Alphine snows, nor Turkey's morbid air; For endless years, thro' every mild domain, Where grows the maize, there thou art sure to reign.

* A certain king, at the time when this was written, was publishing proclamations to prevent A-merican principles from being propagated in his country.

But man, more fickle, the bold license claims, In different realms to give thee different names. Thee the soft nations round the warm Levant Palanta call, the French of course Polante; E'en in thy native regions, how I blush To hear the Pennsylvanians call thee Mush! On Hudson's banks, while men of Belgic spawn Insult and eat thee by the name supparon. All spurious appellations void of truth: I've better known thee from my earliest youth, Thy name is Hasty-Pudding! thus our sires Were wont to greet thee fuming from their fires; And while they argu'd in thy just defence With logic clear they thus explained the sense; " In haste the boiling cauldron o'er the blaze, "Receives and cooks the ready powder'd maize; "In haste'tis serv'd, and then in equal haste,
"With cooling milk, we make the sweet repast. " No carving to be done, no knife to grate "The tender ear, and wound the stony plate; "But the smooth spoon, just fitted to the lip, And taught with art the yielding mass to dip, "By frequent journies to the bowl well stor'd, "Performs the hasty honors of the board." Such is thy name, significant and clear, A name, a sound to every Yankee dear, But most to me, whose heart and palate chaste Preserve my pure hereditary taste.

There are who strive to stamp with disrepute The luscious food, because it feeds the brute; In tropes of high-strain'd wit, while gaudy prigs Compare thy nursling man to pamper'd pigs; With sovereign scorn I treat the vulgar jest, Nor fear to share thy bounties with the beast. What though the generous cow gives me to quaff The milk nutritious; am I then a calf? Or can the genius of the noisy swinc, Tho' nurs'd on pudding, thence lay claim to mine? Sure the sweet song I fashion to thy praise, Runs more melodious than the notes they raise.

My song resounding in its grateful glee, No merit claims; I praise myself in thee My father lov'd thee through his length of days : For thee his fields were shaded o'er with maize: From thee what health, what vigour he possest, Ten sturdy freemen sprung from him attest; Thy constellation rul'd my natal morn, And all my bones were made of Indian corn. Delicious grain! whatever form it take, To roast or boil, to smother or to bake, In every dish 'tis welcome still to me, But most, my Hasty-Pudding, most in thee.

Let the green Succatash with thee contend, Let beans and corn their sweetest juices blend, Let butter drench them in its yellow tide, And a long slice of bacon grace their side; Not all the plate, now fam'd soe'er it be, Can please my palate like a bowl of thee.

Some talk of Hoe-cake, fair Virginia's pride, Rich Johnny-cake this mouth has often tri'd; Both please me well, their virtues much the same : Alike their fabric, as allied their fame, Except in dear New-England, where the last Receives a dash of pumpkin in the paste, To give it sweetness and improve the taste. But place them all before me, smoking hot, The big round dumpling rolling from the pot; The pudding of the bag, whose quivering breast, With suct lin'd leads on the Yankey feast; The Charlotte brown, within whose crusty sides A body soft the pulpy apple hides; The yellow bread, whose face like amber glows, And all of Indian that the bake-pan knows— You tempt me not-my fav'rite greets my eyes, To that lov'd bowl my spoon by instinct flies.

CANTO II.

To mix the food by vicious rules of art, To kill the stomach and to sink the heart, To make mankind, to social virtue sour, Cram o'er each dish, and be what they devour ; For this the kitchen Muse first framed her book, Commanding sweats to stream from every cook; Children no more their antic gambols tried, And friends to physic wondered why they died. Not so the Yankey-his abundant feast, With simples furnished, and with plainness drest, A numerous offspring gathers round the board, And cheers alike the servant and the lord; Whose well-bought hunger prompts the joyous taste.

And health attends them from the short repast. While the full pail rewards the milk-maid's

The mother sees the morning cauldron boil; To stir the pudding next demands their care, To spread the table and the bowls prepare; To feed the children as their portions cool, And comb their heads, and send them off to school.

Yet may the simplest dish, some rules impart, For nature scorns not all the aids of art. E'en Hasty-Pudding, purest of all food, May still be bad, indifferent or good, As sage experience the short process guides, Or want of skill, or want of care presides. Whoe'er would form it on the surest plan, To rear the child and long sustain the man; To shield the morals while it mends the size, And all the powers of every food supplies, Attend the lessons that the Muse shall bring, Suspend your spoons, and listen while I sing.

But since, O man! thy life and health demand Not food alone, but labour from thy hand, First in the field, beneath the sun's strong rays, Ask of thy mother earth the needful maize; She loves the race that court her yielding soil, And gives her bounties to the sons of toil.

When now the ox, obedient to thy call, Repays the loan that fill'd the winter stall, Pursue his traces o'er the furrow'd plain, And plant in measur'd hills the golden grain. But when the tender germe begins to shoot, And the green spire declares the sprouting root, Then guard your nurshing from each greedy foe, Th' insidious worm, the all-devouring crow. A little ashes, sprinkled round the spire, Soon steep'd in rain, will bid the worm retire; The feather'd robber with his hungry maw Swift flies the field before the man of straw, A frightful image, such as school boys bring When met to burn the Pope or hang the King.

Thrice in the season through each verdant row Wield the strong plough-share and the faithful

The faithful hoe, a double task that takes, To till the summer corn, and roast the winter cakes.

Slow springs the blade, while check'd by chilling rains,

Ere yet the sun the seat of Cancer gains: But when his fiercest fires emblaze the land, Then start the juices, then the roots expand; Then, like a column of Corinthian mould, The stalk struts upward, and the leaves unfold: The bushy branches all the ridges fill, Entwine their arms, and kiss from hill to hill. Here cease to vex them, all your cares are done Leave the last labors to the parent sun; Beneath his genial smiles the well-drest field, When Autumn calls a plenteous crop shall yield.

Now the strong foliage bears the standards high, And shoots the tall top-gallants to the sky; The suckling ear their silky fringes bend, And pregnant grown, their swelling coats distend : The loaded stalk while still the burthen grows, O'erhangs the space that runs between the rows High as a hop-field waves the silent grove, A safe retreat for little thefts of love, When the pledg'd roasting ear invite the maid,

His generous hand unloads the cumbrous hill, And the green spoils her ready basket fill; Small compensation for the two-fold bliss,

The promis'd wedding and the present kiss.
Slight depredations these; but now the moon Calls from his hollow tree the sly raccoon; And while by night he bears the prize away, The bolder squirrel labours through the day. Both thieves alike but provident of time, A virtue, rare, that almost hides their crime. Then let them steal the little stores they can, And fill their gran'ries from the toils of man; We've one advantage where they take no part,— With all their wiles they ne'er have found the art To boil the Hasty-Pudding; here we shine Superior far to tenants of the pine This envied boon to man shall still belong, Unshar'd by them in substance or in song.

At last the closing season browns the plain, And ripe October gathers in the grain; Deep loaded carts the spacious corn house fill, The sack distended marches to the mill; The lab'ring mill beneath the burthen groans, And show'rs the future pudding from the stones Till the glad house wife greets the powder'd gold, And the new crop exterminates the old.

CANTO III.

THE days grow short; but tho'the falling sun To the glad swain proclaims his day's work done, In ample draughts the thin diluted soup, Night's pleasing shades his various task prolong, And yeild new subjects to my various song. For now, the corn house fill'd, the harvest home, Th' invited neighbours to the Husking come; A frolic scene, where work, and mirth, and play, Unite their charms, to chase the hours away.

Where the huge heap lies center'd in the hall, The lamps suspended from the cheerful wall, Brown corn fed nymphs and strong hard-handed

beaux,

Alternate rang'd, extend in circling rows, Assume their seats, the solid mass attack; The dry husks rustle and the corn cobs crack; The song, the laugh, alternate notes resound, And the sweet cider trips in silence round.

The laws of Husking every wight can tell; And sure no laws he ever keeps so well: For each red ear a general kiss he gains, With each smut ear she smuts the luckless swains But when to some sweet maid a prize is cast, Red as her lips, and taper as her waist, She walks the round, and culls one favored beau Who leaps the luscious, tribute to bestow. Various the sports, as are the wits and brains Of well pleased lasses and contending swains: Till the vast mound of corn is swept away, And he that gets the last ear wins the day.

Meanwhile the house-wife urges all her care, The well earn'd feast to hasten and prepare. The sifted meal already waits her hand, The milk is strain'd, the bowls in order stand, The fire flames high; and, as a pool (that takes The headlong stream that o'er the mill dam JOHN S. SKINNER, Eso. breaks)

Foams, roars and rages with incessant toils, So the vext cauldron rages, roars and boils.

Then strews the flour and thickens all the flood. Long o'er the simmering fire she lets it stand : To stir it well demands a stronger hand; The ladle flies; at last the toil is crown'd; When to the board the thronging huskers pour, And take their seats as at the corn before.

I leave them to their feast. There still belong More copious matters to my faithful song. For rules they are, tho'ne'er unfolded yet, Nice rules and wise how pudding should be ate. Some with molasses line the luscious treat.

And mix like Bards, the useful with the sweet. A wholesome dish, and well deserving praise, To meet her swain beneath the new-form'd shade; A great resource in those bleak wintry days,

When the chill'd earth lies buried deep in snow, And raging boreas drives the shivering cow.

Blest cow! thy praise shall still my notes employ, Great source of health, the only source of joy; How oft thy teats these pious hands have prest! How oft thy bounties prove my only feast! How oft I've fed thee with my fav'rite grain! And roar'd, like thee, to find thy chrildren slain!

Ye swains who know her various worth to prize, Ah! house her well from Winter's angry skies. Potatoes, Pumpkins, should her sadness cheer, Corn from your crib, and mashes from your beer; When Spring returns she'll well acquit the loan, And nurse at once your infants and her own.

Milk then with pudding I should always chuse; To this in future I confine my Muse, Till she in haste some farther hints unfold, Well for the young, nor useles to the old. First in your bowl the milk abundant take, Then drop with care along the silver lake Your flakes of pudding; these at first will hide But when their growing mass no more can sink, When the soft island looms above the brink, Then check your hand : you've got the portion's

So taught our sires, and what they taught is true. There is a choice in spoons. Tho' small appear The nice distinction, yet to me 'tis clear, The deep bowl'd Gallic spoon, contriv'd to scoop Performs not well in those substantial things, Whose mass adhesive to the metal clings Where the strong labial muscle must embrace, The gentle curve, and sweep the hollow space, With ease to enter and discharge the freight, A bowl less concave but still more dilate, Becomes the pudding best. The shape, the size, A secret rests unknown to vulgar eyes. Experienc'd feeders can alone impart A rule so much above the lore of art. These tuneful lips, that thousand lips have tried, With just precision could the point decide, Tho' not in song; the muse but poorly shines In cones and cubes and geometric lines. Yet the true form, as near as she can tell, Is that small section of a goose-egg-shell, Which into equal portions shall divide The distance from the centre to the side.

Fear not to slaver; 'tis no deadly sin, Like the free Frenchman, from your joyous chin Suspend the ready napkin; or, like me, Poise with one hand your bowl upon your knee; Just in the zenith your wise head project, Your full spoon, rising in a line direct, Bold as a bucket, heeds no drops that fall, The wide mouth'd bowl will surely catch them all.

200 JOSEPH DELAPLANE'S NEW PLOUGH.

Montgomery County, 25th Feb. 1822.

Sir,-Through the politeness of my valuable friend, Mr. Reese, I am in possession of every No. of the American Farmer, up to 43 of the 3d vol. First with clean salt she seasons well the food, all of which have been regularly received, consequently attentively perused. I therefore tender you my thanks simply, but very sincerely, for the great advantage I have received from them; at The husband takes his turn; and round and round the same time regret extremely, that it is not in my power to contribute something for the advantage or amusement of those, from whom I have had so much-I however, beg leave to give you a description of a plough, which I invented last fall, for the purpose of aiding in the breaking up of my corn and tobacco lands. I had barely time to put it in operation before the frosts set in-the trial, however, was sufficient to ascertain that it will perform the work it is intended to do-my calculations are, to follow the barshare plough with it, in every fur-

My substratum plough, as I name it, (the three the public much benefitted. coulters of which runs in a space of nine inches) merely pulverises the ground, and leaves it where it finds it-the above depth of thirteen (or even fifteen) inches, I can plough on any lands clear of stumps, stone, &c. I work three horses in the barshare and two (strong ones) in the substratum plough; in the latter both horses walk in the furrow, one before the other-the plough is simple and not expensive in its construction, being composed of a beam, nearly the size and length of fixed similar to those on shovel ploughs; and near of timber, one on each side, nearly the size of the crowd each other: (several gentlemen who have the centre coulter in front, which would render hope will be a valuable plant.

the plough less liable to choke, and I doubt not but it would be better). not but it would be better)-each coulter is strongly braced to, and tightly wedged in, their respective timbers-near the centre of the beam, and directly in front of the coulters, is fixed a common plough wheel, by which we regulate the depth the plough is to run. I inclose you, indeed, a rough diagram of my plough, but have no doubt but your ingenuity will readily perceive the plan on which it is made. I had intended delaying any communication on this subject, until I had tested the advantages of my plough, but have now a desire that some abler farmer than myself will make experiments with it-the advantages which I expect to derive from the use of this plough, is that of having the ground pulverized deep, to re-tain moisture and admit the roots of plants, and still to have the soil near the surface. If you think this communication worth a place in your invaluable journal, you will oblige me by giving it a place there, provided you will dress it up in such a garb as to render it fit for the public eye-as to yourself, I am certain you will not ridicule my blunders, when I inform you that this was written in the evening after a laborious day's work, at trimming of apple trees. I fear you are now beginning to flatter yourself that you will presently come to the name of some conspicuous farmer of Montgomery. Not so-I am nothing but an o-verseer or manager. I have, however, the good fortune to be employed by a very indulgent, kind and worthy gentleman, W. Bowie, Esq. of Georgetown-he is much pleased with my plough, and would readily give you his opinion of it, if required of him. I am sir, with much respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

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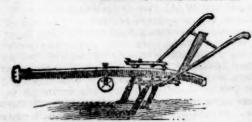
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NOTE BY THE EDITOR .- In our last we pub-

row, the former to cut and turn six, the latter to altered word or figure, and our readers will agree, cut and pulverize seven inches deep, which will that if Mr. D.'s plough of three coulters will do "
give me thirteen inches in depth, of loose mould, its work only as well as his pen has done, friend to receive and hold the most abundant rains.—
Brigg's object will have been fully answered, and "

Editor's Correspondence.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honorab le Sir John Sinclair.

I have the pleasure to tell you, that the Virginian Thorn, is likely to prove a very great acquisition to this country, at least if it will stand the severity of this climate. In one year's time it has grown from the seed you sent me, eighteen the beam of the barshare plough, with handles inches high:-and the season being open, it is still, (on the 31st Jan. 1822,) in full verdure. The the hind end of the beam, are framed two pieces nursery man to whom I entrusted the charge of ceives a coulter directly opposite to each other; pounds sterling, if it can be procured of good "purchase." it, (Mr. Lawson, Bland Street, Edinburgh,) another coulter is inserted in the beam, about four quality, sent in a ship coming to Greenock. I inches behind the two first, so that they may not have received from Mr. Charles E. Rowand, of

> The following extract is from the pen of a Farmer of the first respectability in England, to the Editor; whose object in publishing it is, to collect for the writer of the letter such information as will enable him on his arrival, to make a suitable selection of land, with the least loss of time. The views of the writer himself are sufficiently explained in his letter. He is known throughout England as a gentleman of high char-acter, and the owner and breeder of the most improved stock in the Kingdom. The Editor of ter which accompanied these articles, as it conthe Farmer, will esteem it a favor to be furnished with a line from any gentleman who may happen to see this, and may know of any place for sale, which they may suppose would be well adapted to the objects of his friend in England.— From such men, coming with such objects, our country cannot fail to derive lasting advantages.
>
> Edit. Am. Farmer.
>
> "28th January, 1822.

" 28th January, 1822. " last year.

"rior stock, will be our great object, it will be occupation in their omeial capacity, it is desirable we should fix upon some situation gratifying to find them thus justifying the configuration where the grass land is of excellent quality; dence of their country, by endeavours to improve its greatest interests!—Edit. Am. Farmer. "mate, and if possible not too hot; I under-"stand there is fine grazing land in Rhode ished the enquiry of the man of science, for an implement adapted to the accomplishment of a particular purpose—here comes a man of practice giving his satisfactory experience, with a clear description of the plough. We have not "stand there is fine grazing land in Rhode "Island, and particularly well adapted for breeding stock; I should not like to go into the "breeding stock; I should not like to go into the "mew settlements unless there are great induce "ments in price and quality of land; it appears myself to your frendly recollection in a late letter, by Captain Damrell, of the American brig

"between Baltimore and Boston, we should "prefer; we have no objection to fix in the vi-"cinity of Philadelphia, or New York; we "have heard the land in Susquehannah county, " highly named by some, and much the reverse by an English writer named Howith; such contrary descriptions are unaccountable. I sup-"pose you would recommend us to come out by one of the New York Packets, as the quickest ' sailing and most to be depended upon for time, " as it is doubtful we could leave England on the "1st of April, the question is, should we arrive " at Baltimore in time if we waited until the 1st "of May, as I am told the Packets leave Liver"pool on the first of every Month.

"It is not Mr. W.'s intention or mine to

' farm largely should we fix in America; until "we have had a few years experience; and therefore farms of from 2 to 400 acres will be

BLACK OATS AND TURNIP SEED,

DIRECT FROM SWEDEN.

A late arrival at this port, from Sweden, brought us, very opportunely, a supply of black oats and turnip seed, from our worthy friend, C. HUGHES, Jr. Esq. the accomplished representative of his country at the Court of Sweden; by whom we have been made the willing medium for the distribution of this valuable present, to the far-mers of Maryland and other states They have both been widely distributed; a small portion of experiment by, farmers attending our next Cat-

"The young Bull I now intend for you, is in for three years past, the topic of discussion in The virtues of the Sweedish turnip have been, 'my opinion a very superior one; he is great in agricultural circles, and its culture during the "my opinion a very superior one; he is great in agricultural circles, and its contact where the subject of extensive ex"have almost determined to accompany my periment. Two obstacles appear to have dimin"friend and brother, whose intention it is to visit ished its reputation and use. Its liability to de-"America in the spring; in that case we will struction by fly, and the danger, after much expressed in the spring; in that case we will struction by fly, and the danger, after much expressed in the danger. The danger is the danger in the danger "informing me the time, as you name May, in from Mr. Hughes to the agricultural communi-"your letter, and by your paper I observe the ty is of much value, as it puts us in possession of the Meeting was held on the 7th and 8th of June, the genuine Sweedish turnip seed, cultivated the genuine formers at his inand preserved by respectable farmers, at his in-"I fear I cannot, on account of my harvest, instance, with an express view to its being sent "remain longer than a month in America, it to this country. But the most agreeable aspect "remain longer than a month in America, it to this country. But the most agreeable aspect "will therefore be desirable to make the most of unit time, and as our visit will be with a view to purchase land, I shall be much obliged to you agents abroad have not in these "piping times of parts best worth attention; as breeding suferior stock, will be our great object, it will be occupation in their official capacity, it is highly the desirable we should fix upon some situation."

Syren, from this port for Baltimore; that vessel sailed several weeks ago, but it is by no means improbable that you may receive this letter before she shall reach the U. S. as well on the general and public spirited endeavours to improve the state of our agriculture; indeed I have derived great satisfaction in doing so.

I sent to you, by the Syren, a small quantity of Swedish black oats and turnip seed; part of rest for distribution among some of our common his exit in a more becoming manner. - Editor. friends. You will pardon my taxing you with this trouble. My present purpose in writing to you, is to state some circumstances, and to ask your advice and your aid on the same subject .-During an excursion to the mines some 18 months ago, I visited several of the principal iron establishments, which as you may imagine, are con-nected with extensive farms and cultivated tracts (in the hands of rich proprietors,) for the maintenance of the numerous labourers, employed in the different operations, connected with the staple fabric of Sweden. One or two of those pro-prietors, who are very eminent and very worthy men, in consequence of a conversation I had with them, on the subject, said that they would cultivate the ruta baga, in the most careful manner possible, and in a more extensive manner than they had done, on purpose to procure the best possible seed, for my agricultural friends at home; the year has gone round, and though the seed was ready at the sailing of the Syren, unfortugenuine and soundest Swedish turnip seed, that has over been raised; indeed, it is impossible to have and Count Schwiern. These gentlemen are known to Mr. Keyser, (or the two first of them are,) who pletely succeeded.

Yours, &c. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, JR.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A correspondent has requested us to insert the following :- " The first year, (he says) I cut the potatoes in three pieces, the top, the middle and the bottom parts, (I suppose every person knows the top of the potato from the bottom, as the principal eyes are on the top) and planted these in turnpike. The season to commence on fifteenth three rows. The top plant was ten days earlier of April, and end on the fifteenth of July. Terms than the middle plant, and a much greater crop; the middle plant was earlier that the bottom, groom, which must accompany the Mare, for if o-and a better crop; the bottom produced but a mitted, the horse will in no case be brought out of and a better crop; the bottom produced but a very indifferent crop. For some seasons past the stable, so it will be useless trouble to send I have only planted the top eyes, and I may the Mare—50 cents a week pasturage, which safely say, I have the best crop, and driest potatoes in the country. None need be deterred from this plan on the ground of waste; for after the top is cut off, the remainder keeps better and accountability for accidents of any kind.

longer for use than if the potato was preserved EXILE is a beautiful dark bay sixteen hands entire. As proof of this, lay a whole potato on high, will be three years old in May He is adthe top of the ground, or in any exposed place, mitted by the best judges who have examined him and it will shew, that the top plants grow faster, to be the finest description of horse ever important are many inches long, before there is any growth from the bottom."

DISEASES OF SWINE.

I have recently lost several fine, fat hogs; they were half grown when they died, after being unwell but a few hours; some of my neighbors thought 1100 guineas; it is the mixture of the Cleveland account of the season of the year, as of the unu- it might be owing to the sore throat; but I could Bay with the racing blood, which produces the

Nelson County, Va. Feb. 1822.

This is rather late in the season for hogs to die in this way—about Christmas-time the disease is very prevalent; and so it be taken in the legitimate only can increase the size of the blooded horse them, as explained, is for your acceptance—the way, it is difficult to say, how a fat hog could make

> The whole revenue of Charles the First, from 1637 to 1641, including all that he derived from ship money, and other illegal exactions, amounted annually to 1.895,819 5s.

> The revenue of Scotland at the 'period of the union, is stated by Sir John Sinclair at 1.110,694, a sum less by nearly 1.20,000 than that of the present amount of sums levied under Turnpike

THE PARMIER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour from the wagens, superfine, \$6 1-4-Wharf flour \$6 per bbl.-Wheat, white, 133 to 135 cents—Red, 130 to 133—Corn, white, 72 to 74—yellow, 70 to 72—Rye, 70 to 75—Oats, 33 to 35 nately it was in the country, and excepting the small quantity I sent you, was not to be had in time. I now, however, find myself in the possession of its handled country, and excepting the small quantity I sent you, was not to be had in Grass Secds, Clover, \$8—Timothy, \$5—timothy, \$5=timothy, sion of six hundred pounds of perhaps the most Salt, coarse, 54 to 65 cents—Liverpool ground, 50-do. fine, 40 to 44 per bushel-Plaster of Paever been raised; indeed, it is impossible to have better. The gentlemen who raised it, are Mr. ris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.—ris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.—Tamm, of Osterby-Brok, one of the most famous country gentlemen of Sweden, Mr. Swedstierna and Count Schwiern. These gentlemen are known cut.—Hams, 11—Cheese, 11—Butter, 20 to 25 ner lb.-Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per doz.-Cotton, Georgia Upland, 15 to 17 cents per lb.-Louisiwas here some years ago. My object is to pro-cure for the farmers of America, the best and most certain seed; and I believe I have com-lin-1/3 r, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Ro-lin-1/3 r, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Ro-lin-1/3 r, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Rolb.—Tar, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Rosin, 150 per bbl.—Spirits of Turpentine, 45 to 50 cents—Varnish, 30—Linseed Oil, 75 to 80 per gallon-MARYLAND TOBACCO, fine yellow, \$20-do. spangled, \$10 to 18-fine red, fired, \$12 to 14 —good, do. do. \$8 to 10—Patuxent, good red, \$9 to 10 common, do. \$5 to 8—inferior, \$3 to 4—Eastern Shore, \$3 to 4-seconds, 11 to 5.

EXILE.

The imported "Cleveland Bay," will be let to Mares the approaching season, at Carroll's Manor, 15 miles from Baltimore on the Frederick town of April, and end on the fifteenth of July. Terms TWENAY DOLLARS, and one dollar for the must be paid before the Mare is removed. An experienced groom has charge of the horse, and every attention will be given to Mares, but no

sire of Exile is considered one of the most splendid coach horses in England; his grandsire is the famous Yorkshire horse Mollineaux, sold for sually bad weather she must have experienced on the coast of Norway. You will perceive, that I have not omitted to follow you as far as my interfect opportunities enable me, in your laudable cure this disease.

In this time the season of the year, as of the unusually bad weather she must have experienced not discover any signs of inflamation, when I open-old English hunter; and it is the cross from them that makes the Jersey horse more valuable than correspondents may teach me how to prevent or the Southern, giving them bone, size, and high round action. The colour of these horses is confined to the various shades of bay, always with mealy noses, and they combine the fine symmetry, smoothness of coat and clean legs of the blooded. In fine it is now admittd in Europe that this breed without taking from their activity, wind and fi-

BARNEY DEAN, Manager. TEXILE will remain 15 days at Crowl's stables, in the city of Baltimore.

Tuckahoe and Young Tom.

The very celebrated race horse TUCKAHOE, bred by John Wickham, Esq. of Richmond, will stand the ensuing season at Wooten's tavern on the York road and at the Maryland tavern, on the Frederick road-each four miles from Baltimore. He will go to the Maryland tavern on WEDNESDAY Morning, and there remain until SATURDAY night—the remainder of the week he will be at Wooten's.

YOUNG TOM.

Bred by Cornelius Howard, esq. and got by Judge Winchester's Old Tom, will stand during the same period, changing places with Tuckahoe; so that while one is at Wooten's the other will be at the Maryland tavern, and so vice versa.

That those disposed to patronise the best breed of Horses may this year have no excuse, on the score of terms, Tuckahoe will be let to Mares at the very reduced rate of \$10 each, and Young Tom at \$5-to be sent in all cases with the Mares; if not paid before the first of July, double those sums respectively will be rigorously exacted.

Tuckahoe has been sent into this neighborhood at the instance of Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, who once owned him, and who pronounces him in his blood and his foals, equal to any horse in the Union.

Good pasturage will be provided for Mares from a distance, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

Agents for the owners: At Wooten's, JOHN WOOTEN. At the Maryland Tavern, RICHARD STONE.

PEDIGREE.

TUCKAHOE, was got by Florizel, who was never beaten, and was got by sorrel Diomede an im-ported son of the celebrated Eclipse, out of a full bred mare. Tuckahoe's dam was got by the imported horse Alderman, who was got by Pot-8-o's, one of the best sons of Eclipse, out of Lady Bolingbroke who was got by Squirrel out of Cy-pron, the dam of King Herod, her dam by Clockfast, an imported horse of high character, grand dam by Col. Symmes' Wildair, a noted horse of the best blood in this country, out of a thorough bred

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

AGRICULTURE.

The Cottager's Manual.

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES THROUGHOUT EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

and members of the British Apiarian Society, of folly to keep them. who, by their laudable endeavors, have encour-

[CONTINUED.] JUNE.

the proprietor. In the first place, a second extract a comb, and thereby not only obtain a the food is given to a remote part of the garden, swarm gives no signal of its departure, nor is the certain quantity of honey, but the vacuum betained at the greatest possible distance from the time of its leaving the hive limited to any number comes replenished with a fine new comb, which apiary. of days; I have known a second swarm leave the in the following year will serve as a depository of hive on the second day after the first swarm, and I the brood, whereas the combs with which the soon as possible: the combs at this season of the have known it not to leave it until the tenth; eek is filled, are seldom of any use after the year are very soft, and the slightest motion is apt there being therefore no positive indication of the year in which they were made.

departure of the second swarm, it behoves the proprietor to keep a vigilant eye upon his hives, tablish an apiary by the purchase of the first stroyed by exuberant swarming, and it becomes, the action; it is not one case in twenty in which the attack of stranger Bees and Wasps.

therefore, a part of the duty of the apiarian an individual receives a first swarm, although he As the influence of the sun is very great this are in this country very seldom or ever worth preserving, and the only time when any value can be attached to them, is when two fly off together, case a failure is almost certain, the purchaser best ced by the heat. This is a proper season of the comes discouraged, and the Culture of the Bee and a junction can be formed of them. In this fall into disrepute. For how is a second swarm little doubt exists that the vacuum will soon be rebecomes by union of intrinsic worth, for it is certin the art? It is only by the number of the Bees it is very probable that the lower part of the tain, that two early second swarms united, are that even an adept can tell it on the first view of the swarm. Nor the swarm, although there is one particular circular circ the conflict both of the Queens may perish.

becomes inevitable.

method to be adopted with them than to return the winter. To the president, vice presidents, the treasurer, them instantly to the parent hive, it is the height It will frequently happen, that for several days

be returned to the parent hive.

are well acquainted with her person, it is by no profit will be greater to the proprietor than if the means a task of difficulty; for as the Bees are swarm had been kept separate. The great obthen in a state of disjunction, the person of her jection which exists towards the keeping of late majesty is easy to be recognised, and her capture or virgin swarms arises from the uncertainty of the weather, and the chance of the Bees not ma-In regard to the third swarms, there is no other king a sufficiency of food to maintain them during

after the swarm has been hived, the rainy weath-It frequently happens this month, that the Bees er sets in, which prevents the Bees from collectaged the culture of the Bee, amongst the cottagers, this manual is dedicated, with feelings of
the most profound respect, by their secretary.

in the common hive lie out in clusters, and by the
ing any food—and many fine swarms are annually
lost from want of proper attention to this circumtion of an approaching swarm, or they give a still
stance. In all cases, when the weather proves more erroneous reason for it, namely, that it is unfavorable after the hiving of a swarm, some the old Bees expelling the young ones from the food should be administered to the Bees; and The second swarms are generally thrown at the hive; the actual cause is the want of room in care should be taken that the food be given at early part of this month, and towards the latter the hive for the Bees to deposit their store, and night, and the vessel or plate in which it was put the virgin swarms may be looked for. In regard the only method of obviating this injury to the should be taken away as early in the morning as to the second swarms, much judgment is required in the management of them, and in many resort it is the most difficult part of apiarian sciBees will immediately commence their labors in stranger Bees to a particular hive, by the adence, for every thing concerning the second the empty space,—this is, however, speaking of ministration of food; and for this reason, it swarms depends upon the skill and attention of the common hive,—in the Huish Hive it is easy to would be advisable to remove the hive to which

to break them.

The swarming season may now be considered and to take particular notice from which hive the swarms, but in this, as in most other cases of hu- as past, and the chief attention of the apiarian swarm departed. Many parent hives are de- man transactions, deception is the groundwork of must now be directed to preserve his hives from

rather to return the second swarm to the parent pays the full price for it; for unless he be actumonth, it would be advisable to shade the hives, hive, than to keep it as a separate colony. It ally present at the departure of the swarm, and takes it immediately to his own premises, he gecombs; particularly those of the swarms, which case, that which individually possessed no value, to be distinguished from a first by a mere scholar plenished—some caution is however necessary, as

is this junction of two swarms attended with any curnstance attending the working of a first and difficulty. Supposing the two swarms to have second swarm which will immediately distinalighted upon separate branches—proceed to guish them, and this is, that the first swarm inshake one of them into the empty hive, and then variably begins the construction of the combs in the impossible to prescribe particular rules in the theory of the start of immediately shake the other; leaving it to the the middle of the hive, whereas a second swarm for every case that may present itself in an Bees to kill the superfluous Queen Bee. This adbegins the combs at one of the sides. Few pervice is however given upon the supposition that sons, however, have the courage to turn up a ticular signs by which a dwindling hive may the proprietor has not the skill nor the courage to hive to inspect the manner in which the combs be known, may ultimately lead the apiarian to the undertake the massacre of one of the Queens have been worked, and from a direct ignorance of adoption of those remedies by which the hive can himself-for there cannot be a question as to the the actual nature of Bees, they are lulled into a be saved. To distinguish one of these signs, it comparative excellence of the two methods—I false security, and the consequence is, a failure is necessary that the apiarian should know the would rather prefer groping in a mass of Bees for lin all their apiarian undertakings. would rather prefer groping in a mass of Bees for in all their apiarian undertakings.

difference between a Bee entering the hive with honey, and one without: the shape of the former the operation to be performed by the Bees; and are thrown about the middle of this month, but is cylindrical, and presents a glossy appearance; this opinion is founded upon the principle that it being of nouse whatever, individually speaking, its body appears extended, as if inflated with is not only possible, but very probable, that in they ought without any further consideration to wind: whereas the body of the Bee without honey is contracted, and the division of the If, however, a second swarm should fly off, A particular, but rather a false value is placed wrinkles is more easy to be discerned. Now one either early or late in the season, singly, I would upon the virgin swarms, which are generally of the symptoms of decay is, when few Bees of at all times advise that it should rather be return-thrown this month, and it is supposed that the cylindrical shape are observed to enter the ed to the parent hive than preserved as a se-honey made by a virgin swarm is superior to that hive;—the second is, when few are seen to enter parate stock; and to effect this aim, it is ne-which is made by a first swarm. The error of with the pellets of farina on their legs. Third, cessary to place the back of a chair parallel this supposition is too obvious to require any com-with the entrance of the hive, over which a sheet ment; nor do I consider the possession of a vir-in the hive. Fourth, when ants, earwigs, or or table cloth may be spread; then holding the gin swarm to be attended with any benefit to the other vermin, are observed to enter the hive hive containing the second swarm over it, give a proprietor, and it is certainly a manifest injury to without experiencing any opposition from the few sharp knocks at the top, and the Bees will the hive which has produced it. In the common Bees. Fifth, when the Bees desist from taking their fall immediately on the cloth; proceed then, ei-hive there is no method of obviating it; but in periodical flights. Sixth, when on turning up the ther with your finger or a stick, to guide a few of the Huish Hive, I would recommend immediate-hive, the Bees shew no symptoms of anger; but the Bees to the entrance of the parent hive, and ly the extraction of the side combs; and should rather croud to the top of the hive. Seventh, they instantly testify their joy by a humming noise, and crowd into the hive. This is is the best period to catch the Queen Bee; and to those who will then be found in which they can work, the given them. These cases all require a particular the judgment and skill of the apiarian.

The drones are very often killed in this month, and a particular value should always be put upon those hives which kill their drones the earliest .-I have invariably found that the produce of those hives is much greater than those which kill their drones late in the season.

AUGUST.

In many counties of England, and particularly the western, the keepers of Bees begin in this month to suffocate their Bees, from an ill-founded supposition, that the honey season is over, and that the Bees are thenceforth living upon their store. It is, however, a plan not only injudicious, but highly injurious to the proprietor; for it must be obvious to every one that the month of August is particularly remarkable for the bloom of certain plants and flowers, from which the Bee collects a vast store of honey. I have only to no-tice the mignionette, one of the richest flowers which blows in regard to honey, and the heath, which continues in bloom until the month of October. This month is also noted for being more sultry than any other of the year, and consequently a greater secretion of the mellifluous the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be the apiarian should be this month directed:—the limit be a should be a shou honey-dews* with which this month, in a fine season, particularly abounds; and few people are wasps. In the first case, a removal of the atseason, particularly abounds; and few people are ignorant of the increase of weight which will be perceptible in a hive, after a few days on which the honey-dew has abounded. It is, in fact, the manna from heaven for the Bees, and I would not suffocate a single hive, until every hope had vanished of a honey-dew. It also happens in this month that the Bees begin to kill their drones, which is the immediate signal for the ignorant Bee-master to purchase a bundle of matches, wherewith to suffocate his Bees;—this is per-formed on the erroneous supposition that the massacre of the drones indicates the close of the attached to the Huish Hive is well adapted for honey season; but it is impossible to entertain a more erroneous idea, it having, in fact, no affini- larged at pleasure, with celerity and cleanliness. ty with the honey season. It is, in the first place and I believe I can be borne out in my assertion, Remarks on the means of preserving inhabited a certain indication of a prosperous hive; and, in the skilful proprietor himself, that the hives the second, it is a proof that the progress of fe-of Captain Call, of Taplow Hill, during one of cundation has ceased in the hive for the season : the most violent attacks which I ever beheld, up-I would not, therefore, advise any person to take that particular event as the signal for the suffocation of his Bees; for in some hives it takes place very early, and the proprietor, by this premature step, loses a great portion of that honey which the Bees would deposit in the cells, in which the Bees were bred. So far from attempt- adroitness watch its opportunity to enter the hive, which the Bees were bred. So far from attempting to suffocate my Bees, were I ever guilty of such a barbarous practice, I would not hesitate to gligence or carelessness of the proprietor an take from my hives a portion of the honey, with take from my hives a portion of the honey, with opening has been left behind. I have good the well-founded hope of the vacuum being replenished before the close of the season. There erished by the robberies of the wasps than is geis no other just criterion for the suffocation of the nerally conceived, and the most certain way of hives in this country, than the total decay of all diminishing the number of these arch-enemies of the wild and cultivated flowers and shrubs; and the Bees, is to hunt out their nests, and either until that has taken place, no suffocation of the blow them up with gunpowder or suffocate the

system of management, and much must be left to hives should take place.* Though a decided horde of thieves by a handful of brimstone.* enemy to the system of suffocation, I have been The cottager, in general, entertains an opinion thus explicit upon it; for as long as it prevails amongst the cottagers it is as well that the best no means the case, for the wasp will pay no atmethod should be adopted, by which the greatest cention whatever to the Bees, if he can but sucprofit can be obtained.

This month is the best in the year for the prowhich it will be prudent to preserve through the continual annoyance which the hive consequentwinter; and let him keep a strict watch upon the ly undergoes, added to the robbery of the honey, weaker hives, as the pillaging system is about to obliges the Bees to vacate the hive, leaving the commence.

in our gardens; and it is incredible the number of guard his hives against the attack of the wasp-Bees which are annually destroyed by this artful it is not of that trifling consequence which many insect. Let it be the constant study of every individual, who values the life of a Bee, to destroy the ruin of many wholesome hives, which the every spider which he meets with in his garden; imprudence or negligence of the proprietor has nor can this advice be too often repeated to the left exposed to the depradatory attack. cottagers, who, having, generally speaking, no idea of keeping their apiaries clean, suffer the against the wasp and other insects, and the prospiders to spin their webs on the very stools, on prietor having convinced himself that his hives which their hives are placed. A more efficacious are in good health, the less they are incommoded method of impoverishing the population of their this month, the better. If the sun beats very

tacked hive has been recommended; and cer-own sweets. tainly, if the removal could be effected to that distance, beyond the range of the attacking Bees, the calamity might at once be put a stop to; but this purpose, the opening can be contracted or en-

ceed in stealing the honey; it will, however, frequently happen, that the natural cunning of theprietor to determine on the particular stocks, wasp enables it to discover a weak hive, and the whole of its contents a prey to the marauders. The common spider, this month, spins its web A cottager, therefore, cannot be too attentive to keepers of Bees attach to it, but is the cause of

combs from the influence of a meridian sun, and

(To be concluded in next number.)

The devastation committed in the year 1819. as this is an advantage which can seldom be enjoyed by the wash, was almost incredible. One gentle-by a keeper of Bees, I would recommend instead of it, that on the very first symptom of an attack, for every wash's nest, and in a very short time the entrance should be immediately contracted, 132 were brought him; calculating every nest to so as to admit only two Bees to enter at a time, and contain 5,000 insects, which is taking it at a very

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FROM THE HALLOWELL GAZETTE ..

buildings, in which much wood is employed, from destruction by fire.

The recent calamity by fire at Bowdoin College, in this state, and the fear that all the necessary precautions which the case admits, may not readily occur to those who may be charged with the restoration of this building; call for an attempt to establish some principles on this subject; especially as they will have extensive application in a country abounding in wooden architec-

We shall begin by noticing Lord Stanhope's method on these occasions; and after producing evidence "to put the fact of the success of his experiments beyond all possible doubt," shall proceed to some short remarks connected with the subject, shewing that much may be done consistent both with convenience and economy, even in many cases where buildings have been erected without previous attention to the object in

Description of a most effectual method of securing buildings against fire, invented by CHARLES Lord Viscount Mahon, [who afterwards became the well known Earl STANHOPE,] F.R.S.

aken from the Philosophical transactions of the Royal Society in London, for 1778.

Read July 2, 1778.

* As a proof that the hives, by proper management, will even increase in food after Septem-ber, I refer the reader to the Transactions of the Western Apiarian Society, in which it is stated, that a hive removed to a heath, on the 3d August, was brought back on the 3d November, with an in-

Although custom has sanctioned the appellation of honey-dew to the saccharine and glutinous fluid which is often perceptible in summer on the oak, the bramble, the laurel, and other trees and shrubs, I consider the appellation to be false; but I make use of the term, for the best of all reasons, that I do not know of another, by which I could crease of three hounds; another was moved on make myself intelligible. Were it in reality a dew, the 1st September, and brought back on the 19th shrubs, and flowers; but I believe it to be an exube stated, that during the time the hives were at
the heath, they had only fifteen dry days; what
the heath, they had only fifteen dry days; what
the weaththe would have been their increase, had the weathagainst all danger from fire, may very properly be
then would have been their increase, had the weathdivided into three parts, namely, Under-flooring, exterior atmosphere.

ticular methods may be applied in part or in —but the coat of rou whole, to different building; according to the various circumstances attending this construction, coat of rough plaster and according to the degree of accumulated fire single under-pinning. to which each of these buildings may be exposed, to be appropriated.

be divided into two parts; namely, into single and

double under-flooring.

The method of single under-flooring is as follows: A common strong lath of about one quarter nailed against each side of every joist and of every and in the same direction, as the first layer of from joist to joist, and of about the eighth of an main timber which supports the floor which is inshort laths [and without being fastened with inch curvature; (which rule, passing over the tended to be secured. Other similar laths ought nails.]

Sec. 8. A coat of the same kind of rough plascause the sand to lay rather rounding in the mid-[and timbers.]

Sec. 3. When the fillets are going to be nailed on, some of the rought plaster (hereafter mentioned, Sec. 9,) must be spread with a trowel all along the side of each of the fillets, which is to lay the method of single as well as to that of double stair-case. It is made to follow the shape of the next to the joists: in order that those fillets may be well bedded therein, when they are nailed on

the fillets and the joists.)

Sec. 4. A great number of any common laths (either of oak or fir) must be cut nearly to the length er, and even much better, in all these cases to laths are going to be nailed on, some of the above of the width of the intervals between the joists. make use of hay instead of hair; in order to prementioned rough plaster ought to be spread beupon the top of all the fillets; and along the sides no shorter. of that part of the joists which is between the top of the fillets and the [upper] edge of the joists. Sures of slacked lime, and three measures (but over other laths, it ought to be attended to, that The short pieces of common laths, just mentioned not less) of chopped hay, will prove (in general) these ends be bedded sound in some of the same kind ought (in order to fill up the intervals between a very good proportion, when sufficiently beat up of rough plaster. This attention is equally nethe joists that support the floor) to be laid in the together in the manner of common mortar. (The cessary for the second layer of laths hereafter the joists that support the floor) to be laid in the logether in the manner of common mortal.

contrary direction to the joists; and close toge- hay must be well draggeds in this kind of rough mentioned, Sec. 16.

Sec. 15. The first layer of laths ought to be much as the want of straitness in the laths ought never to be put in until the other two inwill possibly allow without the laths lapping gredients are well beat up together with water.)
over each other:) their ends must rest upon
This rough plaster ought never to be made the fillets spoken of above (Sec. 2;) and they ought thin, for any of the work mentioned in this paper. to be well bedded in the rough plaster. It is not (The stiffer it is, the better; provided it be not proper to use any nails to fasten down either these too dry to spread properly upon the laths.) short pieces of laths, or those other short pieces hereafter mentioned (Sec. 7.)

covered with one thick coat of the rough plaster, ter, just before it is used, will cause it to dry very spoken of hereafter (Sec. 9;) which should be fast. spread all over them; and which should be brought (with a trowel) to be about level with the tops of the joists has got thoroughly dry, it ought to be the joists; but not above them. The rough plas- observed, whether or not there be any small cracks be plastered over with a coat of the same kind of ter, in a day or two, should be trowelled all over in it; particularly next to the joists. If there are rough plaster close home to the sides of the joists; but the tops any, they ought to be washed over with a brush, usual manner.

in the first part of it, exactly the same as the me-perly made use of.) thod just described; (the fillets and the short

Of the notes which follow, those only marked (a)

and (b) belong to the author of this memoir.

Sec. 7. In the method of double under-flooring, from the different uses to which they are meant as fast as this coat of rough plaster is laid on, some more of the short pieces of laths (cut as above di- nutes. I. Sec. 2. The method of under-flooring may rected, Sec. 4) must be laid in the intervals between the joists, upon the first coat of rough plaster the other) bedded deep and quite sound into the over the tops of the joists. The sand should be rough plaster whilst it is soft. These short pieces struck smooth with a hollow [or arched] rule, of an inch thick (either of oak or fir) should be of lath should be laid also as close as possible; which ought to be about the length of the distance

with their ends butting against each other: These ter should then be spread over this second layer of dle of the interval between each pair of joists, are what I call fillets. The top of each fillet short laths, as there was upon the first layer above. The following boards may then be laid and fillets. ought to be at one inch and a half below the top described. This coat of rough plaster should (as tened down in the usual manner; but very partiof the joists or timbers against which they are above directed, Sec. 5, for the method of single cular attention must be paid to the rough plaster nailed. These fillets will then form (as it were) a under-flooring) be trowelled level with the tops of work, and to the boards being most perfectly dry sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists the joists, (but it ought not to rise above them.) before the boards are laid, for fear of the dry rot; The sooner this second coat of rough plaster is (of which, however, there is no kind of danger, spread upon the second layer of short laths just when this precaution is made use of.)
mentioned (Sec. 7) the better.

when this precaution is made use of.)
Sec. 13. The method of under-flooring I have

under-flooring.

Sec. 9. Common coarse lime and hair (such as in this case. (so that there should not be any interval between generally serves for the pricking-up-coat in plastering) may be used for all the purposes before or hereafter mentioned; but it is considerably cheap- to wooden partitions.—It is simply this. As the Some of the rough plaster referred to above (Sec. vent the work from cracking. The hay ought tween these laths and the joists (or other timbers) 3) ought to be spread (with a trowel) successively to be chopped to about three inches in length; but against which these laths are to be nailed .— (The

If the flooring boards are required to be laid very soon, a fourth or fifth part of quick-lime (a) Sec. 5. These short pieces ought teen to be in powder, very well mixed with this rough plas- laths.)

of the joists ought not to be any wise covered with wet with mortar-wash, (which will effectually it.;

It ought to be well-washed sand.

§ By this seems to be signified, that the pieces

of hair are to be drawn straight.

* In the first of these cases the work is altogether (a) I have practised this method in an extenhorizontal; in the other two, perpendicular insive work with great advantage. In three weeks this rough plaster grows perfectly dry. The rough hlaster, so made, may be applied at all times of the year with the greatest success. The easiest method, by much, of reducing the quick lime to pow-der is, by dropping a small quantity of water on nailed on, and be covered with a third coat of rough a loss of plaster; but may prevent the boards lythe lime-stone, a little while before the powder is plaster, Ithen call the method treble lathing: but
ing truly on the joists, to say nothing of other inintended to be used: the lime will still retain a vethis method of treble lathing can almost in no case ry sufficient degree of heat.

Extra-lathing, and Inter-securing*:—which par-pieces of laths are applied in the same manner:) Sec. 11. The mortar-wash I make use of is ticular methods may be applied in part or in—but the coat of rough plaster [applied here] merely this: About two measures of quick lime, whole, to different building; according to the value ought to be little more than half as thick, as the Sec. 11. The mortar-wash I make use of is merely this: About two measures of quick lime, coat of rough plaster applied in the method of to a pail; and should be very well stirred up with water, till the water grows very thick, so as to be almost of the consistency of a thin jelly. This wash, when used, will grow dry in a few mi-

> Sec. 12. Before the flooring boards are laid, a small quantity of very dry common sand should ter; and each of these short laths must be (one af- be strewed over the rough plaster-work; but not

> > The following boards may then be laid and fas-

What follows (as far as Sec. 13) is common to also applied, with the utmost success to a wooden steps; but no sand is laid upon the plaster-work

II. Sec. 14. The method of extra-lathing may be applied, to ceiling joists, to slooping roofs, and laths ought to be nailed very close to each other. When either of the ends of any of the laths laps

covered with a pretty thick coat of the same rough plaster spoken of above, (Sec. 9.)-A second layer of laths ought then to be nailed on; each lath being, as it is put on, well spunged and bedded sound into the soft rough plaster. (For this reason no more of this first coat of rough plaster ought to be laid on at a time than what can be immediately followed with the second layer of

The laths of this second layer ought to be as close to each other as they can be, to allow of a

proper clench of the rough plaster.

The laths of this second (b) layer may then rough plaster; or it may be plastered over in the

III. Sec. 16. The third method, which is that of inter-securing is very similar, in most respects. Sec. 6. The method of double under-flooring is, all, if the chopped hay and the quick lime be pro-wards to be laid upon it. Inter-securing is applicable to the same parts of a building as the method of extra-lathing just described; but it is not often necessary to be made use of.

Sec. 17. I have made a prodigious number of exheriments upon every part of these different methods. I caused a wooden building to be constructed at Chevening, in Kent, in order to perform them in the most natural manner.-The methods of ex-

clined, or sometimes horizontal. † N. B. Through the whole of this memoir only one kind of plaster or mortar is mentioned, unless when otherwise expressed.

As there is plaster enough provided for the nurposes in question, more is not only useless, and conveniences.

be required.

ONLY ones made use of in that building.

On the 26th of September of last year (1777) had the honor to repeat some of my experiments is very long a detailed account of many other exbefore the President and some of the Fellows of the Royal Society, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, the Committee of City Lands, 'several of the foreign ministers, and a great num-

ber of other persons.

Sec. 18. The first experiment was to fill the lower room of the building (which room was about 26 feet long, by 16 wide) full of shavings and faggots, mixed with combustibles; and to set them all on fire. The heat was so intense that the glass of the windows was melted like so much common sealing wax, and ran down in drops; yet the flooring boards of that very room were not burnt through; nor was one of the side timbers, floor-joists, or ceiling joists, damaged in the smallest degree; and the persons who went into the room immediately over the room filled with fire, did not perceive any ill effects from it whatever; (even the floor of that room being perfectly cool

underneath.)

Sec. 19. I then caused a kind of wooden building (of full 50 feet in length and of three stories high It is certainly no diminution of the force of this and to run hazards. 3d. Speculators will build in the middle) to be erected, quite close to one evidence that the experiments recorded are in whatever will seil, or let, and put them to least covered this building, with above eleven hundred kiln fagots, and several loads of dry shavings; flame was no less than 87 feet perpendicular, from the ground; and the grass upon a bank, at 150 tion on this subject; by proving this, we shall feet from the fire, was all scorched, yet the secured wooden building, quite contiguous to this vast heap of fire was not at all damaged, except some Earl of Chatham then, who was the father-in-law parts of the outer coat of plaster work. This extown on fire; and to shew how effectually even a to his then youthful son, the memorable Mr. Pitt, again. wooden building, if secured according to my new method, would stop the progress of the flames on to exhibit another incendium [or conflagration] that side, without any assistance from fire-engines, &c

Sec. 20. The last experiment I made that day, was the attempting to burn a wooden stair-case, secured according to my simple method of underflooring. The under side of the stair-case was extra lathed .- Several very large kiln fagots were laid and kindled, under the stairs and upon the steps: This wooden stair case notwithstanding resisted (as if it had been of stone) all the attempts that were made to consume it. I have since made five other still stronger fires upon this same staircase, without having repaired it; having moreover filled the small space in which this stair-case, is, entirely with shavings and large fagots: but the stair case is however still standing and is but lit-

tle damaged.

secure the floors; and that according to the method of single under-flooring described above (in Sec. 2, 3, 4, and 5.)—The extra expense of it (all materials included) is only about nine pence per square yard: unless there should be particular difficulties attending the execution, (in which case it will vary a little.)-When quick lime is made use of, the expense is a trifle more.

The extra-expense of the method of extra-lathing is no more than six pence per square yard for the timber, side walls and partitions; but for the ceilings about nine pence per square yard .-

† It will be seen hereafter, that there was plassering upon more or less of this building on its outer side.

tra-lathing and double under-flooring were the (No extra lathing is necessary for the generality of experiments; of which each consequently conof houses.)

Sec. 22. I purpose giving to the world before it parts of each of the methods above described; and relative to their joint or separate application to different kinds of buildings, and to the different constituent parts of a house ;)-to which I shall add a full explanation of the principles upon which they are founded, and the reasons for their certain and surprising success.-In the mean time I have taken the liberty of troubling the Society with this short account.*

The paper of Lord Stanhope finishing here, it now belongs to us to authenticate his state-

The internal evidence in their favor chiefly rests on the fact, that his account stands printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, pursuant to a vote of its President and during that enormous conflagration immediately Council; and that none of the numerous persons referred to as his witnesses, have chosen to contradict his statements during a long course of years.

which will soon be demonstrated:

that Lord Stanhope made his first public exhibi-"On Friday, Lord Mahon's indefatigable spirit is to Lord Mayor, foreign ministers, and all lovers of philosophy and the good of society; and means to illuminate the horizon with a little bonfire of 1200 fagots, and a double edifice. Had our dear friend [namely the author] been born sooner, Nero and the second Charles could never have amused themselves by reducing to ashes the two noblest cities in the world †."-2d. The plan of Lord Stanhope was not without other independent support; for it had succeeded, by the use of iron plates in-stead of plaster, in the hands of Mr. David Hartley, (who signed the treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain in 1782.) This gentleman made a display of a double experiment on this subject in 1774, at Lord Despenser's in West Wycombe; where the fire from two cart loads of dry fagots placed in a room 15 feet by 14, could Sec. 21. In most houses it is necessary only to not penetrate upwards through the ceiling; nor could the fire from several fagots resting on the floor above, descend into the room below, though then vehemently heated; the boards of the floor above being merely a little blackened by the trial. A second operation on a much larger scale took place before the King of England and a large concourse of spectators, on one of the commons near London, with an effect equally happy. Lord varies from light blood-red to dark mahogany; Stanhope and Mr. Hartley therefore may be considered as having performed corresponding sets

* N. B. It is not known that this promise was ever fulfilled by the author.

firms the other.—3d. The Austrian Ambassador at London, struck with these remarkable results, communicated the particulars to the Flemish heriments I have made upon this subject, and of the various advantages arising from my method; Emperor of Germany; when the well known (with several particulars relative to the different Abbe Mann was quickly sent to England to examine into the particulars. He spoke favorably of both plans, and especially (it is believed) of Lord Stanhope's; and their Royal and Imperial Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres, in order to extend the knowledge of the facts, printed the Abbe's report separately from their Transactions, with a supplement by the Abbe, in which were included some fresh experiments in confir-mation, by Col. Brequin. This then, in various ways, corroborates what was done in England.‡

To this amount of evidence there is nothing to oppose, but the fact, that the principles in question have not been adopted in general practice. But this is merely negative proof, and easily set aside.-1st. Few house-holders in old countries live in tenements built by themselves. 2d. If they did, many have neither money, nor strength of mind to act upon their own opinions; and many are too willing to confide to their good luck, end of the secured wooden house. I filled and herfect consistence with sound theory; a truth, present cost. 4th. The convenience of insurance offices induces others besides speculators to run kiln fagots, and several loads of dry shavings; Our external evidence will be confined to three risks. 5th. Many improvements are made on and I set this pile on fire.‡ The heighth of the heads.—1st. As it was not on the above occasion, the old methods of building; but still they are far short of the improvements in question. 6th. Workmen probably have given little countenance have acquired a title to refer to two distinct sets to plans, which do not appear immediately ser-of proofs of the general facts. The celebrated viceable to their particular interests. 7th. The knowledge of plans like these under discussion, parts of the outer coat of plaster work. This ex-periment was intended to represent a wooden for under date of Sept. 22, 1777, he writes thus has been gradually wearing out, till we have now

Not only the recent fire at Bowdoin College, (but we add) the controversy at Boston respecting building in wood, and the propensity to this style of building in new settlements where wood abounds, (and these are now many over the globe); make this a favorable moment for offering a few additional remarks on the subject, to which we shall next proceed; particularly, as much as may be said to abate the trouble and cost attending Lord Stanhope's plans, both in new and

old buildings.

(To be continued.)

‡ See the Remarks noticed in the Postscript.

NOTICES OF THE

NORTH DEVON CATTLE.

Mr. BINGLEY, in his Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, gives the following account of this Breed of Cattle.

By all judges of Cattle, the Devonshire Breed is confessed to be one of the most beautiful, and at the same time one of the most valuable, which our Islands produce. They are of a large size, and of a red colour. The colour of the COWS and the face, knees, and hocks, sometimes approach to black. The BULLS are nearly the same, but are also generally dark in the forequarters, and mottled on the sides and back .-The OXEN are often long in the Coat; and a glossy mahogany colour, with waving curls, is held in great esteem.

Memoirs of the above named Foreign Society, eyethere is a light ring. The horns taper to a printed at Bruxelles.

It will appear that this building was destroyed, and intended to be destroyed, by being on fire on the outside as well as within; it was not made fire-proof.

[†] For the authorities for these particulars, see 1st. B'p. Tomline's life of Mr. Pit: 2a. The English Annual Register; particularly for July, 1774: 3d. Any white, except on the tip of the tail, is The Journaux des Scances for November 11, disliked by the Breeders, from its being suppo1777, and May 7, 1779, and vol. 2 and 3 of the

in the neck. They are also wide across the hips will then be gratified.' and bosom. Their back is straight, and the tail is small and set on very high. They are thin skinned, and silky in the handling. The general height of the Bull is from 12 to 13 hands, of the Cow from 11 to 12, and of the Oxen from 14 to 15.

The Devonshire Cattle arrive at maturity sooner than most other Breeds, and the full grown Animals are so valuable, that few of the Calves are killed. For usefulness in Agricultural Labors, the Oxen are held in the highest estimation. They are well fitted for draught, both as to hardiness and activity.

The average quantity of Butter produced by the COWS is from seven to ten pounds per Week, though some have been known to yield as much

as thirteen or fourteen.

BINGLEY at page 120 of Vol. 3, of Useful Knowledge says, those called the Devonshire Cattle are adjudged to be the best of any.

These Cattle are thin in the Face, fine in the Mr. COKE, were becoming the favorite stock. Chops and Bone; clean in the Neck, and wide in the Hips. The Devonshire Breed is justly regarded as one of the handsomest, and at the same time most profitable which are reared in Britain.

The Farmers said their pastures would carry more Devons than Suffolks, which had been hitherto their favorite Milch Cows; and the Farmer's Wives were now giving them the prefuge may serve as a useful lesson.

They fatten early, and on the most valuable erence for the Dairy.

Mr. Bloomfifld's Dairy of 20 Head (12) parts, and are admirably fitted for draught: and

The DEVON OXEN are mostly yoked at two week. or three years old, and lightly worked. Their Mr. Coke's Balabour is increased at four: and from that period ced 15lb. a week. to six they are fully worked. Worked Oxen of this valuable Breed attain a larger size than those which are not worked, and at six years old they mostly finish their growth. In excellence of Oxen in Britain. No other kind ought to be used Beef, Mr. BINGLEY states, the Devonshire Ox- for the plough. en can scarcely be exceeded; and it is a remarkfrom a distance of considerably more than one had been worked so late as the preceding spring.

Their skin improves much in tanning, and their Tallow is of a peculiarly good quality.

generally commanded the best prices at Smith-city.—Edit. Am. Farmer.

Extract from an American Newshaper. BALTIMORE (Maryland,) 11th June, 1817.

Arrived here, yesterday, in the Brig Margaretta, captain GARDNER, from London, six beautiful young Cows, and one Bull, of the Devonshire Breed, together with some improved Implements of Husbandry, for Mr. Patterson and Mr. Caton, of this place, the whole being a present from the celebrated Mr. Coke, M. P. for Norfolk, the richest and most practical Farmer F appears to be a great advocate for the culture of Mr. Coke, M. P. for F appears to be a great advocate for the culture of Maize. in England, who gives the following description of this crop, and as an inducement to the agriculof these Cattle.

"Smithfield Market, Monday 23d March 1818. already got the name of Norfolks."

Extract from the Farm Diary kept at Moor House, near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Wednesday 6th August 1817. Arrived at Moor House, Four Yearling Quey Calves, and One Yearling Bull Calf, of the North Devon Breed, a

present from Mr. COKE of Norfolk.

They were nine days on the Road from Holkham, being 172 miles. Although travelling at the rate of 19 miles a day for nine days together, they arrived very fresh, and not the least foot sore. They were greatly admired on the Road, and Johnstone the Drover was questioned the making every thing comfortable about us, and whole way where they came from and whither

The following Account of the North Devons is extracted from page 239 of Recreations in Natural History. Published in 1815 by Sherwood, Neely & Jones.

The following Account of the North Devons is they were going.

Thursday 30th July, 1818. On my return from Norfolk I found that my North Devon Cows had borne the hot Summer and bare Pasture better

though small in point of size, they amply compensate for that defect by their hardiness and agility. Cows and 8 Heifers) produced 130lb. of butter a week. One of these Cows had produced 133lb. a

Mr. Coke's Bailiff had a Devon which produ-

Mr. Oakes a Devon that produced 1611b. a

The Devon Oxen are decidedly the best draught

Mr. Coke produced at the Sheepshearing in able circumstance, that they will bear driving to

Stone, each, of 14lb. to the Stone. These Oxen
four feet, from three to five grains in a hill, ac-

Those desirous of seeing this beautiful breed of Cattle in genuine purity, and in fine order, will As a permanent proof of the real value of this find some elegant specimens of them at "Cold frosts, crows, &c. &c.) when about six inches Race, it may be sufficient to remark, that it has Spring," Mr. Patterson's country seat, near this high. The grain should be planted in our coun-

ON INDIAN CORN.

(Deferred by accident.) TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

variety of experiments upon my own Farms and powerful stimulus to a majority of them. Per- and straightening the corn.

HEAD is small, and the Muzzle of a clear yel-elsewhere. That they may answer in America haps the peculiarity of the soil in the neighboras well as they are now universally acknowledged to hood of your correspondent, may render the corn These Cattle are fine in the bone, and clean do in England, I most cordially hope, and my wishes crop there more profitable than any other; but this cannot be the case with the lands generally this cannot be the case with the lands generally An extract from the 549th Number of the Far- of your state. I would rather venture it as an mer's Journal, published by EVANS & RUFFY, opinion, that the lands of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are more congenial to the growth of small grain and the grasses, than any The handsome and well fed North Devons have thing we have ever been in the habit of culturing, and from the little observation I have had, I have been induced to draw the inference, that so far from the corn farmers being the money making farmers, they have ever been the most unsuccessful ones, compelled to retain on these farms, a large force for the cultivation of this grain during the summer months-these must be supported the balance of the year almost as drones, and thus does the corn raised on many of our farms cost the cultivator more than the neighbourhood prices.

Certainly the grand desideratum of good farmproviding for the education and support of a rising family. Means only then can be justifiable, that will promote these ends, and that the corn Natural History. Published in 1815 by Sherwood, Neely & Jones.

This Breed bears a closer affinity to the wild race than any other. It is said to be found in the greatest purity, and of the best kind, in the neighbourhood of Barnstaple. The Horns are of a middle length, bending upwards. The colour varies from a light to a very deep red.—

These Cattle are thin in the Face, fine in the Mr. Coke, were becoming the favorite stock.

Norfolk I found that my North Devon Cows had borne these ends, and that the corne system so far from having this desirable effect, will retard the progress of the farmers, I have no hesitation in saying. To the general opinion of the profitableness of this crop, I firmly believe may be ascribed the poverty of our lands, and consequently of the cultivator, for with the enciching of the one goes that of the other; and if ever the theories of agricultural writers corresponded with the result of practice, they do when

Your correspondent in one of his communications, recommends the drill mode of plantinghere I must again beg leave to differ with him. Among the advantages he enumerates, in favor of the drill system, the one which appears to have the most weight, is the convenience of cutting the wheat sown upon that ground, the width of the land being just sufficient to fill the arch of a circle described by the scythe of the cradler .-In the mode of cultivating corn and seeding the ground, which I would prefer, none of the objections exist, which he makes relative to the width of the wheat lands or unevenness of surface. I would recommend planting the corn in squares of cording to the nature of the soil and time of planting, but suffering only two in each hill to arrive at maturity, the rest being pulled out (provided there is no longer danger of cut-worms, ty between the middle of April and first of May, so that the replanting would be completed by the middle of May, otherwise it would be destroyed by our early frost. Harrowing the field of corn with a common two horse harrow* before any ploughing is done, I think of infinite benefit.-Winchester, Frederick Cy. Va. Give it one ploughing then during the last of Dear Sir,—In several of the late numbers of the May, thin the corn the first of June, by which

^{*} It is quite unnecessary to alter the teeth of turist to devote more attention to it, states in the harrow as is customary, provided the ground "I venture to give it as my opinion, that we his letter, which appeared in the Farmer of the was in proper order before planting. A boy have no Cattle o be compared to them, in the 7th of December, that he had always observed should follow the harrow with a rake made of five united Kingdom, for Purity of Blood, for aptitude that the corn planting farmers were the most iron teeth, six inches long, deviating about one to feed, for hardiness, for work, and for the richness money making farmers. Did this observation inch in their length from a straight line. This is of their Milk, as I have repeatedly found by a hold good, I must acknowledge it would be a an admirable implement for removing the clode

much cheaper and more beneficial to the corn

during the hot weather.

In a future communication I will give a description of the cultivation, and say something about

Respectfully yours, &c.
WILLIAM M. BARTON.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

On the Formation of Mortar.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir,-Among the many valuable papers contained in your volumes, there are few which merit the attention of your readers more than the remarks of Professor Olmsted, on the subject of lime as a cement, published in your last number. Lime is an expensive article in a building of brick or stone; and the apprehension of this expense has frequently prevented or delayed many useful improvements in our towns, and in the country.—
If it can be established that less than half the quantity usually employed will make a better and more durable mortar, it may be expected that the owners of lots and lands will be induced to increase the value of their property, by the erection

of more permanent buildings.

Dr. James Anderson, of Edinburgh, several years ago published a treatise on this subject, with the same view which Mr. Olmsted appears to have entertained; and there is not perhaps any material difference in their opinions. What the true proportion of sand should be, it may be often the perfect or defective calcination of the stone, upon the purity or impurity of the lime, and up-on the quality of the sand. But to show, for it will certainly show, that much less sand is generally used than ought to be applied, an extract from the Essay of Dr. Anderson is inclosed. It is not intended to recommend these proportions to your readers; but to confirm the confidence which they may be disposed to place in the observations of Mr. Olmsted. This treatise was put into his hands three or four years ago, when the subscriber was about to set up some pillars of brick for a hay-rick. He read some passages to the ma-son, and prevailed upon him to be governed by his directions, in the formation of mortar. The lime from its manner of slacking and falling, appeared to be good; and he is persuaded that at least twelve bushels of sand were added to every bushel of lime. The mortar so formed was used upon the pillars, and all the interstices were filled up with it. The work appears to be excellent. A SUBSCRIBER.

Talbot County, Md. 2d April, 1822.

Extract from the Essay of James Anderson, L. D. F. R. S. Sc.

it contained eleven parts of sand to one of lime .-To this there was added between twice and

caustic part of the lime, and make his calculation accordingly. But it is hardly possible to suppose, that above one hundredth part of this has fallent at writer signed of the same or another, I do ring summer, and by the fall the ground had a not recollect) while treating on the same subject, good covering, which rotted on the ground during suppose, that above one hundredth part of this mass, independent of the water, consisted of pure to correct at once. caustic calcareous earth.

"But whatever was the exact proportion of caus- as being able to produce the more immediate ferin proportions expressed, and was employed for pinning the outside joints of the stone-walls of a one pound weight of the mortar.*

" Had this mortar been employed in building a to doubt but it would in time have become as

firm as the stones of the wall itself.

" From these considerations, we may clearly see, that it is impossible to prescribe any determinate proportion of sand to lime, as that must vary according to the nature of the lime, and other incidental circumstances, which it would be tiresome to enumerate, and which would form an infinity of exceptions to any general rule.

"But it would seem, we might safely infer, that the moderns in general, rather err in giving

too little sand, than in giving too much.

" It deserves, however, to be remarked, that more intimately blended with the lime, than can possibly be ever effected by any mechanical operation—so that it would be in vain to hope to make good mortar artificially from pure lime, with such a small proportion of caustic calcareous matter, as may sometimes be effected when the lime naturally contains a very large proportion of sand. But there seems to be no doubt that if a much larger proportion of sand were employed, and if that were more carefully blenddifficult to ascertain; for this must depend upon the mortar would be much more perfect than ed and expeditiously worked than is common, usual in modern times.

"This I have tried experimentally, with the

desired success."

* In a note to a second edition of this work is the following addition :- " After seven years longer trial, the mortar still proves good and firm, and exhibits no appearance of ever falling.

> ---FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On Ashes & Plaster of Paris,

Some weeks ago one of your correspondents to these manures when used in combination, and ments to determine whether they, or either of shioned way. them, acquired additional vigor from being unit-

tic lime, the mortar was made of these materials mentation and putrefaction of the vegetable matter in his soil. This theory of the modus operan-di of plaster, Sir H. Davy's experiments has comthe mode. I would prefer putting in the wheat the mode. I would prefer putting in the wheat upon corn ground. You will be pleased to excuse posed to every blast. It is now about fourteen does not seem to receive general credence. In the prolixity of the present, and believe me there has fallen to the ground, in all that time, good practice of Dr. Warfield "in leaving his ashes during the winter in the rains, in order that by the spring they may be sufficiently slack." thick wall, where it would have been suffered to would respectfully suggest, that whilst the Docdry slow enough, there seems to be little reason tor was communicating his valuable secret, he was at the same time propagating a very great error. For to preserve ashes in their greatest and most efficient strength to apply as manure; they should not be wet until they are laid upon the ground. Every rain whilst they are on the dung-hill, subtracts from their value, while it is not added to the field. They may be washed by the rain until all their constituent matter may be dissolved except the silicious. If the Doctor was afraid that the ashes would "burn" the corn, he might have used a lesser quantity, or placed them round the top of the hill. I have often used a shovel-full in this way, of the Doctor's "slack" the sand, when naturally in the lime-stone, is ashes, and never had the corn to burn from that

ENQUIRER.

DO-TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

I will state to you an experiment made on a small piece of ground, which goes to establish the fact, that plastering clover largely at the time of turning it down and preparing it for a wheat crop, is by far the most advantageous to the crop, and much preferable to turning in the clover, in the usual way and plastering on the surface, when the wheat is sowed, in the spring of the year. As I have stated in my last communication, the action of the plaster (thus excluded from atmospheric air) upon the clover, covered over, is instantaneous, and the putridity is so certain as to cause considerable gas, which in its passage through the clod, impregnates it with all its manuring qualities, and the root of the plant shoots down and feeds on a bed of manure, &c. About four or five years ago I purchased a small slip of land of Mr. William Patterson in Baltimore county, a part of which was old field, used by him only as a sheep pasture, because it laid so far from the main body of his land that it was no object with him to better its condition. This ground was originally good and of a kind soil, such as is published an article attributing wonderful effects understood to be real plaster land, but from constant cultivation for many years (probably before having myself acquired the practice in Lancaster he got it) had become quite exhausted, and pro-County, of mixing them for the purpose of conveduced what is commonly called poverty grass, niently damping the plaster, that no part of it so called from its being the meanest of all grassmight blow off while sowing, and being desirous to es, having very little vegetable substance in it, and ascertain whether this was the sole object among is generally found on soils which have been imthe Dutch for mixing, I instituted some experi- poverished by constant cultivation in the old fa-

"The best modern mortar I ever saw, was them, acquired additional vigor from being unit-made of lime that I myself had analyzed, and found ed; the result of which experiments I stated in a adjoining, and put it in oats. In the fall of the Three acres of this ground I enclosed in a field number of the Farmer, subsequent to, and in no-tice of the article above alluded to. My object ing two bushels of plaster to the acre on the povthrice its whole bulk of sand by measure; which then was not the pleasure of objecting or finding erty grass, which tas turned under as soon in fault, for this unprofitable office affords me no pleasure; but it was purely to correct what I harrowed it down; I then sowed it in oats, and its quantity by weight.

"Now supposing that every particle of that lime had been so perfectly calcined as to be in a caustic state, there could not be less than forty-seven parts of sand to one of lime. The reader may allow what he pleases for the untered of the state of the same reasons, I now take the liberty of suggesting that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during that a writer signed G. W. in your paper of clover however took finely and flourished well during the same or another. I do ring summer, and by the fall the ground had a the summer or fall.) In the spring I again plaster-In the first place, he speaks of plaster of paris, ed it, with the same quantity, making in all stx

second crop was left on the ground as before. The larger than cabbage seed. following spring, I again plastered it, and the clover was very good—this crop I turned down grain of any kind, is not very productive on a en mass in the fall, first putting about two bushels poor soil. of plaster to the acre, at the time of ploughing under-it was then harrowed the same way it was ploughed, and sowed with wheat and harrowed in, and if the fly had not taken it should they speak of .- Edit. Am. Farmer. have made a good crop of wheat. Last fall, in consequence of a large quantity of blue grass appearing, I ploughed it down, intending to put in corn this spring, (first sowing on the stubble and grass about two bushels of plaster to the acre) and if it is a good season, expect to make 10 barrels of corn to the acre, with the assistance of plaster and ashes in the hill. I can aver that this spot of ground has had no other manure except clover and plaster during the time. This expebetter than when in its original state; in fact, I you must be careful to suffer no stock of any kind old ploughs into new, and find that in so doing, made, it will with care and attention, cost but little a boy of twelve years old. to keep it in good plight, and your crops in that the writer to impress on the minds of every north, which I think are in this improvement farmer, to plough his lands deep in the fall of the generally obviated. It is very light, strong, easiyear, as the most certain method to improve waste grounds, and is the best preparation he can be afforded complete, at five dollars each. give it for a summer's crop; the ground being in a loose broken state, absorbs during winter, all the plate, you are at liberty to give it a place in your rains and snows, which is of itself, in my mind, equal to a slight coat of manure.

>0< FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Mr. Skinner: As millet had been highly recommended in your paper, I determined to sow a small quantity last season, and procured an half bushel of seed, the latter part of may. I sowed twelve quarts on the fifth of June, on about one acre; the latter end of August I mowed it, and let it lay a day or two without spreading. When it was sufficiently cured for hay, I had it drawn to the treading floor, and trodden with horses. I had ten bushels of seed, and four large loads of my ox cart of hay, and although it was not better than timothy, it was eaten heartily by my horses

I was much pleased with it during its progress, it came up quickly, grew rapidly, began to head in July, and was beautiful to view; I think it mould. would be profitable as a green crop for soiling.-It was sown too late I think, and had to contend with the crab grass, but it soon overpowered it, where it was soon thick enough. After the mil- a point at one end; the front bar welded on at A, of deby \$\frac{\paraille}{2348}\$; excess of income, £9495; interest

to be called, has not been properly estimated by writers who have mentioned it, for if my smal! season, at different times, and will give you the the corner at F is cut out, so as to admit its lower machine for a similar purpose.

We should be glad that writers about millet would always mention which species of millet

The Carolina Plough.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Raleigh, March 22, 1822.

Dear Sir,-I send you a draft of a newly invented or improved plough, which I am satisfied is in many respects, superior to any that I have had riment has convinced me that real plaster land, an opportunity of seeing used; having had one although worn out, may be reclaimed in a very short made about a month since, I found that a single time, by this simple process, and made to produce horse would break up an acre of what we call "old field" in less time and more easily, in one am convinced by turning in clover and plaster in of these, than two would do, in the " New-Engthis way, you may in a short time, make the land Coulter Plough," which I had before used. land too rich for wheat, and have a soil as deep as On ascertaining this fact, although in a season of you can plough it. To effect this in a short time, hurry, I immediately set about working up my MR. JOHN S. SKINNER. to range over or graze on it-it is true that this have gained at least one half in time. Besides my mode of improvement requires patience, money, old ploughs were so heavy as to require a man to labor, and time, but in the end, when your soil is manage them, while these are easily handled by

There are objections to the use of the Freeborn state, will amply remunerate you. It is the wish of Plough in the south, not existing perhaps at the ly made or repaired by a common smith, and can Acts, is-

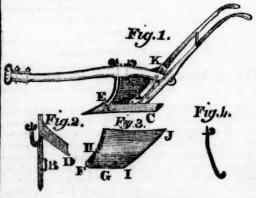


Fig. 1. Represents the plough entire. Fig. 2. Gives nearly a top view of the land side,

wing and front bar. Fig. 3. Presents the back view of the sheet iron

Fig. 4. A stay rod. The land side is made of a bar of iron two inches wide, and sixteen inches long; this is brought to let was taken off, the ground ploughed very mel-fig. 1; the loop B, fig. 2, is made of iron 13 inches wide, and welded to the upper edge of the land Ithink this grass, or grain, or whatever it ought side, leaving half an inch for the stay rod to pass through and hook underneath it.

bushels of plaster to the acre, in that short time result in the fall. I would advise every farmer to edge G, beneath the upper edge of the wing Wanting grass for my stock, I cut the next crop, sow a small quantity, and judge for himself, of while the end H rests on the front bar to which it which yielded more than a ton to the acre—the leaves the le are made, one at I, corresponding with D, fig. 2, another at J, by which it is fastened with a small nail to the handle.

Fig. 4. Is a small rod passing from C, fig. 1, through the loop B, fig. 2, to which it hooks, also through the foot of the left handle and beam, and is strained by a screw at top. The right handle should be bent at K, fig. 1, to spread the mould, and curve the upper extremity of it a little forward. A little of this handle should be cut out below, to give the mould a slight concavity.

When together, the beam rests on the mould, keeping it firm in its place, a wrought nail is put through the wing, mould, and lower end of the right handle, and turned just enough to keep it from falling out, which is sufficiently strong and more convenient than a screw bolt.

I will here acknowledge that in forming the mould, I am indebted in a great measure, to the remarks of Mr. Gideon Davis, on the horse and plough, in the 29th No. of the American Farmer, In the principle of which I most fully acquiese.

I am, respectfully sir, Your constant reader, J. H. HASSAN.

>0 From the London Farmer's Journal. TURNPIKE ROADS.

It appears that from the Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Acts now in force regarding turnpike Roads and Highways, just printed, that the total amount of mo-ney levied under the authority of Turnpike

> In England £970,618

> > £1,137,925

In Lanarkshire there are 371 miles of turnpike roads: annual income, £27,744; income per mile, £74; amount of debt, £269,260; debt per mile, £725; annual expenditure, £25,579; expenditure per mile, £68; excess of income, £2165; interest of debt, £21,845.

The annual income of all the turnpike roads in Scotland is £129,635; the total debt, £1,124,273; the annual expenditure, £152,820; the excess of expenditure, £6,671; the interest, £140,826; and the total number of miles, turnpike roads in Scotland, completed and not completed 3611.

The following roads in England afford a remarkable contrast: Gloucestershire-897 miles road: annual income, £51,558; income per mile, £57; amount of debt, £212,509; debt per mile, £236 annual expenditure, £31,494; expenditure per mile, £35; excess of income, £19,734; interest of debt, £4346.

Middlesex, which we believe includes London and its vicinity, north of the Thames 157 miles road: annual income, £95,545; income per mile, £608; amount of debt; £185,475; debt per mile, £118; annual expenditure, £66,050; expenditure of debt, £1802.

WINCHESTER, Va. April 3, 1822.

MR. SKINNER,-Perceiving in your last paper The wing is a piece of three inch bar, made an advertisement of Mr. Bolton, of New York, experiment is a just criterion to fix its value, I thin at both edges, hollowed to resemble the sec- announcing his invention of a new Clover Mill, regret very much that I have not had an opportution of a cylinder, with a small hole at D, fig. 2, with an invitation to gentlemen to purchase disaity of proving it; before your publications, all the and welded upon the land side, leaving a small trict and state rights—it may not be unimportant to books I have read on the subject, give it an ordioffset for the mould at E, fig. 1.

the farmers of the Southern States to know that Mr.

lig. 3. Is the mould made of thick sheet iron; Joseph C. Baldwin, of this town, has invented a

Editor's Correspondence.

ANIMAL COTTON.

BLADENSBURGE, October 19, 1821.

Sir: I send you a curious bunch of cotton, found growing on a vine, in my overseer's garden, the worm which appears to have spun it, is enclosed in one of the bunches; perhaps, some of your Botanical friends, may be able to designate, Beware of Chalybeates. what class, or genus, it belongs to,

Respectfully, sir, Your's, &c. &c. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. SEINNER.

The above was sent with the cotton, to Reuben

MR. R. HAINES: The cottonlike substance received from Mr. Skinner, which you submitted to my examination, is of a beautiful whiteness and remarkable tenuity of fibre.

Int first supposed it to be the production of an extraordinary assemblage of a species of insect of the genus Psylla of Geoffroy (Chermes Lin.), the cottonlike vesture of which, it very much resembles.

On separating it, however, to discover what Mr. Skinner's anonymous correspondent, regards us " the worm which appears to have spun it," I observed the mass of small coccoons, closely compacted together, arranged somewhat symmetrically, and intimately adhering in every part of this exterior surface to the cotton or silky matter. I had now no doubt as to the fabricators of the mass in question, which are certainly no other than the imperfect and numerous progeny of a species of the genus Ichneumon of Linné; which had been deposited by the parent, within the body of a caterpillar, and which having attained their full growth had pierced the skin of the catterpillar, and formed this delicate covering to protect them in that inert state which precedes their ultimate form.

This species, so truly remarkable for the great abundance of the silky secretion with which its coccoons are enveloped, may at a future day supply a particular and costly manufacture, notwithstanding the difficulties which would attend its artificial propagation.

For an account of a somewhat similar insect. and of which the manners and habits resemble those in question, I must refer you to " A memoir on animal cotton, or the insect fly-carrier," by Mr. Lozieres, in the 5th Vol. Amer. Philos. Trans. p. 150.

Your's respectfully, THOMAS SAY.

INDIGESTION.

RALEIGH, August 5, 1821.

observations on the diseases produced by coffee. I fear my remarks will be found too brief and too general to offer you the satisfaction you may have been led to expect.

I have had much experience of the diseases of

They should be taken regularly to guard against getable and grass seeds from Holland. constipation if it exists, and to correct acidity and give tone to the stomach where it does not.

Rice and milk is the best diet, for dyspeptics, mangre all that chymists and physicians will tell stomach must be met by athalescent food.

Haines, with a request that he would submit it to the bodies and the purses of some of your read-

With my best wishes, for your better health, I am much and respectfully yours.

CALVIN JONES.

P. S. I have just learned that my essay will in Pattison in it.

of an article on Veterinery Surgery in the last num- to 14-good do. \$6 to 10-common, do. \$3 to 5ber of the New England Journal of Medicine Eastern Shore, \$21 to 4-seconds, \$150 to \$6. and Surgery.

See American Farmer, last volume.

This is one of the few periodical works which we do not get in exchange for the Farmer.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1822.

F Since the establishment of this paper, we lant out of a Virginia mare three quarters blood-have never known so few discontinuances at the end of the volume. Those who decline taking it, of fifteen hands high, and will be sixteen hands, are exceeded by the number of new subscribers they are an exact match and have superior figure to the fourth volume; and many carry back and action; the price of each horse is \$300. It is their patronage to the commencement of the well known that the blood of Top Gallant, is rework. Although we have caused to be printed a third edition of the two first volumes, we foresee the time when we shall soon be unable to supply the time with we shall soon be unable to supply years old, but of an imported Alderny cow, by the demand for them. Those therefore who an imported Devon bull, the price of each is fail to pay for this paper, take from the Editor the eighty dollars.

Three half blooded Devon Bulls, out of very they would be equivalent to so much money.

tleman in New England, for a dissertation on the Bull CALVES, two months old, of half and tleman in New England, for a dissertation on the culture, gathering, curing, &c. &c. of HOPS.— three quarters Blood, of the Devons, will be sold We ask it from New England, because we believe if previously engaged, at twenty dollars and thirty the subject to be better understood there than in dollars per head, baving all the characteristic any other part of this country, and the liberality points of full blooded Bull CALVES of I wrote the essays you speak of at the request of the editor of the Star. He wanted only an account of the rye coffee, which my family had been sometime in the habit of using, and I the subject to be better understood there than in dollars per head, baving all the characteristic points of full blooded. In the year 1823 full blooded Bull CALVES of the Devon breed, will be delivered at one hundred the points of the Devon breed, will be delivered at one hundred the points of the points of full blooded Bull CALVES of the points of full blooded Bull CALVES of the points of the points of full blooded Bull CALVES of t sachusetts should be the motto of all Farmers, to wit, to "tell you all I know, and beat you afterwards if I can."

sent to the office of the American Farmer for Indigestion. No remedy for it is equal to the pro- distribution, that it would be impossible to make ducing an eruption on the back; over and between it, without appropriating the services of one per-the scapula. Flannel, and a strong servant with son exclusively to that object; we shall hereafter hard nails raking the back night and morning, will publish, from time to time, a register of the ar-(though other means are seldom required,) by and the names of those by whom they are pre-

tartarised antimony in the form of lotion or oint-[sented; yesterday a gentleman left, without his ment. A pimple with attention may be made a name, in the Editor's absence, some "Spanish perpetual sore. But a disease that requires much sleep and regular hours, had better attend any some wheat was presented "from Palermo in Sicione than an Editor and Post Master." by Messrs. Hall & Marean, merchants of high Of the pills mentioned in my essay,* I have repute, to whom we were not long since insaid too little, they cannot be too much extolled debted, for a rare and valuable collection of ve-

PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, superfine, \$6 31-Wharf do. \$6 per bbl .- Wheat, white, 74 cts .you of its disposition to acidity, and that an acid Red, 71 to 72-white, and yellow Corn, 131 to 134-Rye, 70 to 75-Oats, 33 to 35-Whiskey, 31 I am glad to hear that you intend to publish my cts,—Wool, 30 to 50—Beans, 130 cts. per bushel, essay in the "Farmer," I hope it may be useful wholesale—Grass Secds, Clover, \$8—Timothy, \$5 -Orchard, 34-Herds, 3 per bushel, at retail-Salt, coarse, 54 to 65 cents-Liverpool ground, 50-do. fine, 40 to 44 per bushel-Plaster of Paris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.— Mess Beef, \$11—do Pork, 13—Herrings, 24 to 24-Shad, 51 to 6 per bbl.-Codfish, 3 to 31 two or three days appear in a pamphlet, in which cts.-Hams, 11-Cheese, 11-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb .- Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per doz .- Cotton, form I will send it you. Do you drink coffee :- per lb.-Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per doz.-Cotton, Do you wear flannel? You need not tell me until Georgia Upland, 15 to 17 cents per lb.-Louisiyou return from Saratoga, when I shall be very ana or Alabama 18 to 20—Feathers, 40 cts. per glad to hear of your health, as I suppose you lb.—Tar, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Roana or Alabama 18 to 20-Feathers, 40 cts. per have hardly leisure at this time, to answer idle sin, 150 per bbl .- Spirits of Turpentine, 45 to 50 enquiries, and I would not undertake to prescribe cents-Varnish, 30-Linseed Oil, 75 to 80 per for a man living in a town that has a Potter and a gallon-Tobacco, fine yellow, none-good do. \$20 -fine spangled, \$16 to 18-fired, fine red, \$12 to I would recommend to your notice the last part 16-good, do. \$8 to 12-Patuxent, fine red, \$12

FOR SALE

At Brooklandwood, the seat of Mr, Richard Caton, distant nine miles from Baltimore, on the Fall's Turnpike Road, the following valuable stock, viz:

A stud HORSE, not four years old by the celebrated horse Top Gallant, out of a full blooded mare whose dam was imported.

A stud HORSE not four years old, by Top Gal-

would be equivalent to so much money. fine cows, price \$30 a piece, they bear all the marks of the full blood.

Manager.

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Brooklandwood, 12th April 1822.

17 So many varieties of seed and grain, are Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. SKINNER, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

AGRICULTURE.

The Cottager's Manual,

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES THROUGHOUT EVERY MONTH OF THE YEAR.

[CONCLUDED.]

SEPTEMBER.

To those persons who follow the humane system of depriving their hives of part of their store, this month is one of the most busy and important carly swar of the whole year. The instructions for depriv-This is an excellent season for the establish-ceptible on the ground, but not one presents it-phlet published for the use of those who adopt the Huish hive, that a mere repetition must appear the best criterian by which the best criterian by which the best criterian by which the product of the best criterian by which the season for the establish-ceptible on the ground, but not one presents it-bive is now easily determined, and the weight is ment is necessary to determine whether the Huish hive, that a mere repetition must appear profix and extraneous;—it should, however, be the best criterion by which the purchaser can drones are no longer in the hive, for the propriette study of the humane apiarian to ascertain, direct himself; a considerable distinction must tor may say, "I have not seen the drones kill-however be made between a swarm and a stock ed," and he may thence conclude that they are this month, the exact time when any of his neighbors intend to suffocate their Bees, and as the Bees themselves cannot be of any use to the sufis included Bees beyond, the heaviest substance in kindly saved the Bees the trouble of killing them. focator, either to beg or furchase them. It may a hive and many persons who take the weight of It must, however, in order to determine the appear singular to recommend, or even to mention the hurchase of that which is in itself, to the proprietor, of no use, consequently no pecuniary value can be attached to it, but such is the perverseness of human nature, that the commodity which, comparatively speaking, is of no value, becomes immediately invested with it, at the instant that it is sought for by another. I have had too many instances of the truth of this remark to the Bees. There is not a more dangerous thing to the beath of the proprietor may assure himself that some rato many instances of the truth of this remark to doubt it for a moment, and particularly in regard to the Bees of a hive intended for suffocation. An increase of numbers is in most cases highly advantageous to a hive, and I may say inhighly advantageous to a hive a first succession of the most severe disorder with dical defect exists in the hive to the health of the Bees, than infected Bee-bread the proprietor may assure himself that some ratio singhly advantageous to a hive, and I may say in deed in every case, where the proprietor is convinced that there is a sufficiency of food in the hive for the support of the united population, or who may be willing, in case of a deficiency, to support them by feeding. With this view, have always solicited the cottager, beat on the sufficient of the inverted the cottager, beat on the sufficient of saving the five solitager to have the first swarms. A gentleman should be the proper than the saving system, to allow me to take his Bees from the hive, thereby enjoying the double satisfaction of saving the lives of the Bees, and adding to the strength of my own hives; but although the very hole be dug, in which the poor insects are to be buried, and the match lighted which is to consign them to instant death, the interested and avaricious individual immediately discovers an intrinsic value in the Bees, and demands an exorbitant price for that, which in a few moments cannot possibly possess any value I am well aware that upon the true principles of political economy, the proposition which I have just advanced is not tenable, and that an equivalent is always due for that, which in a few moments cannot possibly possess any value that where are few gentleman who are able, or disposed, to detect the imposition, he recives the stipulated price of this second.

I am induced, from repeated experiments, to give it as my decided opinion, that the Bees warm in the gentleman who are able, or disposed to a muse the discover and the appointed place, and with the knowledge that there are few gentleman who are able, or disposed, to detect the imposition, he recives the stipulated price of the first swarm, and the sale of his second, a first swarm, and the sale of his second.

Bees is as nothing in the eye of him who is going to suffocte them, but the very request for them of the drone are few gentlemans hive, hastens with it to the work of the care of the drone are few gentlemans and the proper time of the drone are few gentlemans a to suffocte them, but the very request for them sets the most powerful principle of human nature in action, and the cottager, looking anxiously in your face, immediately asks, what will you give me for them? It is in vain to argue with him, that as the Bees are of no value to him, he ought to this certainly cannot be controverted by any logied to ascertain the cause of this singular properhis hives for the winter, in order to prevent the
cal deduction, and I am not able to quote many insity of the second swarm, but I can attribute no other
tances in which I could obtain the Bees as a gift;
but I would advise the considerate apiarian rathere to give a trifle than to lose the golden opportunity of enriching his own hives, by such a vatunity of enriching his own hives, by such a valuable addition to their numbers. The junction sible space in which their labors can be carried on.

of two hives is by no means attended with that Particular attention must be paid to chose haves difficulty which many persons attach to it, nor is which have not killed their drones. In this indifficulty which many persons attach to it, nor is ft attended with those appalling circumstances as teresting part of apiarian science, some very imto deter even the most timid from undertaking it. portant instructions are necessary. The drone It is true, that it is only the experienced and per-has been stigmatized with being a useless mem-To the president, vice presidents, the treasurer, must necessarily take place in a hive, before one him by nature, he is expelled, or killed; a most and members of the British Apiarian Society, of the rival Queens is either expelled or killed, ungracious return indeed! but from some late rewho, by their laudable endeavors, have encoura-but even allowing that the latter operation is left marks I am inclined to believe that the drone is ged the culture of the Bee, amongst the cotta-for the Bees to perform, which, however, I would not always killed by the common Bee, but that gers, this manual is dedicated, with feelings of the most profound respect, by their secretary. for them, he will, nevertheless, find his account bond, dies of hunger. I am borne out in this rein the number of the Bees which will be left, and mark by the circumstance, that the attentive obthe advantages of which will manifest themselves server will at the period of the massacre of the in the early part of the ensuing spring, by the drones, frequently perceive the collected body of forward state of the brood, and consequently by the drones clustering at the entrance of the hive, early swarms, which in all cases ought to be en- and on the following day not one is to be seen .-

* As all the motions of this sagacious insect ap- the hive or on the resting place before it. give them,—he archly answers, they must be of hear to be directed according to some positive rule, The proprietor having deprived his hives of value to you, or you would not beg them. Now or preconcerted design, I have frequently attempt-their superfluous store, should now fasten down this certainly cannot be controverted by any logi- ed to ascertain the cause of this singular propen- his hives for the winter, in order to prevent the

severing apiarian who will give himself the trou- ber of the community, whereas, during his short ble of searching for the Queen Bee, and thereby existence, he is the very life and soul of the prevent a positive degree of quarrelling which hive, and having performed the offices allotted to Were they killed, their bodies would be per-

done as they present themselves at the entrance of

One of the chief occupations during this month, is the feeding of the weak hives. Persons who when the hive has a superabundance of food; but, and the Bees, on examination, will be found dead. I would advise the hive, if it be a new one, to be the great advantange which is derived from a liberal system of feeding, and it may be affirmed without fear of refutation, that there is not any department in the whole range of the apiary, in which keepers of Bees in general are so wofully off a branch, and having scooped out the pith of it, fills it with raw sugar, and inserts it at the entrance of the hive. This system is adopted at all seasons, and in all weathers—the Bees are accidentally observed eating the sugar, in the same manner as a hungry man is not very choice of the victuals which are set before him, and the cottager immediately concludes that he has fed his Bees; and should they survive the winter, he sagaciously concludes that it was the raw sugar that saved his Bees—a liberal supply of boiled ale and sugar, will save many a hive, that would inevitably die upon the mere food of raw sugar; and in this month, whatever hives appear weak, let them be bountifully fed—choose a fine day for the purpose, when the Bees are on the wing—certainty exists of a superabundance of food more than the hive which had been kept warm, had been kept warm, had been kept warm, most destructive to the hive, hving on the noney and wax, the utmost precaution is necessary to prevent its getting a footing.

Particular care must be taken this month, that the hive which had been so kindly nursed, that the hive which had been kept warm, and wax, the utmost precaution is necessary to prevent its getting a footing.

Particular care must be taken this month, that the hive which had been so kindly nursed, that the high winds which often prevail, do not overther that the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overther the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overther the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overther the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overther the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overther the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail to the hive whi the purpose, when the Bees are on the wing—
place some plates full of the syrup before the hives, and the Bees will soon regale upon it—
they will carry it to their cells, and in the winter

In treating of the effect of cold upon the hives, now take shelter under them, a

and making due allowance for the weight of the hive and the Bees, an estimate can easily be made of the actual quantity of honey. This should always be the foundating and rule of the system Bees, it is probable I should have lost some of feeding, and the judicious manager will always my best hives. Towards the close of February, make an allowance for the openness or rigor of 1820, a most severe second frost set in, my Bees, the season. In an open season the consumption from the lateness of the season, were taking eve-

The covering should be cut close to the stool on only in a state of torpor. I therefore collected all ther the better. Every thing which tends to diswhich the hive stands, and there should not be the Bees; and carried the hive into the house, unite the Bees in cold weather, proves highly inany object behind, which could serve as a con- and placed it at a moderate distance from the jurious to them, for as they are kept alive in winany object behind, which could serve as a conductor to the insects. Cleanliness is one of the fundamental pillars of apiarian science, and alreturning life exhibited themselves; and in though some cottagers conceive that a pigstye is less than two hours the complete resuscitant excellent place for Bees, from an erroneous tion of the Bees had taken place, and I had notion that they are particularly partial to the balsamic odour of a piggery, yet the second year will convicte them of their error, if conviction and in vigor. I fear that the same circumstants of their error, if conviction and in vigor. I fear that the same circumstants are presented to state the same circumstants.

admit only one Bee at ouce. All dampness should be carefully removed from the hive—it is highly injurious, and will ultimately prove their ruin.

NOVEMBER.

The chief occupation of the apiarian this month is the visitation of his hives. In a healthy hive, an evident decrease will be manifest in the consumption of the hive; and due care should be taken that all chance of death by famine should be averted. It is the principle of many persons, but it is founded on erroneous ideas, that Bees benumbed by the cold, and that Mr. Kin ought to be kept warm during the winter; and they were dead. It is an unheard of the "gude wives" of the country bestow particu-

health of the hive, to cleanse the pedestal, sprink-ling a little sait upon it, this will tend considerably to the health of the Bees: contract the entrance, and plaster the hive to the stool.

OCTOBER.

One of the chief occupations during this month, is the feeding of the weak hives. Persons who have the hive has a superabundance of food; but, and their internal health minutely ascertained. The late swarms should have particular decorate the hives, and keep the "poor insects" warm, during the inclemency of the winter: this is all very humane and good-hearted, and I will management, that some hives will fail this month, is the feeding of the weak hives. Persons who when the hive has a superabundance of food; but, and the Bees, on examination, will be found dead. when the hive has a superabundance of food; but, the victuals which are set before him, and the cot-tager immediately concludes that he has fed his found that the hive which had been kept warm,

In treating of the effect of cold upon the hives, t would be running in the face of all experience months it will supply the place of honey.

It would be running in the face of all experience to say, that cold has no effect upon Bees. I am the season. In an open season the consumption of food is greater, and therefore a more liberal supply ought to be given, but it is at all times better to give an abundance at once, than to administer it by driblets.

The covering of the hives must now be particularly attended to, the common straw covering is the best, provided, as is generally the case, it be not made to reach the ground, by which the insects and mice are able to ascend into the hive. I examined them, and found the Bees clustering on the combs, and to all appearance dead: I was aware that Bees never cluster in a dead state, but the covering should be cut close to the stool on only in a state of tornor. I therefore collected all will convince them of their error, if conviction or particular points can be ever imparted to them—for I never knew an apiary prosper which was placed over a pigstye; on the contrary, the second or third year, at furthest, the Bees dwindled away, or forsook the hive.

The entrance must now be contracted, so as to admit only one Bee at once. All dampness should be carefully removed from the hive—it is highly injurious, and will ultimately prove their ruin. covered.*

The hives should be carefully visited this

* In a letter recently received from Mr. King, Brill, Bucks, he mentions having lost a hundred and fifty hives by the dysentery; some strong suspicion rests upon my mind that the Bees have been benumbed by the cold, and that Mr. King concluded they were dead. It is an unheard of mortality

and the Bees, on examination, will be found dead.

every method be adopted of preventing its admission. So eager is this little animal to shelter itself during the inclemency of the winter in a Bee hive, that it will frequently gnaw the band of straw in order to obtain admission, but as it is most destructive to the hive, living on the honey

Examine the tops of your hives—the vermin now take shelter under them, and by degrees insinuate themselves into the hive. A prevention is in all cases better than a remedy, and were this maxim to be adhered to more punctually in the management of Bees, the success would be great

er, and the profit more abundant. DECEMBER.

This month may be considered as entirely passive, on the part of the apiarian; the cold is, in general, too intense to admit of any operation being performed on the hives, should any be requi site, but excepting it be a casualty by an over-throw of the wind, or some other untoward acci-dent, the apiarian will have little more to do this month, than to take a cursory survey of his hives, protecting them from snow, and prohibiting his Bees from leaving the hive. Let it be considered as a standing rule in the management of Bees, that the less they are molested or examined in cold weater by a reciprocity of animal heat, nothing should be attempted, which has a tendency to diminish the temperature of the hive.

The greatest danger which impends over a hive this month, is the snow; never let it rest on a hive, and confine your Bees during the time that

it is on the ground.

* In the middle of December, during an intense frost, I opened one of my most populous hives, and inserted a small thermometer in the most crowded part. The thermometer previously to the insertion was ten degrees below the freezing point at eleven o'clock, A. M. I suffered the thermometer to remain ten minutes, and on taking it out, it stood at ten degrees above the freezing point, making a difference of twenty degrees between the internal and external temperature of the hive. A Bee becomes benumbed in a temperature of two above the freezing point.

204 Cotton Seed Oil.

Every planter in the Southern States is interested on this subject. Millions of bushels of cotton

seed are annually converted into manure, for which it is intrinsically worth about twelve and a half cents a bushel. There are probably about three hundred thousand bags of cotton, averaging about two hundred and fifty pounds each made in the U.S.—for each bag there is about thirty bushels of seed of 25 pounds to the bushel, left on the plantation, which at the above rate, would amount plantation, which at the above rate, would amount to a little short of four dollars worth of seed as it is heated; and by carrying off the principal for each bag of cotton. By the following statement from Massachusetts, it appears that a bushel of seed produces seven pints of oil; bers fall upon it. 2d. A red hot cinder of fossiland that the remainder of the seed is equal coal (here called sea-coal) may be laid on a fine in value to corn meal for feeding cattle. It is probable that a bushel of seed, even measure, light from the gin, would not be more than two-thirds a more serious investigation than it has yet met ment. with in the Southern States.—Pee Dee Gazette.

[CONCLUDED.]

In treating of the best method of preventing damage to buildings from fire, we shall employ none but popular language; for what concerns all, should be understood by all.

We shall lay down our principles also as briefly

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1st. Heat may be considered for our present purposes, as divided into the heat of flame, red heat (which belongs to heavy bodies,) and what we shall term dark or dull heat. As to radiant heat (so called) we shall soon find that it has as little concern with our present subject, as dark heat. 2d. Flame does not issue from heavy bodies, till these bodies have lost more or less of their original texture; for as flame consists of in-flamed vapor or gas, this must be produced be-fore a body can be said to be in any part inflamed. As flame has thus its beginnings, if we can pre-vent these beginnings, we shall prevent flame: for as to red heat in wood, it is the mere conse-Atmospheric air has several properties, which require it to be noticed here: for when pure, this air feeds flame; when impure (or spent,) it extinguishes flame; when its bulk is increased by heat, it tends to ascend and to carry away heat in many cases; and it is lastly a bad conductor of all kinds of heat. 4th. Lord Stanhope's layers of plaster then have several important operations.— They prevent the commencements of inflammation rom occurring in what is placed behind them; they shut out the circulation of fresh air: they are bad conductors of heat; and by helping to inclose layers of air, (which we have said is another bad conductor of heat,) they increase the impediments to the progress of conflagration. Plaster, we remember, is chiefly made from lime and sand, (that is, from incombustible stone;) and being turned back again into stone, when brought into the shape of well formed mortar, it is wisely embers of radiant heat and radiant light.

In addition to these general principles, there are a few independent facts to be brought into view to add force to our explanations. 1st. When a fire is kindled on the surface of snow, cold air smooth cold iron borrowed from the laundry-for of a bushel, after being packed and transported the points of the cinder which rest on the hand-render the conflagration rapidly universal through

siderable quantities, but there is little flame.— Fresh air however being permitted to enter by the opening of a door, the fire is enabled to con-Fresh air however being permitted to enter by the opening of a door, the fire is enabled to convert into flame, all the smoke which it has created; and the fire soon increases its intensity.—But still, let the sides and ceiling of the room be covered with plaster, and let the foor also have plaster immediately below it; and the damage will not be serious, if the inflamed materials do like to walk upon boards. But it is plain that not exceed a certain amount, and do not remain this part of the house deserver perficuler evaluation. not exceed a certain amount, and do not remain this part of the house deserves particular study too long unmolested: and provided also that their and that it may be treated in various ways accominfluence does not reach to other places unpro-panied with little expense.

tected by these safeguards.

the air which it accompanies. Nor does it par-ticularly attack the sides of the room especially if of plaster; for these are upright, and the flame merely moves in lines parallel to them.— The floor on the other hand if inflamed, has its The floor on the other hand if innamed, has its flame perpetually lifted off from it by the ascending air; without which air it cannot long remain inflamed. Radiant* heat also has little effect either to begin or to continue inflammation; or it would more readily melt snow, or burn a cambric handkerchief or the wick of a candle, than we sleep undisturbed with the fear of fire. handkerchief or the wick of a candle, than we find to be the case under the circumstances above mentioned. Thus we see on what simple measures in general the safety of a particular apartment

ployed to assist in dividing room from room, and may be made to rest, if we bestow due attention floor from floor; in order to confine the inflammation to the spot where it originated.

The ployed to assist in dividing room from room, and may be made to rest, if we bestow due attention to it; particularly, as after a time we may generally expect assistance from without to subdue rally expect assistance from without to subdue the fire. Still however a number of precautions are to be observed, which we proceed to enumerate.

1st. Lord Stanhope mentions one mode of protecting a stair-case; but he does not shew the great importance of providing this protection, nor give a choice of different modes of effecting it.

must supply both deficiences.

Dr. Franklin used to observe in conversation. coal (here called sea-coal) may be laid on a fine that the English made uhright tubes through their cambric handkerchief, without even scorching it, houses, in the form of stair-cases, which they provided the handkerchief be stretched on a covered with combustible materials, calculated to spread a fire from story to story; and thus to of a bushel, after being packed and transported to Massachusetts; it may therefore be reasonable to Calculate, for each bag of cotton of two hundred and fifty pounds there is produced twenth to bushels of seed, that will yield one gallon each of oil, and that the seed meal will be equal in value to corn meal. If the oil is valued at one dollar a gallon, and the seed meal at thirty cents a bushel, instead of about four dollars for that which falls from each bag or bale, at least twenty six of oil making, of twenty-two dollars on each bag of cotton; and one crop in the Southern States,—Pee Dee Gazette.

The points of the cinder which rest on the hand-kerchief immediately become chilled, in consequence of heat being conducted downwards by the solid pieces of two being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its being carried upwards by the iron below or of its easily destroyed by flame; but two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least or two s with in the Southern States.—Pee Dee Gazette.

Let us now make a direct application of our principles and facts to the case of fire acting on buildings.

Remarks on the means of preserving inhabited buildings, in which much wood is employed, from destruction by fire.

Lord Stanhope's.—As to the iron railing, some may object to it, on account of its giving passage to lightning, when not connected with a lightning rod; besides, that a wooden railing is easily struck away with any heavy or sharp body in case of fire, to prevent its serving as a means of communicating flame from one story to another.

3d. The floors of the upper parts, and often of Again: to know the course of the flame, we must know the course of the air; for the flame floats about only by means of the air in which it swims; moving precisely as that air moves.—
This air then by its heat rises; but still not so obstinately, but that it seeks to escape by doors, by windows, and by the chimney. The flame therefore does not particularly attack the ceiling which is incombustible, and affords no outlet to the air which it accompanies. Nor does it particularly attack the sides of the room especially of the lower parts of a house, and especially of kitchens, &cc. in various countries, are covered with bricks, tiles, or stucco; and where fires are constantly kept, are very warm, especially estated with mats or carpets in winter. If left too rough, carpets put over them wear out faster than may be wished; but the French who tile many of their apartments and bed-chambers with care, and cover them with a preparation of the air which it accompanies. Nor does it particularly attack the sides of the room especially conveniences of this sort.

Some may prefer the neatness of clean or paint-ed boards to these coverings, for stairs, passages, and apartments; but they should know what

Accordingly Dr. Franklin used to remark, that in France, fires were commonly confined to the mere furniture of a single apartment; but that in England, they often extended to streets; and in the United States, he might have added, they sometimes destroy whole portions of towns.

4th. Partition walls running from the bottom of

a building to its roof, are of great utility, (made either of plaster 'according to Lord Stanhope's

keep Bees appear, in general, not to be aware of the great advantange which is derived from a li-beral system of feeding, and it may be affirmed without fear of refutation, that there is not any department in the whole range of the apiary, in which keepers of Bees in general are so wofully off a branch, and having scooped out the pith of the purpose, when the Bees are on the wing—certainty exists of a superabundance of food being rope, or a few stakes would have defied the place some plates full of the syrup before the in store; but to a poor hive it is only increasing strongest wind that ever blew.

Examine the tops of your hives—the vermin they will carry it to their cells, and in the winter months it will supply the place of honey.

and making due allowance for the weight of the able to adduce an instunce, in which, had the maxim to be adhered to more punctually in the hive and the Bees, an estimate can easily be made circumstance not occurred to myself, and I was at management of Bees, the success would be great of the actual quantity of honey. This should the time well aware of the actual state of my er, and the profit more abundant. always be the foundation and rule of the system of feeding, and the jedicious manager will always make an allowance for the openness or rigor of 1820, a most severe second frost set in, my Bees, sive, on the part of the apiarian; the cold is, in the season. In an open season the consumption from the lateness of the season, were taking eve-

minister it by driblets.

cularly attended to, the common straw covering observing a total inactivity in some of the hives, protecting them from snow, and prohibiting his is the best, provided, as is generally the case, it be not made to reach the ground, by which the on the combs, and to all appearance dead: I was a standing rule in the management of Bees, that the insects and mice are able to ascend into the hive. aware that Bees never cluster in a dead state, but less they are molested or examined in cold wea-The covering should be cut close to the stool on which the hive stands, and there should not be the Bees; and carried the hive into the house, unite the Bees in cold weather, proves highly inany object behind, which could serve as a conductor to the insects. Cleanliness is one of the fire: in about a quarter of an hour symptoms of ter by a reciprocity of animal heat, nothing should fundamental pillars of apiarian science, and al-though some cottagers conceive that a pigstye is less than two hours the complete resuscita-the temperature of the hive.* an excellent place for Bees, from an erroneous tion of the Bees had taken place, and I had notion that they are particularly partial to the balsamic odour of a piggery, yet the second year will convince them of their error, if conviction and in vigor. I fear that the same circumities on the ground. on particular points can be ever imparted to stance may have occurred to many hives, during them—for I never knew an apiary prosper which the frost of February and March, and many perwas placed over a pigstye; on the contrary, the sons may have thrown away the Bees, on the second or third year, at furthest, the Bees dwin-supposition that they were dead. Few persons

NOVEMBER. The chief occupation of the apiarian this month is the visitation of his hives. In a healthy hive, an evident decrease will be manifest in the consumption of the hive; and due care should be

health of the hive, to cleanse the pedestal, sprink-ling a little salt upon it, this will tend considerably to the health of the Bees: contract the entrance, and plaster the hive to the stool.

OCTOBER.

One of the chief occupations during this month, is the feeding of the weak hives. Persons who when the hive has a superabundance of food; but, and the Bees, on examination, will be found dead. as in the case of deprivation, that portion is only I would advise the hive, if it be a new one, to be ignorant; the cottager goes to his elder tree, cuts two hives of equal weight; one I placed in a great advantage to the Bees, as the Queen will green-house, subject to a moderate temperature: deposit her eggs immediately in the cells. the other I left exposed to all the influence of the The field mouse now shelters in the hive,—let it, fills it with raw sugar, and inserts it at the entrance of the hive. This system is adopted at all seasons, and in all weathers—the Bees are action to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest and the control of the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest and the sistem in the sugar, and in all weathers—the Bees are action to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all, excepting its interest in the hive,—let every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the latter I gave no covering at all every method be adopted of preventing its additional to the lat cidentally observed eating the sugar, in the same what was necessary to protect it from the effect itself during the inclemency of the winter in a manner as a hungry man is not very choice of the winter in a bee hive, that it will frequently gnaw the band the victuals which are set before him, and the cottager immediately concludes that he has fed his found that the hive which had been kept warm, most destructive to the hive, living on the honey Bees; and should they survive the winter, he sa- had consumed eight pounds of food more than the and wax, the utmost precaution is necessary to gaciously concludes that it was the raw sugar hive which had been exposed to all the inclementation between the saved his Bees—a liberal supply of boiled cy of the season. It must, however, be allowed that the hive which had been so kindly nursed, the high winds which often prevail, do not overinevitably die upon the mere food of raw sugar; swarmed ten days sooner than that which had throw the hives; I have frequently observed this and in this month, whatever hives appear weak, been fully exposed; no objection, therefore, can accident happen to the careless apiarian, who velet them be bountifully fed-choose a fine day for exist to the keeping of a hive warm, provided a ry naturally blames the wind for it, whereas a

second or third year, at furthest, the Bees dwindled away, or forsook the hive.

The entrance must now be contracted, so as to admit only one Bee at once. All dampness should be carefully removed from the hives—it is highly injurious, and will ultimately prove their ruin.

supposition that they were dead. Few persons are aware of the length of time in which a Bee will remain in a torpid state, with the functions of life apparently destroyed. The Bees already alluded to, had been, probably, in that benumbed state for a week or fortnight, yet they were recovered.*

The hives should be carefully visited this

* In a letter recently received from Mr. King, Brill, Bucks, he mentions having lost o hundred taken that all chance of death by famine should be averted. It is the principle of many persons, but it is founded on erroneous ideas, that Bees benumbed by the cold, and that Mr. Aing concluding to be kept warm during the winter; and the "gude wives" of the country bestow particu-

Particular care must be taken this month, that

the evil, and hastening its destruction.

Examine the tops of your hives—the vermin now take shelter under them, and by degrees init would be running in the face of all experience sinuate themselves into the hive. A prevention The hives, this month, should be all weighed, to say, that cold has no effect upon Bees. I am is in all cases better than a remedy, and were this

general, too intense to admit of any operation beof food is greater, and therefore a more liberal ry opportunity of a fine day to leave the hive; ing performed on the hives, should any be requisited but it was not till the latter end of March that I site, but excepting it be a casualty by an overbetter to give an abundance at once, than to adobserved any farina carried into the hives. I throw of the wind, or some other untoward acciwas fearful that the severity of the second frost dent, the apiarian will have little more to do this The covering of the hives must now be parti- would prove highly injurious to my Bees; and month, than to take a cursory survey of his hives,

The greatest danger which impends over a hive this month, is the snow; never let it rest on a hive, and confine your Bees during the time that

* In the middle of December, during an intense frost, I opened one of my most populous hives, and inserted a small thermometer in the most crowded part. The thermometer previously to the insertion was ten degrees below the freezing point at eleven o'clock, A. M. I suffered the thermometer to remain ten minutes, and on taking it out, it stood at ten degrees above the freezing point, making a difference of twenty degrees between the internal and external temperature of the hive. A Bee becomes benumbed in a temperature of two above the freezing point.

Cotton Seed Oil.

Every planter in the Southern States is interested on this subject. Millions of bushels of cotton a more serious investigation than it has yet met ment. with in the Southern States .- Pee Dee Gazette.

FROM THE HALLOWELL GAZETTE.

from destruction by fire.

[CONCLUDED.]

In treating of the best method of preventing damage to buildings from fire, we shall employ none but popular language; for what concerns all, should be understood by all.

We shall lay down our principles also as briefly

as possible.

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1st. Heat may be considered for our present purposes, as divided into the heat of flame, red heat (which belongs to heavy bodies,) and what we shall term dark or dull heat. As to radiant heat (so called) we shall soon find that it has as tected by these safeguards. little concern with our present subject, as dark heat. 2d. Flame does not issue from heavy bodies, till these bodies have lost more or less of their original texture; for as flame consists of inflamed vapor or gas, this must be produced before a body can be said to be in any part inflamed. As flame has thus its beginnings, if we can prevent these beginnings, we shall prevent flame: for as to red heat in wood, it is the mere consequence of flame, which turns it into embers .- 3d Atmospheric air has several properties, which require it to be noticed here: for when pure, this air feeds flame; when impure (or spent,) it explaster then have several important operations.-They prevent the commencements of inflammation bad conductors of heat; and by helping to inclose layers of air, (which we have said is another bad conductor of heat,) they increase the impedi-* Radius is the Latin word for ray; and as we remember, is chiefly made from lime and sand, there is a tendency in heat to move off from an (that is, from incombustible stone;) and being turned back again into stone, when brought into the shape of well formed mortar, it is wisely embed to is supposed to issue from the sun; we then the shape of well formed mortar, it is wisely embed.

the U. S .- for each bag there is about thirty bush- view to add force to our explanations. 1st. When rate. els of seed of 25 pounds to the bushel, left on the a fire is kindled on the surface of snow, cold air plantation, which at the above rate, would amount entering below among the fuel, rises upwards as fast ing a stair-case; but he does not shew the great imto a little short of four dollars worth of seed as it is heated; and by carrying off the principal portance of providing this protection, nor give a for each bag of cotton. By the following state-heat of the fire as it ascends, little of the snow choice of different modes of effecting it. We ment from Massachusetts, it appears that a under the fire is melted, even though many embushel of seed produces seven pints of oil: bers fall upon it. 2d. A red hot cinder of fossil
Dr. Franklin used to observe in conversation, and that the remainder of the seed is equal coal (here called sea-coal) may be laid on a fine that the English made upright tubes through their in value to corn meal for feeding cattle. It is pro- cambric handkerchief, without even scorching it, houses, in the form of stair-cases, which they bable that a bushel of seed, even measure, light provided the handkerchief be stretched on a covered with combustible materials, calculated from the gin, would not be more than two-thirds smooth cold iron borrowed from the laundry—for to spread a fire from story to story; and thus to of a bushel, after being packed and transported the points of the cinder which rest on the hand-render the conflagration rapidly universal through to Massachusetts; it may therefore be reasonable kerchief immediately become chilled, in conse- a house, and at the same time to cut off all esto calculate, for each bag of cotton of two hun-quence of heat being conducted downwards by cape both for life and for property. The French dred and fifty pounds there is produced twenty the iron below or of its being carried upwards by on the other hand, he said, had stone stairbushels of seed, that will yield one gallon each of the ascending air. 3d. The surplus wick of a cases, or stair-cases formed of brick held in by oil, and that the seed meal will be equal in value fresh candle is easily destroyed by flame; but solid pieces of wood bedded in mortar at least on to corn meal. If the oil is valued at one dollar a when the flame reaches the part where the wick two sides; with iron railing; so that no assistgallon, and the seed meal at thirty cents a bushis fenetrated with tallow or wax, the wick reaches a feat the seed will be found to be mains entire, and is merely discolored by the to travel from floor to floor, but on the contrary a worth, instead of about four dollars for that which flame; for it is not only protected by the melted passage way was left open both for escape and asfalls from each bag or bale, at least twenty six tallow or wax, which keeps it out of the reach of sistance. Common sense sufficiently shews, that dollars, being an increased value from the practice fresh air; but the flame passes parallel to its the French method of building a stair-case is of oil making, of twenty-two dollars on each bag sides, without striking through its substance.— abundantly preferable to the English, which is of cotton; and one crop in the Southern States, These several facts shew by what easy means also the American method of building one; and 6,600,000 dollars. Surely this subject is worthy of flame may sometimes be kept under good govern- when plastered below, it is also preferable to

buildings.

Remarks on the means of preserving inhabited of a given apartment, the doors and windows of buildings, in which much wood is employed, which are closed: here smoke is produced in con- of communicating flame from one story to anosiderable quantities, but there is little flame.- ther. Fresh air however being permitted to enter by the opening of a door, the fire is enabled to conthought of, which if of unprotected wood, advert into flame, all the smoke which it has creavert into flame, all the smoke which it has created; and the fire soon increases its intensity.—
But still, let the sides and ceiling of the room be covered with flat brick, tiles, stone, marble, or ted; and the fire soon increases its intensity.covered with plaster, and let the floor also have with plaster work (called stucco;) unless Lord plaster immediately below it; and the damage Stanhope's method be preferred by those who will not be serious, if the inflamed materials do like to walk upon boards. But it is plain that not exceed a certain amount, and do not remain this part of the house deserves particular study too long unmolested: and provided also that their and that it may be treated in various ways accominfluence does not reach to other places unpro-panied with little expense.

floats about only by means of the air in which it with bricks, tiles, or stucco; and where fires swims; moving precisely as that air moves.— are constantly kept, are very warm, especially This air then by its heat rises; but still not so if covered with mats or carpets in winter. If obstinately, but that it seeks to escape by doors, left too rough, carpets put over them wear out by windows, and by the chimney. The flame faster than may be wished; but the French who therefore does not particularly attack the ceiling tile many of their apartments and bed-chambers which is incombustible, and affords no outlet to with care, and cover them with a preparation of the air which it accompanies. Nor does it par-wax, (daily rubbed by the frotteur,) find no inticularly attack the sides of the room especially conveniences of this sort. if of plaster; for these are *upright*, and the flame merely moves in lines parallel to them.—ed boards to these coverings, for stairs, passages, The *floor* on the other hand if inflamed, has its heat, it tends to ascend and to carry away heat in many cases; and it is lastly a bad conductor of all kinds of heat. 4th. Lord Stanhope's layers of cither to begin are the conductor of cither to begin are the conductor of cither to begin are the conductor. either to begin or to continue inflammation; or it either to begin or to continue inflammation; or it please, as well as themselves; with less noise would more readily melt snow, or burn a cambric from the feet in moving to and fro, and with a bandle while or the wick of a candle then we from occurring in what is placed behind them; they find to be the case under the circumstances above mentioned. Thus we see on what simple measures in France, fires were commonly confined to the in general the safety of a particular apartment

seed are annually converted into manure, for ployed to assist in dividing room from room, and which it is intrinsically worth about twelve and a floor from floor; in order to confine the inflammation to it; particularly, as after a time we may generally expect assistance from without to subdue rally expect assistance from without to subdue three hundred thousand bags of cotton, averaging about two hundred and fifty pounds each made in are a few independent facts to be brought into are to be observed, which we proceed to enume-

1st. Lord Stanhope mentions one mode of protect-

Lord Stanhope's .- As to the iron railing, some Let us now make a direct application of our may object to it, on account of its giving pasprinciples and facts to the case of fire acting on sage to lightning, when not connected with a sage to lightning, when not connected with a lightning rod; besides, that a wooden railing is Suppose fire to seize on some particular portion easily struck away with any heavy or sharp body

3d. The floors of the upper parts, and often of Again: to know the course of the flame, we the lower parts of a house, and especially of must know the course of the air; for the flame kitchens, &c. in various countries, are covered

sleep undisturbed with the fear of fire.

Accordingly Dr. Franklin used to remark, that mere furniture of a single apartment; but that in England, they often extended to streets; and * Radius is the Latin word for ray; and as in the United States, he might have added, they ere is a tendency in heat to move off from an sometimes destroy whole fortions of towns.

4th. Partition walls running from the bottom of a building to its roof, are of great utility, (made either of plaster 'according to Lord Stanhope's dangers, they permit attention to be given to the may be said of the casings of doors and winpart of the house which most requires it. By dows; and also of closets. If either of these ar- to them. We have a great enemy to contend using partitions which are water-tight in their vessels at sea, the Chinese are said to confine the open a passage into the interior wood-work of the its beginnings, yet when that golden moment operations of a leak to one section of a vessel; leaving the other sections empty and buoyant .-And such is the encroaching nature both of fire and water, that each element requires the same principle for its treatment.

houses from approaching each other too nearly, or from approaching any of the chimnies .-

6th. The roof is a portion of our building requiring much reform. Roofs made of shingles are set on fire, not only in great conflagrations, but at other times by the very chimneys passing through them. It is true that slates and tiles have inconveniences also, during driving snows &c. which are not so properly remedied by wood- use; and be easily stowed away when out of use. work underneath, as by suitable cements. Roofs

stone, plaster should cover their exterior. plaster can resist (as it is known to do) the semake plaster water-tight. Plaster is not expen- not have their floors of wood. sive; and against its expense we must set that of our clap-boards and the paint bestowed upon them, and the protection received against fire. The beauty of plaster certainly gives it another advantage not only over clap-boards, but over bricks, as may be seen in some of the late buildings at Richmond in Virginia; and the durability of the plaster at Richmond shews that it can be made to defy frost. Plaster requires three things; first, to be well made; next to be laid on in thin coats; and lastly to find a building of which the foundations, as well as the wood-work,

are firm. 8 If the foundations of a building be not rendered immoveable by their depth and solidity, and if the timbers are not kept from warping; merchantmen; and should now enter our buildings on terra firma. The carelessness of our builders in common wooden houses, is seen by the risings and fallings often manifested in their

eir-tight.
9. The union of dwelling houses with out-

plan, or of common brick-work;) for in case of and likewise to keep them as free as possible very important: for of what use are engines ticles should take fire, and by its destruction, building; room is given for this entering wedge passes by, often defeats our best exertions; for to extend the passage for air and flame, where the as the evil proceeds, every part of the effect befire engines will not so readily extinguish the comes a new cause for further mischief. A. B. evil.

P. S. Lord Chatham's insinuation against

11. The fire-places in parlors and bed-cham-5th. The English in a large city like London, not only direct strong partition walls between house and house; but forbid the timbers of two pieces, &c. projects beyond the brick, stone, or Wooden Cornicee going from house to house are likewise forbidden. Great use has been derived from these regulations, the principles of which ought to be enforced by law in every country.

Wooden Cornicee going from house to house are wood-work should retreat at the sides, and also not which others were as eager to propose, as to exercise the floor. Again: the floor of the which others were as eager to propose, as to execute. Happily none of the expected confusion ought to be enforced by law in every country. should be low, and the hearth slant upwards .issuing upwards, out of their upward edge; by which they will remain firmly fixed, while in

The kitchen, &c. should also receive some are often reached with difficulty by fire-engines, thought. The oven should have a good founda-from their position, and when they fall in, brands tion, to prevent cracks; and some advise its being tumble deeply and widely into the breach below, subjected to a red-heat, when first used, to give to extend the evil.

it a connected glazing. The ashes should have a 7th. When houses are not built with brick or fixed place from the first, and not be tossed about one, plaster should cover their exterior. If by fancy or accident. The coppers should be laster can resist (as it is known to do) the set with equal solidity and decision. Whatever vere climates of Berlin and Gottenburg, it will doors are used about these places should either also maintain its station here. Plaster under be of metal, or lined with metal. Kitchens cover is never affected by cold; and it is easy to should have very large hearths, and if possible

> 12. Chimneys should bend in their course as little as may be; their flues should be separate from each other, from end to end; and they should be kept apart from all wood-work. Plaster may be safely laid on such chimneys, without furring, (as it is called;) and thus deprive fire of one of its hiding places.

So much for the modes of preparing buildings unpalatable to the cattle. against fire.-A word or two will be said as to the mode of meeting fire, when it occurs.

fore the arrival of engines, or where engines can-iron box of equal dimensions; and also to warm not be applied: and as it seems easy to deprive the water necessary for the dairy. By stop cocks air of its power of supporting flame from time to either the whole or any number of the boxes may plastering must suffer, whether it be placed time, by a succession of these balls, it is hoped be worked.

that our modern chemists will not long suffer this foundations, if they will go to the cost of them; to be reckoned among the lost arts. 2. Mr. Perand also supplying water, with the pump. &c. foundations, if they will go to the cost of them; to be reckoned among the lost arts. 2. Mr. Perand also supplying water, with the pump, &c. and warping may be prevented by filling up all the angles of the timber work with triangular running along the streets at fires, is cheap and of blocks of wood, (or their equivalents.) Sir Rich-great use, where water is scarce; especially as ness, as well as for washing and cutting by a wapassages, which can easily be form down in case of loss of the and the breaking up of water-lines, the rate of four offices to full grown cattle, and which usually follow upon moving the greater enone ounce to calves. The general quantity may be given to a double risk.

10. Within an apartment, care must be taken to have the cornices and didos, where used, well bedded in plaster; as also the skirting boards; rain water, especially on the sides of hills, are has been eaten regulates the feeder, and on

These are transient hints; and let others add with, which, though often easily conquered in

Charles II. recorded above, is scarcely to be conpieces, &c. projects beyond the brick, stone, or conflagration of his metropolis; though his brother marble, forming the opening of the chimney.—

(afterwards James II.) shewed much unconcern marble, forming the opening of the chimney.— (afterwards James II.) shewed much unconcern The reverse of this ought to happen; and the amidst its ruins. In truth, it was needless for wood-work should retreat at the sides, and also not either brother to have urged forward a project, and embers may roll; but the chimney floor of the city, as it marked the wealth and energy of its inhabitants, so it proved the origin of a Fire-skreens also ought to be flat, and suspended new order of things; one happy result of which from the chimney jams; and be lifted by handles appears to have been, the prevention of any sub-issuing upwards, out of their upward edge; by sequent appearance of the plague in England.

> Extracts from the last file of the London Farmer's Journal, received at the office of the Ame rican Farmer.

MR. CURWEN'S STATEMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF SOILING.

Schoose Farm, Dec. 4, 1821.

SIR,-I embrace the first leisure moment to comply with your wish for information on the

expense of preparing steamed food for cattle.

The cost of the apparatus may be esteemed more considerable than it actually is; I think it expedient therefore to state the expense of a steaming apparatus adequate for supplying food for 100 head of cattle and 50 horses.

The water is boiled by steam, which is introduced into the boxes by iron pipes. It requires a strong power of steam to heat the water quickly and prevent its being smoked, which renders it

The capacity of the boiler is a thousand gallons; first cost, setting, &c. about sixty guineas. 1. Our ancestors talked of smoke balls for ex- It is capable of working three stone boxes, five tinguishing fires; which must be of great use be-

ard Seppings has taught this secret to the natives muddy water is said to be more efficacious in putter wheel the Swede turnips. Six boxes are of the world, and it will ultimately spread to our fires, than water which is pure. 3. Wet steamed five days in the week, and nine on the mops, with long handles, are good for shingled Saturday for Sunday's food. The boxes are filroofs: and large tin squirts are useful for the led one third with water, from 25 stone to 30 of same purpose, and for crooked places. 4. A lit-chaff, (husk or grain) and about 30 stones of cut tle sand is no mean thing to keep at the top of a Swedes. When completely boiled, which, when floors after the lapse of a few years: and yet house, ready to be wetted, in order to extinguish the steam is completely up, may be an hour and much of the use of plastering as a preservative fire, or stop up smoke-holes. 5. Wet blankets a half, the drinks are lifted into iron boxes; the against fire is lost, if the plaster be not solid and put before chimney places, have often been effi-contents, without the liquor, may exceed half a cacious in putting out fires in chimnies. 6. Small en- ton. Iron boxes are used for receiving the drinks, 9. The union of dwelling houses with outing befound better to obtain these conveniences, but it will be found better to obtain these conveniences by passages, which can easily be torn downline as they prevent the serving the drinks, and the breaking up of water-lines, the rate of four ounces to full grown cattle, and

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six stone, which is ample, nine would be required.

feed they are in admirable working condition.

The whole of the stock are reared in this manner, and never set their feet on the grass.

and 74 stone 10 lbs. with 9 stone of loose fat, long weight. The meat is of most admirable quality. I can only furnish you with the cost of food as applicable to this spot, where fuel is so cheap; fifty-four Winchesters of inferior coals are consumwork.

Cost of preparing steamed food for one week for 100 head of cattle. Two women's wages Fifty-four Winchesters of coals . 0 9 Taking the food from the steam-house, and giving it to the cattle, Seven tons of cut Swedes at 7s. 6d. per Wear and tear of machine . 0 10 0 0 Chaff £5

3360 stone prepared weekly at two thirds of one half-penny per stone, . . £5 5 0 Cost of one full grown steer for a day. s. d.

or four shillings and a penny per week.

naturally be put is,-What condition are the cat-I have seldom known any one to withhold his surprise at the health and order, not of a few, but esteem, your obedient servant,

or the labour in preparing food for the horse .used for any of the stock.

There is within two miles of this city, a milk establishment, on the farm of R. Smith, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Maryresults, would make an interesting communication for the Agricultural Society.

Edit. American Farmer.

ON FEEDING SHEEP WITH ROOTS.

Kelmarsh, Jan. 3, 1822.

SIR,-Being very much at a loss in what way to

have a little bran mixed with their steamed food. calling upon him for an explanation, why he should sively for the said five months, is no inconsidera-The great advantage resulting from a portion recommend mangel wurtzel, when I assure him, ble thrift even for an ox of the middling size; as, of steamed food is the keeping the stomach in that I am ignorant both of the proper mode of according to this gradation, he adds 16 stone to good order; lessening the quantity of turnips which would be otherwise requisite. Instead of me) of an advantageous application of it. Yes. the grazier a remunerating profit. I have spun It also lessens the demand for straw; about 8 lbs. per head will do.

Work-horses have 10 lbs. of cut hay and an equal quantity of straw steamed, with three lbs.

Weeks by the use of this root. But without them a place in your valuable Journal, you will do weeks by the use of this root. But without them a place in your valuable Journal, you will much oblige, Sir, your very obedient servant. of oats and the same weight of straw; with this examine by the test of my own experience in other root crops, what may be the probable produce of an acre of mangel wurtzel well cultiva- CULTURE OF POTATOES, AND PLOUGH-Between three and four years old they reach from 70 to 80 stone. Two killed last month, may be grown upon one square yard, weighing together 14½lbs. hence that about 31 tons shall be together 14½lbs. hence that about 31 tons shall be ted (be it remembered that I am going upon sup-20 weeks? and what, by consequence, will be a fair valuation of the crop? This question I answer by P.'s report, who says, that he gave to each sheep 25lbs of the roots per day (if I answer by P.'s report, who says, that he gave to each sheep 25lbs of the roots per day (if I answer by P.'s report, who says, that he gave to each sheep 25lbs of the roots per day (if I answer by P.'s report, who says, that he gave to each sheep 25lbs of the roots per day (if I answer by P.'s report). ed weekly, two thirds of better coal would do the each sheep 25lbs. of the roots per day (if I understand him right,) and therefore, with this quantity, an acre would suffice for 20 sheep. Now, as 6d. per head per week for sheep at Sweedish turnips has lately been a low price, I shall take 6d. for my calculation, and so make the acre of mangle wurtzel worth £10, allowing their comparative value to be equal, (an acre of Swedes will, I know, keep 20 sheep 20 weeks without hay, though not a first rate crop:) here then is £10 in roots. But we have now a more important article to notice, namely, the hay which P. has nearer in quantity to the other. thought necessary for each sheep, viz: 5lbs per day; thus consuming, with 20 sheep, 61 cwt. per week, which, for 20 weeks, I value at £25. It must now be asked, in what way 20 sheep can be make to leave a fair profit, having consumed in 20 weeks £35, worth of food, besides the labor in preparing it? I answer, by P.'s method, and success only. But it has occurred to me, Mr. Editor, that I may have mistaken P.'s statement, and that, instead of 25lbs. of roots per day for each cept, as I before observed, that the red were plantsheep, he means 25lbs per day only for the 8 sheep; though, as the difference is so great, I After this statement, the question that would am frightened back to my former construction of his letter; indeed, the latter quantity cannot I tle in? I would be the last person who would think, be sufficient, though the former appears far beyond probability. Without farther comfidently state, of the many visitors to the Schoose, ment upon the quantity of food necessary for sheep. I shall just state, that 230 lamb-hogs, and 40 old sheep of mine, are now doing well of the whole stock. I am, with much personal with about 2400lbs. of Swedish turnips per day and 250lbs. of oats and cut straw mixed; by which N. B. No credit is taken for the fuel consumed, it seems, that not quite 10lbs. of food is the average quantity consumed by each sheep per day .-My wish has been to over rather than under rate the expense. Neither hay, corn, nor cake, was my report with that of P.'s, will perhaps observe, that mine is accompanied by the signature of my name. If P. means to say, that his sheep were fed with 3lb. 2oz. of mangel wurtzel, and 5lbs. of hay (a quantity of food approaching near to mine,) instead of 25lbs, of that root, then I call it feedland, where upwards of 100 cows are sustained on ing with hay and not with the roots. I have now steamed-food. An exact account of this establish-only to return to the weight said by P. to be adment, with drawings and details, expenses and ded to each sheep in a given time, namely 32lbs. in 5 weeks, which strikes me with wonder, knowing as I do that the five best grazing months, commencing with May, will produce at grass no greater weight, taking the average of 100 sheep, though they shall be of the most thrifty sort: and further, that an increase of weight, in pro-

* At 18 inches apart the rows, and a foot the

this much depends. Milch cows, in full milk, marks upon his letter. I trust he will excuse me portion to the said statement, carried on progres--I even make this last declaration with the fact, as out my remarks probably to the tiring of your pa-

WM. THORPE.

ING AFTER TURNIPS.

NORFOLK, JAN. 6, 1822.

SIR.

three sorts, one which I have had long in my possession, and on which I mainly depend; another, of very great size, given me by a friend; and Phillipps's red, which you procured for me in the spring of 1820. In that year the produce of the red was very inferior in quantity to the other; but observing that it produced very little top, at most not half so much as the other. I determined to give it another trial, and to plant the sets in every way closer, and which appears to have brought i

With the mode of preparing the land, I shall not trouble you. It was alike in every respect, and what difference there was in natural quality, was in favour of what I shall call No. 4, and gradually decline to No. 1. The potatoes were planted in two broad ridges, or warps, adjoining each other; the sorts separated by the furrows, and the whole done by the same two men, in the same manner, and as near as possible at the same time, exed twice as thick as either of the others.

No. 1, was planted with my own sort, large potatoes, in cuttings containing two or three eyes each, and occupied ------No. 2, the same sort whole, but smaller 0 1 No. 3, the large potatoes I had from a friend, cut to two or three eyes -

0 1 9 No. 4, the red, some cut, some whole No. 1, produced 423 sacks, or 160 sacks per acre, the potatoes larger than those of No. 2, and

in every respect better. No. 2, produced 40 sacks, or 145 \frac{1}{2} sacks pr. acre.

No. 3, 30 sacks, or 104½ per acre. No. 4, 34½ sacks, or 113 per acre; but if we subtract the extra quantity of seed used, to say nothing of double the expense of planting, it will reduce the produce of No. 4 to 105 sacks per acre.

acres. I commenced feeding twenty Scots and twenty heifers with them, about a fortnight ago.

Much has been said in your paper of ploughing, or not ploughing land, immediately after the tur-nips have been fed off. I shall do this year just the same as I have done for some years past,plough for my barley much less than my neighbours do. I have now a piece of 28 acres cleared. As soon as it be dry enough, and not too dry, I shall plough it clean, and at a moderate depth. A

periments, who appears before us with the signature of P., in your Journal of December, the six roots, which, at only four lbs. each, gives more than 53 tons.—Edit. Farm. Jour.

* It deserves to be proved by experiment whether potatoes which give large tops should not be preferred on dry soils, and those which give short tops, on rich and mellow soils.

short while before seed time, I shall harrow it, first with rank, and then with finer harrows, roll it with a light roller, sow the seed broadcast, and plough it in with our light one horse ploughs, made and used for that purpose only. In this way, put in about 140 acres last year, and nearly the the like quantity annually for some years before. I am satisfied that the less you stir your land, the better your chance of a crop of clover, and therefore I always sow trefoil after potatoes, because the culture, takingup, &c. of that root, necessarily renders the land so much more loose. I am satisfied it is still more requisite to plough very little for barley on strong land, provided that ploughing be given when the land is exactly in the state to receive it. I was obliged last Michaelmas to take a heavy land farm into my own occupation, where, if I can, I will plough but once, sow or drill, and harrow in. I will wait aimost for ever, rather than plough when the land is not in gift. They are all now busily employed in dressing exact order.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE NATURE AND PROPERTIES OF THE YELLOW TURNIP.

Drawn up at the request of the Right Honorable Sin JOHN SINCLAIR, Bart. by R. BARCLAY ALLAR-DICE, Esq. of Ury.

I certainly think, taking every thing into consideration, that the yellow turnip, when of the year, that they had double the keep of the comred sorts, when they came to the yellow, requirwill grow on inferior land, and with less manure and may be treated in the same manner as the common sorts of turnip. Indeed, I have got a proportion of Swedes, that were manured at the rate of thirty-five double cart loads per English acre, which is at the rate of from ten to fifteen but by this means would be made useful to the loads more than the yellow, yet the latter is very superior. They have not that hardiness, also, which the Swedes possess, which is so injurious those papers will be found useful; but three feet to young stock and to sheep. The proper sort, intervals, as mentioned there, are too wide; allikewise, will stand the winter equally well.-Cows fed on yellow turnips, give milk and butter, equal in quality and flavour, to the middle of mould in those wide intervals, and in rainy weamiddling districts of Scotland, is from the 10th to the 20th of June.

In cultivating turnips, I found the Revolving Harrow of the greatest service. I grew them in one field of twenty acres, which got one deep ploughing before winter, after oats. It was never touched again till the middle of May, when the whole culture, previous to the drilling, the the whole culture, previous to the drilling, the supply of mould for their support. Your very vadunging, and sowing, was done by the Revolving luable correspondent, Mr. Curwen, I should think, Harrow. I have just drawn a third part of the might grow this plant to advantage for soiling; but in preference to any thing I have yet seen for the plan recommended by Mr. Blaikie. By a fair trial last year, I found they would keep, much greater weight of valuable food may be obwhen placed, from November till the middle of May; and that tops and all, they were as good and fresh as the day they were drawn. I showed nips, they will continue good all the summer, if them in May last to several farmers, who cut laid undry in pies, the same as potatoes general-them open, and convinced themselves of the great ly are. I am, Sir, your's respectfully, superiority of Mr. Blaikie's plan, over every other, for preserving turnips. It is now getting into very general use in this neighbourhood. Ury, Nov. 5th, 1821.

We suppose this to be the Scotch yellow turnip, sent to R. Caton, Esq. by Mr. Coke, and distributed amongst some of our subscribers.—Peter Minor, Esq. of Virginia, speaks highly of it. Edit. Am. Farmer.

APPLICATION OF THE HOLKHAN MA-NUFACTURE.

> North Creak, Burnham, Norfolk Nov. 30, 1821.

SIR .- As I was riding through Holkham, a short time since, my eye was caught by a number of poor people passing to and from the Hall: on inquiring the occasion, was informed that Miss Coke had been giving her annual denation. poor had received one hundred large good blank-ets, with a great many sheets and bed coverlids, to keep them warm the approaching winter.— They spoke of the sheets with unusual pleasure, stating, that they were dressed and spun by themselves from the flax grown in the Park last year: they appeared grateful, and said that they had been now doubly paid, first for dressing and spinning them, and now receiving them as a free and spinning the flax grown in the Park this year. Their benefactress is indefatigable in her attention to them, observing St. Paul's directions to the Hebrews, " To do good and to distribute forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." I did hope to have seen more of the neighbouring gentry following such a laudable example, and setting their poor deserted neighbours to work; but I fear they don't observe what St. John says on brotherly love to one another: "Whoso hath this world's goods and seeth firefier sort, is the best kind of any. I proved last his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the mon turnips; for the same number of sheep that love of God in him?" The poor are willing to required shifting twice a week on the globe and work if employment is found for them. Something must be done for them, and that immediateed only being shifted once a week. They have ly, for it is now out of the power of the farmers to also many advantages over the Swedes. They support them.

You would gratify your readers, Sir, if you will select such things as you think worthy their no-tice from the Bath Agricultural papers, they bevaluable information lies in obscurity in them, public. The culture of lucerne is not generally so well known as it ought : your quotations from intervals, as mentioned there, are too wide; although a great weight may be obtained, the outside plants in the rows fall down on the fresh summer. The best time for sowing them in the ther get so full of grit, that the stock will not eat it. The best plan that I have found to answer, is to drill at twelve inch intervals; to hoe and weed the plants, keeping them clean the first two years. If the ground is very good, and the plants very vigorous, every other row may be taken up, and the crop will then do well, as the intervals may be ploughed, and the plants receive a fresh tained per acre with them than from any thing we grow; and they have this advantage over tur-

THOS. HEROD.

From recent information it appears, that lucerne will not succeed on heavy land, and consequently would not do well with Mr. Curwen. The mangel wurtzel is very valuable, and we learn that crease the number of hours for them to rest .the yellow sort is by much the more fattening, although it does not give so large a crop.

Edit. Farm. Journal.

ON TARES.

Bedfordshire, Dec. 1, 1821. SIR,-In the late Farmers' Journals we have

been reading much concerning tares. They are estimable upon heavy soils, whether used as green food, or eaten off by sheep, or preserved for seed, for which latter purpose they have often paid as well as a wheat crop. We also consider that there is no better preparation for whatever corn may follow, particularly for wheat: upon the authority of some of the best Norfolk farmers, we must however conclude, that their culture is less applicable to light sandy soils. It surprises us, that a question should have arisen, whether there be a real distinction between summer and winter tares. It may perhaps not be possible to discriminate the seed of the one from that of the other; but when they get into leaf, the winter tare is of a deeper duller green, and is less luxuriant. The leading difference, however, is, that the winter tare never suffers from the severest frost, if it have once well taken root: while the other is sure to die in any but the mildest winters. A neighbour of mine happened not to have seed enough for the whole of a field destined for winter tares: he obtained some seed to finish with, from a distance: at first the more rapid growth and lively green of the latter appeared flattering; but they proved to be summer tares, and all perished in the winter, while the others were unaffected. The winter tares cannot be put in too soon after harvest; the others should be sown at intervals, from March to June : both are fittest for mowing green, and most healthy for cows and horses when the blossom drops off, and the pod begins to form.

As it is right to try every-thing, I drilled last spring three acres of Heligoland beans. All my other beans, about forty acres, inclusive of some in the same field with the above three acres, turned out everything I could wish; but so miserable ing too voluminous to meet the public eye; much a crop as the Heligolands never was seen on my farm. There was no fullness of fruit to compensate for the shortness of the straw; and as always happens where there is failure, weeds usurped the space that should have been occupied or shaded by the beans, with probable injury even to the wheat in the succeeding season. I expect to have to encounter a contrariety of opinion; but never again will I be induced to try this puny

abortion of a bean. Your's, &c.

BEDS.

DISTILLERIES.

(From Mr. MIDDLETON'S Survey of Middlesex, published in 1807.)

Under the above head are the following obser-vations on the value of the grains and wash (that is, the refuse of the corn distilled,) by which it will appear that but little of the food of man is deducted from the corn. The quantity per annum is estimated at 500,000 quarters. The distillers fatten annually 50,000 hogs for bacon, increasing the value of them £4 each or £200,000. Also, the wash probably increases milk and beef in London, besides paying for all the hay and other things eaten with it, to the annual amount of

" It redounds much to the credit of Mr. Man, of Bromley, in this county, who about the year 1789 began to give distillers' wash for the fattening neat cattle, which so evidently improved them, that he soon tried mixing other food with the wash, in order to induce the cattle to eat more in quantity, to consume it in less time, and to in-This succeeded in so extraordinary a manner, that he has extended his buildings, and increased the number of his bullocks, so as to be able to feed nearly that number in his stalls. I understand he quince, and the hear is greatly improved, by becan in this manner fatten between four and five ing put on the apple. This I was told, was practious and oxen and cows annually. At this time tised at Belle Air, the seat of Benjamin Ogle, (1803,) he cuts into lengths of an inch and an half, or two inches, at the expence of two guineas, there is always a large knot found, at the junction which for the desired and the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the wood in the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the wood in the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the wood in the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the wood in the feel of each and large knot found, at the junction with the wood in the feel of the April, with great success.

Having regard to the extraordinary and well known excellence of his fruit, we consider every that the feel of the April, with great success. thirty-five loads of clover hay per week, which of each, and I don't think the wood joins so strongly mer. It is in this way that we flatter ourselves, is immediately put into a large cistern, containing as when they are on their own kind. Budding we often give the value of the subscription in the a considerable quantity of the foregoing wash, should always be done as soon as you can get promulgation of a single recipe—the result of where it steeps, and with the contents of this cis- them, I mean as soon as found on the trees, and in tern, probably in a state of fermentation, his cattle are served by pailsful poured into their man-miles, and kept them a fortnight, and they grew gers. This nutritious mess is thus given to them as well as it just cut; but when put in water to four times every day. After the lapse of a few keep alive, it should be in a tumbler, by there have days at first, they greedily devour this mixed close together without injuring them by tying, and food, and during the rest of their time they amuse not more than one an a half inches of water in the themselves by eating a small quantity of the best tumbler; for if they stand a day or two, the part system they fatten in the most speedy manner.

now fetched from the distilleries to all the envi-tokeep the tree alive, and draw up the sap thus : rons of the town, and even to the distance of ten or 15 miles, although it is now sold at 2s. 6d. per butt. The whole quantity of wash made at all the distilleries in and near London, used to be this operates to make the bud shoot the same cows, and heifers produced only, "an hundred

effect.

season afforded the most brilliant sport. The Dukes of Gloucester, Norfolk, and Bedford, the Lords Tavistock, Althorp, Dynedoch, and Nugent, Sir Ronald Ferguson, Sir Harry Goodwin, General Walpole, Admiral Lukin, Mr. Adair, &c., were among some of the best shots. The first day, Nov. 7, the number of game killed was 603; and on the 9th 855 head bazged, and on the 9th 855 head bazged. part of which were 502 hares.

Editor's Correspondence.

Nelson County. Va. April 8, 1822. We are about to establish an Agricultural Society, for the purpose of ascertaining the best ving system of Husbandry.

ON BUDDING AND GRAFTING. District Columbia, 9th April 1822.

I just took up your paper No. 1. Vol. 4th, being employed in sorting the 3d Vot. for binding, and having nothing to do else, make the following re-

them, I mean as soon as found on the trees, and in many years of skilful attention and labourious a fit state for budding. I have brought trees forty care.—Edit. Am. Farmer. This nutritious mess is thus given to them as well as if just cut; but when put in water to

drained into the river as of no value; it is now year, and I have had them grow six feet, as Mr. Jef-sold, and so desirous are the cow-keepers and ferson has seen at the President's House; they cattle feeders of obtaining it, that carts, to the should grow the first year, for otherwise many will number of ten to twenty at a time, may be seen be lost. I know I have all the books and foreign the same time. I wish you would state what waitingto be filled in turn, when the wash is turned off."

I know I have all the same time. I wish you would state what
these cattle have done since they have come to
America, where they have had, I am quite sure,
nant of Latin, to puzzle the Vicar; after all this
all the care, and attention, which wealth, and

The magnificent woods of Holkham have this highly respected by the Editor. With habits season afforded the most brilliant sport. The of close observation and a memory as unfailing

Oxford, March 21, 1822.

Dear Sir. to prepare a wash for your Fruit Trees, which as it is too powerful for them to stand such a shock. I beg you to accept of the use of it.

I am, Dear Sir, in haste,

Respectfully yours, &c. J. WILLIS.

quince, cherry and plum, will not grow together, and put as much strong tobacco, or tobacco stocks, that is, take by grafting or budding. I say, the pear as will when well soaked, turn it of a reddish co-and apple will grow on each other, either by lour and in a few days will turn quite offensive; grafting or budding, and either on the quince or then to every five or six quarts of the suds, put thorn, and that the plum will grow on the cherry, in one quart of strong beef brine, stir it well, and but I could never get it to live above two years, wash the trunks of your fruit trees and large the plum part dying. I have had plums, apricots, limbs with it, such as apricots, plums, and peachand peaches, on the cherry, all on one tree, but es, &c. you will find it of great utility against they died in two years. The apple and pear are frosts and insects; this is my own discovery, and

a thousand at a time; and he frequently has now growing, on each other, and on the thorn and I use it on some trees three times from the 15th

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,-You give in your last, long notices in favour of Devonshire cattle, and tell us, what hay, chewing the cud and lying down, by which below the water is spoiled—they should, when Bingley and Sherwood, Evans and Ruffy, and a budded, be tied tight with narrow tape that will host of such writers have said-you "venture to "During the three or four first years of this not cut, such as stationers red tape as to width, assert" that "in the United Kingdom," no cattle practice, Mr. Man obtained the wash for nothing; and never untied till flourishing; the top of the were found for purity of blood, for aptitude to the secret then began to extend, and the wash is stock should be cut off, saving two or three shoots feed, for hardiness, for work, and for the richfeed, for hardiness, for work, and for the richness of their milk," to be compared to "North Devons, as by a variety of experiments" had been shown. As a wonder, you quote Mr. Bloomfield's success, whose picked dairy of "twenty Receipt to make good Bread from the Flour of it is like getting a child, you have to educate him; grown Corn.—Mix one ounce of magnesia with every stone of flour; then make the bread in the usual way. Magnesia restores those properties to the flour it has lost by growing, and is quite imperceptible in the bread, both as to taste and The author of the preceding is known to, and race. Will you have the goodness to show, the ighly respected by the Editor. With habits weight of his calves at a fixed age, the dimensions of his cows, the quantity of their milk, its product in butter, and how long they remain dry? We Yankees are fond of occular demonstration, formation I have asked, as I am anxious to buy one of the calves from his estate if the accounts I have heard, should in America be confirmed. I send a memorandum of the quantity of butter af-Herewith I have the honor to send you a Recipe forded by the Southborough cow; you long since to prepare a wash for your Fruit Trees, which have given proof, which cannot be questioned, when you use it, never be afraid of letting it run that Mr. Oakes of America, (no doubt the reladown in great plenty about the roots as it is routine of crops, for a hilly country like ours, with most neverful manage and will force the fait on a light dry soil, abounding as we think in calcareous matter, and more particularly with a view your trees; after your trees are in full bloom or field's; and more than the other, by three quarticularly with an improper of Husback. cow which produced weekly sixteen pounds .nock. I beg you to accept of the use of it.

I make use of many other ways to bring fruit two cows, which in June gave together regularly and trees to great perfection, all found out myself. thirty quarts of milk at a meal, one of them at four years, afforded with but common care, nine pounds of butter a week. But lest American testimony should in all cases be disregarded, as with Take strong soap suds made of soft soap, put the Devons it has been, I beg you will publish the marks. On page 6, column 2d on fruit trees, your it in a tub or cask, with one head out, and let it extracts I send you from surveys, which were correspondent says, the apple and pear, apple and stand in the air where the rain will not fall into it, made by persons selected for their knowledge quince, cherry and plum, will not grow together, and put as much strong tobacco, or tobacco stocks, and skill, by the National Board of Agriculture of Great Britain.

Yours, &cc. JONATHAN.

Queen's County, New York. 24th April 1822. \$

* The Editor has made no assertion on the sub-

the 29th March 1818, 4801 lbs. butter, equal to 9) lbs. per week, throughout the time. An IMPORTED DEVON, in the neighbourhood of this
"Charles' ox; being, like him, completely cosublimate, &c. &c. My patience was at last excow, fed upon the finest pasture, and attended
with proper care does not, I am led to believe af"estimated to weigh 130 stones," equal to 1820
"estimated to weigh 130 stones," equal to 1820
"box every inverted by the proper's directions, but to make ford half so much.

EXTRACTS.

Middleton, in his "Survey of Middlesex," says, "The heaviest, and best short horned cattle in "Britain, are reared on land adjoining the river "Tees; they highly deserve to be called the "Teeswater cattle."

"Of this breed, several oxen, weighing from 120 "to 140 stone, each (14lb. to the stone,) have late-"ly been slaughtered in the northern part of Eng-"land: one of them, only five years old, which

"It is supposed, that this breed yields a great-"er proportion of lean meat in any given weight "of beef, than any other; therefore there is less " waste of fat, and the meat goes farther in any This is the criterion of serviceable "be much more valuable, than bestowing premi" Holderness breed."
" ums for the greatest quantity of fat."

Extracted from 13 pages on praise of short horns.

Baily in his Survey of Durham, says "The cat-"tle bred in this county, have for a great number "of years, been of the short horned kind, the best variety of which, having been long found " on both sides of the river Tees, have for a great "many years been known by the appellation of tisfied with Teeswater cattle, as to order a tisfied with Teeswater breed.' The pure Teeswater Bull and two Heifers from Mr. Champion. I "breed, has descended to the present time; in have no doubt your spirited efforts will be re-"which were united the properties of feeding to warded, notwithstanding the high prices which "great weights, and being GREAT MILKERS. "This bull and cow, selected with so much judg-

" ment, are the original stock from which the celebrated Durham Ox, and the justly acknow-" ledged superior breeds, in the possession of Mr. " Charles Colling, Mr. Robert Colling, and Mr. "Christopher Mason, are descended.

"Messrs. Collings have frequently sold cows " and heifers for £100, and bull calves at £100-"Mr. Charles Colling has refused £500 for a

"the prices from 50 to 100 guineas; and the pub-"lic are so fully convinced of their merits, that "these celebrated breeders, cannot supply the "demand from the PURE BLOOD, which they are "cautious of preserving, as the amateurs of the "turf are the breeds of their race horses."

" The Durham Ox was bred by Mr. Charles "Colling, of Ketton, in the year 1796-at five " years old he was not only covered thick with "fat upon the principal points, but his whole car-"case in a manner loaded with it, and was then "thought so wonderful an animal, and so far ex-" ceeding whatever had been seen before, that he "was purchased to be exhibited as a show, by "Mr. Bulmer, of Harmby. Mr. Bulmer sold "him to Mr. John Day on the 4th of May, 1801, " for £250—on the 8th July, Mr. Day could have "sold him for £2000"—at 10 years he weighed 3780 lbs.

family. This is the criterion of serviceable animal food; the greatest quantity of lean meat in proportion to the fat. All the Agricultural in proportion to the fat. All the Agricultural in properties, should attend to the distinction of or Durham, where a much superior breed of A FARMER'S WIFE. "Societies, should attend to the distinction of short-horns are found, possessing all the per"promoting an increase of muscle; this would fections and qualities which are wanting in the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Philadelphia County, Penn. 17th April, 1822.

SIR, I am glad to find, that although you have ad-ertised "Bergami" for sale, you are so well sa-

he requires for his stock. a class of men during six and twenty years, whose circumstances and position have in all other in-stances, protected them from its sway.

In 1796 the enormous sum of 2000 guineas were given for the Durham Ox-in 1810, 1000 guineas for Comet-in 1822, 500 guineas for Major Rudd's heifer-at this moment 1000 dollars are asked, "cow; and in 1807, Mr. Mason refused 700 guiby Major Jacques, of Charlestown, near Boston, for a calf, by Calebs.* Last summer, Mr. Williams, of Northborough, could have had 1000 dollars for his admirable bull Denton-and withst have satisfied you, that " as milkers," proved short horns cannot be surpassed

* He bulled 52 cows last seasou, at \$10 each.

RECIPE.

To destroy or drive away Bed Bugs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Sir,

During last summer being much troubled with "A Cow of Mr. Mason's, of Chilton, in point those pests to house-wives, bed bugs, I tried the other kinds of tobacco same as last report—Virus of fat, not less remarkable than the ox. The depth of fat from her rumps to her hips, in a beadstead they had chosen for their abode; but the server of t "inches; upon her loins and crop, not less than the purpose. After pouring boiling water on

Memorandum. Mr. Marsh's cow at Southbo"10 inches; and the shoulder score at least 9 some, I watched them, and perceived though
rough, produced between the 9th April 1817, and "inches thick." inches thick."
"Mr. Robert Colling has a white heifer, four most of them would revive. The same happenyears old, a perfect counterpart of his brother ed when I applied spirits of turpentine, corrosive Charles' ox; being, like him, completely co-sublimate, &c. &c. My patience was at last exthe experiment whether they might not be liter-"Their management is as follows:—In the ally scented out of their hiding places—I had first winter they get straw in a fold yard, with seen it stated that particular plants were disagreenearly as many turnips as they can eat; in May able to particular vermin; I first rubbed the they are turned to grass; in November put to bedstead with elder flowers, but to my cost the "turnips through the winter; and turned out to perverse inhabitants did not dislike the scent, for grass the first week in May." although I killed all I saw at the time, in two Strickland in his Survey of the East-riding of weeks after they were as numerous as ever .-Yorkshire, says, when referring to the cows of Walking in the garden the same day, I accidentthe unimproved breed of short horns, " Many in- ally touched a tomato vine, the smell of which is "deed may be found, which give EIGHT GALLONS peculiary nauseous to me; the thought suddenly PER DAY, and there are instances of a still occured that it might be equally so to my enemies, "received no higher food than grass and turnips, "greater quantity. The milk is also RICH in the bugs. I immediately went to work, and had "weighed upwards of 33 stone per quarter."

"It is supposed, that this breed yields a great—"quality, as there are instances of 16 lbs. of butter the bedstead thoroughly rubbed with the green the bugs. I have not since discovered any of my torproduced weekly from one cow, for several mentors.—I cannot say whether they have at weeks after calving." "Many bulls have latterly been purchased and I wish others would try if the tomato vine will

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1822.

IF It is earnestly requested that every number of this paper may be returned to the Editor which is not taken up by subscribers-and if any gentleman discontinue his name, he will of course fell it his duty to send back in good condition, such papers as may have been previously sent to him, in the confidence of his continued patronage.

The members of the committee of arrangewarded, notwithstanding the high prices which ment for the next Maryland Cattle Show, to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turnpike, on the last two days of May, are ear-If it were fashion alone which gave to Tees-water cattle celebrity in England, it has affected nestly requested to meet at said tavern, at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, and at the same place at the same hour, on every succeeding Saturday, until the day of the Show. The object is for the adoption in season, of the measures, requisite for having the exhibition conducted in the most satisfactory manner.

PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, superfine, \$6 25— Wharf do. \$6 per bbl.—Wheat, white, 135 a 137 cts.—Red, 133 to 135—white, Corn, 80—yellow dollars for his admirable bull Denton—and with-in a few months, 500 dollars have been given for two cows of the same breed, by a person who knew it in England, and who for three years has had improved short horns on his farm. The ad-mirable properties of the fine cow at Druid Hill, mest have satisfied you, that "as milkers," the Satt, Coarse, 34 to 65 cents—Elverpoor ground, 50—do. fine, 40 to 44 per bushel—Plaster of Paris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.—Mess Beef, \$11—do Pork, 13—Herrings, No. 1, 3 15—Shad, 6 to 7 per bbl.—Codfish, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2} cts.—Hams, 11—Cheese, 11—Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 10 to 12 cents per doz.—Cotton, Georgia Upland, 15 to 17 cents per lb.—Louisiana or Alabama 18 to 20-Feathers, 40 cts. per lb.—Tar, 175 cts.—Turpentine, 175 to 200—Rosin, 150 per bbl.—Spirits of Turpentine, 45 to 50 cents—Varnish, 30—Linseed Oil, 75 to 80 per gallon—Tobacco, Maryland, fine yellow, \$25—

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Society.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Fredericks burg Agricultural Society, was held on the 9th Nov. 1821, at the Indian Queen tavern.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year: James Garnett, President.

John Taliaferro, of Hagley, Vice President. Robert S. Chew, Treasurer. Wm. F. Gray, Secretary.

John T. Ford, Assistant Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE. John Taliaferro, John W. Green, Enoch Mason, Garritt Minor, Wm. F. Gray.

Wm. Bernard, sen. Francis W. Taliaferro.

Several communications were read to the So-

chine was presented by the Rev. Thornton String-

which lays the foundation for the introduction inbeneficial effects have resulted, both to the agriin the tide water section of Virginia; seems to your minds with greater effect, the no longer
cultural and manufacturing interests. We trust doomed to suffer on in hopeless desolation; and avoidable alternative of still farther invigorating the work thus wisely begun, will be spiritedly per to diffuse a large portion of these sufferings severed in, and that this time next year, we shall have the pleasure of publishing a cheering action of the sake of preserving the count of the Fredericksburg Agricultural Exhibition and Fair. But let the resolutions them-

the first Fair be held in November next.

frayed out of the funds of this society.

Wednesday in November of each year.

MR. GARNETT'S ADDRESS.

of my observation, since our last meeting, which to secure to these manufacturers a monopoly of ish that enormous surplus of raw materials, with you would probably deem worthy of your attendour supplies. We and our fellow sufferers the which our agriculturists are in danger of ruining tion, I cannot suffer the occasion to pass without merchants, too, are considered exceedingly blind the country.

my customary Address; lest you should think I and ungrateful for not uniting to chaunt loud begin to relax in my humble efforts to promote our thanksgivings to certain self-created Apostles in cases which afflict the bodies natural and politic, ean in its favour. Could it be left to contend only against unpropitious seasons, the exhausted state to all such monitors we might well exclaim, in of our soil, and such other difficulties as necessitive language of the cabin boy who was drawn up ty presents; I should not be without a powerful to receive a lecture from the chaplain, as a prehope, that the increasing knowledge and skill of our agricultural brethren, under the blessing of preach me, preach me; if you mean to whip me,

to struggle with, I confess that this hope is near-ly extinct. Contrary to the usual course of na-lf, under such circumstances, we behold an ciety, and the subjoined Address delivered by the President.

A beautiful model of a Wheat Thrashing Ma
A beautiful model of a Wheat Thrashing Ma
Throughout the same time that the subjoined Address delivered by the where, it is said, assumed such an afflicting aspect, as in the town of Norfolk. Her grass-grown been cut short more than half. Admirable systems and deserted wharves, however, present tem! Matchless powers of calculation! chine was presented by the Rev. Thornton Stringfellow, of Fanquier county, for the \$100 premium.

Referred to the committee on premiums.

Among the various resolutions adopted by the meeting we hail with pleasure the following.

This and deserted what yes, however, present statements of catchagon in the string for the string string we hail with pleasure the following the string we hail with pleasure the following the string string we hail with pleasure the following the string string we hail with pleasure the following the string string we hail with pleasure the following the string string we hail with pleasure the following the string string we have a string string we have a string s

an all-bountiful Providence, would be able so far whip me; but for mercy sake don't whip me and to overcome these obstacles, as to render our oc-cupation very lucrative. But when superadded wagon-horses, still pull at our load, although to all these, we have the wrongheadedness and nearly immovable; and instead of balking until infatuation of real friends, combined with the a part of the weight at least is taken off, we seem pretended kindness of real, but disguised enemies willing to bear the utmost burden that can be

ture, experience in this particular, seems to bring evident diminution of agricultural enterprise; a us no wisdom. Day after day, and year after manifest decline in agricultural effort; we should year, are full of testimony, as glaring as the light rather wonder that they are not much greater, of a midsummer's sun, to convince all rational than that we witness them at all. Agriculture men how ruinous the policy has been, which we can never flourish, unless influenced by the hope have for some time pursued, in relation both to of profit, as well as the stimulus of necessity. But agriculture and commerce. Yet the pertinacity the last alone, one would think must be deemed with which the authors of this policy appear to by many of our politicians, preferable to both; hug their darling error, is in a duplicate ratio to especially when augmented in the ratio that it has its desolating influence. And all this under the been of late years. Taxes and debts must be George Hamilton, William Richardson, John rit of perseverance was a thing entirely independent the contrivance of some of our statesmen to enaW. Green, Enoch Mason, John Gray, John Pratt, dent of the nature of its object. All our commerble us to achieve these objects, is to increase the cial cities have sorely felt the distressing effects amount of what we have to pay, by the imposi-of this most pernicious policy, but they have no tion of additional duties, at the same time that

meeting, we hail with pleasure the following, This once flourishing sea-port therefore, possess-these gentlemen retain their present power to which lays the foundation for the introduction ining natural advantages for commerce equal to any
to this state of a practice which has long prevailtown or city in the United States—the great lating (as they call it) the latter. Yet to recal ed, not only in Great Britain but in the eastern mart in fact, during better days, for all the corn, your attention to the foregoing topicks, may posstates of this republic, and from which the most and a large portion of the flour and tobacco made sibly enable me—ifit does no other good, to present selves speak the public spirited designs of the Society:

Such language may possibly sound harsh and spread should the designs of some of our political spread should the designs of some of our political spread should the designs of some of our political spread should the designs of some of our political presumptuous in the ears of those who sit at portion of our posterities that we their ease, unaffected by any of the circum-portion of our posterities that we their presumptuous in the ease, unaffected by any of the circum-portion of our posterities that we their presumptuous in the ease, unaffected by any of the circum-portion of our political portion of our political will individually contribute, and use their exer-stances which are grinding down the agricultural choice, even on the supposition that we, their pations to induce others to unite, and use their early stances which are grinding down the agricultural choice, even on the supposition of our community to the very bran of rents, may possibly escape. In the two profestors with their whole substance. But for these men to be ground adjoining the town of Fredericksburg, on the selection of set phrases, and ly exceeds the demand; and if we turn our eyes the second Wednesday of every year, and that complimentary expressions in which to utter towards commerce, we behold many merchants and not a few payingtors with their grievances, would be to kiss the rod that already bankrupt, and not a few navigators with Resolved, That the necessary expenses in fitting up stalls, and temporary enclosures for the
exhibition of the stock during each day of the
Fair, which shall last for three days, shall be defair, which shall last for three days, shall be dehave been inflicted upon us; we are also expect-nearly all that we produce. Indeed, we have Resolved, That the Annual Meeting of this ed to adopt, by acclamation, the self-destructive been already most earnestly and lovingly impor-Society shall hereafter be held on the second arguments by which some of our own fraternity tuned to abandon, at least in part, the occupation would fain persuade us that the much hackneyed to which we have been bred, for these new trades; phrases "public good" and "national industry," by way of equalizing the supply and demand for mean nothing more than the produced by taxes suffithereof into consumers; which these gentlemen say ALTHOUGH little has occurred within the range ciently heavy on all the rest of the community is the easiest and best way in the world to dimin-

good cause. This cause, indeed, vitally connected and political economy, who have most generously I know not whether the one which is vulgarly called as it is with the best interests of the nation, and gratuitously undertaken to teach us both our greatly needs a much more able advocate, than true interests, with little more knowledge of either, than that one means something about trade claim to a conspicuous place in the catalogue; sideration shall not discourage him from at least and "all that sort of thing;" and the other, for none within any given period can exhibit attempting to say, and to do all that he possibly something connected with the culture of the soil. more victims; and not one can be named wherein can in its favour. Could it be left to contend only This is really adding mockery to oppression; and the recoveries which sometimes, but rarely ocmonths and years a hue something between an ill-ripened pumpkin and smoke-stained wall, how often are we saluted with exclamations of surprise at the wondrous skill of our physician, instead of admiration at the extraordinary vigor of the soil, by the additional labour of an hundred. Frecisely analagous to this is our present case in a political point of view.— Is our plants, is a been able to prevent something of vielding. And so thoroughly has this fact been juscful inventors as I have ascertained by actually weighing, when consequence of receiving the undivided as I have ascertained by actually weighing, when common castings, the monopoly of which is not support of the soil, by the additional labour of common castings, the monopoly of which is not hard hoeing, than without it:—although another the question would still remain; whether the additional quantity of corn would pay for the additional quantity of corn would pay for the additional labour. To keep this crop clean from using, notwistanding they highly approve them. Now, is our present case in a political point of view.— plants, is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain without liberal encouragement from commerce, has been able to prevent something of yielding. And so thoroughly has this fact been juscful inventions, yet I must say, that some of

stage of atrophy.

this may be done to considerable advantage .will avail much unless properly directed to pro-thing farther, on this point. per objects; but the great art and difficulty consists in the selection of these objects, and in the application of means for their attainment. To apply these remarks to our own advantage, requires that the land should be rather from the exclusive right of selling his in peculiar circumstances—we who live in the ploughed up in the fall or winter; by which the vention, and the products thereof, than from his products thereof, the products thereof, than from his products thereof, than from his products thereof, the products the products thereof, the products the products the products the products the products the products the product the products the product the products the product th middle part of Virginia, generally believe, grass and weeds turned under, will be sufficient-extravagant profits on the articles which he vends and I think with good reason, that wheat and ly rotted not to obstruct the drill, as they must, beyond what they would command, if he enjoyed corn should be our staple crops. But there is when the ploughing is postponed until the spring. no monopoly. But to return to our subject of considerable diversity of opinion in regard to the Winter ploughing also secures superior tilth; economizing in all our agricultural pursuits. best and cheapest mode of cultivating each .- and at the same time is the only effectual mode Without adopting the notion, which in this won- of killing garlic- and the cut-worm; although it be made by ploughing oxen, instead of horses or der producing age would tempt us to believe, may be doubted whether the crop will be better mules, in situations where grass is abundant, and der producing age would tempt us to believe, that corn may be made best, almost without working it at all; we may venture to assert, that there is still great room for economising both in street there is still great room for economising both in street there is still great room for economising both in street there is still great room for economising both in street than in the spring. Light lands, for example, having little or no cover, produce corn but with such limitations as I have stated, the the street of the still great room for economising both in street than in the spring. Light lands, for example, having little or no cover, produce corn but with such limitations as I have stated, the best (as many believe) when planted as soon as possible after ploughing. The best drill-plough which I have seen, is one improved from Margarian fact, that by using either skimmers, harrows, cultivators or scarifiers. (the two last which I think here which opens the furrow, moves first; then that or possible after ploughing. The best drill-plough which I have seen, is one improved from Margarian and have the provent of the same land to example, having little or no cover, produce corn but with such limitations as I have stated, the fact I consider proved beyond further disputation. A gentleman of my acquaintance for two years had a mixed team of horses, mules and oxen. In each season his horses failed first, the mules next, although both fed upon grain and hay; best years one half the labour bestow-follows a wheel, fixed in the middle of the same land the oxen alone fed only upon hay and grass. best,) nearly or quite one half the labour bestow- follows a wheel, fixed in the middle of the same ed on corn where the plough only is used, may be made, principally, with only five furrows, since the planting, with the two-horse plough, and two strokes with the double harrow or cultivator.—

grain, as soon as it drops. At the end of the most that of the planting, with the double harrow or cultivator.—

grain, as soon as it drops. At the end of the most that the first cost of an ox is strokes with the double harrow or cultivator.—

grain, as soon as it drops. At the end of the most that of a horse; that he can be worked the common kind with axle of the wheel is a nut over which passes a large land the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, and the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, this death only upon hay and grass, and the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and grass, find the oxen atoms tend only upon hay and the oxen atoms t three small trowel hoes, running twice between band of leather or strong girting, which is pre-properly trained, he walks nearly or quite as fast; every two rows of corn. But these, as well as our ferable to an iron chain, from the superior facility and that after he is almost past labor, he is worth harrows and scarifiers, admit of considerable imbarrows and scarifiers, admit of call that the table than he was for the plough. I

barrows and scarifiers, admit of considerable im
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might add, as a farther proof, that they are in
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barrows and scarifiers in the call that the end of

might add, as a farther proof, that they are in-

we must surely die; but nature occasionally says pensed with altogether in the culture of this crop. we shall not. That kind, beneficient heaven di-On this point I have strong doubts; but have rected parent, still enables us to struggle on in made no comparative experiment to test the nospite of all the mistaken efforts to aid her, where tion. So far, however, I can venture to assert, that shall receive no thanks for it) a suggestion to all she wants no aid; and is robbed by the empiric unless some straighter method of planting, than makers of patented agricultural implements. of her proper thanks for causing us to survive, the usual one by hand, can be adopted; neither This is, to calculate well, before they fix their when all human estimates, founded upon rational ploughs, harrows, cultivators, nor scarifiers—prices, whether they would not make greater principles, preclude even the hope of life. If, un-nor indeed any other implement, worked by profits by selling at lower rates. I know a maker der these circumstances, we so far escape as to horse-power, can kill and remove grass and of cast-iron ploughs, for instance, who, although be able to crawl about a little, and to exhibit for weeds, as well as the hand-hoe. If this be true, he has considerably reduced his prices, still remonths and years a hue something between an more corn can certainly be made from the same ceives at least twenty cents per pound for them, commerce, has been able to prevent something of yielding. And so thoroughly has this fact been useful inventions, yet I must say, that some of like a rivival of it in certain very limited sections proved by some of our most skilful corn makers, the authors of them appear to require other reof our country; and this faint resustication, as-that in a particular section of our corn country, straints than those which their own consciences, cribable solely to the imperative wants of other between the Rappahamock and Mattapony riv- and our patent law afford. The exclusive right nations, which our policy has not yet taught them ers, where the soil is light and sandy, they ac-how to supply within themselves; and to the ir-tually continue the culture of their corn crops, ested men would deem nearly sufficient of itself repressible skill, industry and enterprise of our until the silks begin to die; nor are they deter- to compensate for the time, trouble, and expense mercantile fellow citizens, is most fatuitously im-red from this practice even by drought; but con-of all the patented inventions at present in use; puted by our gulls to the marvellous sagacity and tend that this continued cultivation is still more but when superadded to this, an inventor is scability of some of our political doctors; although, beneficial in dry seasons, than in wet. If the cured in the power of exacting 3, 4, and 500 per Sangrado-like, they still cry out—"more deplegeneral opinion is in favor of much less work for cent. and sometimes still more, for the labors of tion," when their patient in fact, is in the last corn, may it not be more attributable to our natu-his brain; I should not wonder, if the business of ral indolence, and to the extraordinary vigour and I have said that our only choice, if we would productiveness of this plant, which will yield well (as is recorded of some of the most celebrated me not become spinners and weavers, is to apply in good land, in spite of the most slovenly culture: chanicians) were to become more common, than with increased industry to our profession, and to than to any facts deduced from experience? I offer almost any unpatented occupation which a man become more economical. Let me now endeavor this as nothing more than a query-knowing too to point out some of the various modes in which well the force of that pride of opinion which rules as despotically over us agriculturists, as We all know that neither industry nor economy among any men upon earth, to venture upon any

have been exhausted of nearly all their contents, strument, in the opinion of some, may be dis-is, that it is no patented implement, from the use of which we are excluded, except by paying considerably more than it is intrinsically worth. And here I beg leave to offer (although I know that I going to bed, in order to conceive an invention can possibly pursue. For although there certain ly would be many miscarriages, yet as one lucky accouchment makes a man's fortune in a very short time, our present patent law has generated more inventors than probably can be found in any other country in the world. That any very useful

Another great saving in the culture of corn may and the oxen alone fed only upon hay and grass,

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plough teams, (as well indeed, as of all stock fat-tened for the table,) the common method of giv-and hardware generally, pay ing corn in the ears being beyond all comparison the most wasteful that can be pursued. Yet, in this respect, most of us, I believe, still continue to sin against knowledge. And lastly, in securing the crop, the use of well constructed single horse tumbrels, instead of ox carts and wagons, although no where yet adopted in the southern country, would prove a saving of time such as no man can form an adequate idea of, who has not made the

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(To be concluded in the next Number.)

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

THE MEMORIAL

Manufactures, respectfully sheweth-

That we hope to make it appear, there are so more unequal than the above. many radical defects in the existing tariff, as to order to reconcile it to sound policy and equal justice.

Our objections to it are principally of two kinds :-

I. That in this country of equal rights and equal freedom, it is marked by one feature, condemned by the unanimous voice of all wise statesmen, and by every principle of justice and policy, viz. it bears with enormous weight on the poorer classes of society, by exorbiant duties on necessaries of life, all of them universally, and some exclusively, used by those classes; whereas a great variety of articles, partly of luxury and partly of convenience, used exclusively by the middle and wealthy classes, are admitted at very low rates.

II. That notwithstanding the clamor raised against protecting duties on manufactures, as munity, to pass on it such decision as it may be taxing the many for the benefit of the few," the found to deserve. manufacturers have far less protection than the agriculturists. Whereas manufactures being generally of small bulk in proportion to their value -being therefore subject to light freights-and most of the very important ones being fabricated by machinery, of which the powers of production are almost boundless, they stand much more in need of governmental protection than the fruits of the earth, the great bulk and limited production of which present a bar against such enormous importations, as have taken place with respect to manufactures.

On the first point, we respectfully represent,

The price of Muscovado sugar, at the Havana, January 20, 1822, was \$3 per 104lbs. The duty, 3 cents per lb. is about

The Bohea tea imported into Philadelphia November, 1820, cost 10 and 11 cents per lb. The duty is 12 cents, which on the inferior kind, is

On the superior, The duty on East India coffee is from Salt at Liverpool, on the 2d of January 1822, cost 20 shillings sterling per ton, or about 11 cents per bushel. The du-

ty is 20 cents, and therefore is equal to Molasses at the Havana on the 20th of January 1822, cost 16 cents per gallon.

The duty is 5 cents, equal to It forms a most striking and revolting con-trast to the above, that silks, satins, bombazines, bombazets, linens, and cambrics, pay only a specific duty of

Superfine broad cloth, cashmere and merino shawls, chintzes, carpets and carpeting, pay

Thus it appears that-\$100 worth of Bohea tea, Pays \$120 duty which is only the 66 do. of salt of Musco. sugar, 120 do. 380 do. of molasses, same amo'nt

do. of coffee, as is paid by \$480 worth of superfine broad cloths, 260 cashmere and merino shawls, chintzes and carpets.

\$600 of superb cutlery, china, girandoles, chandeliers, &c.

\$800 worth of silks, satins, bombazets, cambrics, linens, &c. &c.

We respectfully state, that we are pursuaded Of the Board of Manufactures of the Pennsylva- there is not, and never was, in the world, even unnia Society for the encouragement of American der the most despotic governments, or in the ture, it will excite universal astonishment, that most uncivilized nations, a system of revenue

On the second point, we observe, that we have imperiously require a revision and correction, in been greatly concerned to find, during the intense distress and excessive ruin, which for years past spread among the manufacturers, whereby hundreds of capitalists, among whom were to be found many of our most valuable citizens, with large, and estimable families, were ruinedthousands of workmen bereft of employmentand millions of capital wholly sacrificed; that many of the farmers and planters arrayed themselves in opposition to the application of the sufferers for relief by an increase of duties, although the duties on all those articles interfering with the interests of agriculture, which are usually imported, are higher, and some of them twice as high as those imposed on manufactures. On this point we make no comment. We submit the facts to the consideration of an enlightened comfound to deserve.

Muscovado sugar, as already stated, pays a duty per cent. 100 Duty equivalent to Hemp is subject to a duty of 30 dollars

per ton, which is equal to Cotton pays three cents per pound, 33 to 40 equal to

Cheese pays nine cents per pound, equal to On English, 40 to 50 Dutch,

To secure a market for the distillation of the grain and fruits of the farmers, and for their each brandy, rye whiskey, &c. there are exorbiant duties imposed on foreign spirits-

On West India Rum 110 per cent. 140 Gin. Bordeaux Brandy, 90

The entire consumption of the United States her cent. 100 from the establishment of the government to the present time, with a very trifling exception, has been secured to the tobacco planters, by very high duties on snuff and manufactured tobacco, 120 about 80, 90, or 100 per cent.

the soil. Far from it. The system has our most at thirty three per cent, and the last at twenty-decided approbation. Our object is to place the five; and that the alledged danger of encourfatherly and fostering care bestowed on agri- aging smuggling, by the adoption of that tariff, 31 culture, in contrast with the exposed situation of cannot be supported as an adequate reason for its manufactures.

ble bodies the above statement of the duties imher cent. 15 posed obviously for the protection of agriculture, monopoly, the consequence assumed from raising

we respectfully request your most serious atten tion to the inadequate protection afforded by du ties to manufactures.

Linen, and all other manufactures of flax, are subject to per cent. 15

Hempen cloth, (except Russia and German linens, Russia and Holland duck,) cutlery, all kinds of hardware not enumerated, anvils, fire-arms, stone ware, pottery, earthenware, all manufactures of iron, steel, brass, lead, and tin, are subject to

fanufactures of cotton and wool, (except those of the former below twenty-five cents per square yard,) are subject to Leather, manufactures of leather and of wood, hats, caps, and a few very unim-

portant articles, are subject to We confidently hope, that when this fair exhibit of the duties on manufactures is compared with those imposed for the protection of agriculan idea should have ever obtained belief, which is diametrically opposite to truth, that manufactures were exclusively protected-and that agriculture neither had nor required protection.

As this is a point of considerable importance, we wish to throw further light on it, and display more fully the inequality of the advantages enjoyed by the two classes of society.

The duty on Musher cent. The duty on linens or cambrics covado sugar, we 1.5 have seen, is Freight, and other equal to 100 charges, about 5 Boxes, freight, &c. 50 20 Duty on broadcloths, chintzes, 8cc. 25 Freight, &c. 5 30 on cotton Duty on cotton and wool, averages thread stockings, 36 10 Freight, &c. flax, oznaburgs, Brown Hollands, 46 &cc. Freight, and other charges Duty on hemp oz Duty on hemp Expenses 27 naburgs 20 Expenses 6

We might pursue the contrast to a great extent-but we believe this is abundantly sufficient.

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We further respectfully represent to your honourable bodies, that the highest ad valorem duty In order to guard against misconception, we proposed by Mr. Baldwin's tariff, was only forty wish most unequivocally not to be understood as per cent.; that very few articles were subject to disapproving of those or any other duties for the this duty; that manufactures of cotton, wool and protection of our fellow citizens, engaged in the iron, which comprise three fourths of our imuseful and honourable employment of cultivating ports, were proposed to be dutied, the two first rejection, while so many articles are subject to After presenting to the view of your honoura- duties 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, and 200 per cent. higher.

That the alarm of the danger of extortion from

the duties as proposed in that tariff, is equally incapable of being maintained; as this point has
been fairly tested and set to rest for ever, in the
case of coarse cottons, which are subject to duties averaging 50 to 85 per cent. and actually prothe national resources, suffer with them.

That past experience forbids us to place dethe national resources, suffer with them.

That past experience on a continuance of the present intheory.

the manufacturers, during the late war which was citizens of a chance of sale, and of that reward to the principal reason for the reduction of the rates which industry has an indefeasible claim.—
of duties proposed by Mr. Dallas's tariff, was "Goods," to use a favorite phrase, "were imported the premises into your serious ted cheaper than they could be manufactured at home." Ruin spread among our manufacturers.
Thousands of the working classes of society, male and the extraordinary rise in the price of the means of supporting themselves and their fruits of the earth, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, which have been often advanced forty. fifty, and perism; and exposed to the lures of vice and claim.

Tour memorialists, therefore, respectfully pray you would take the premises into your serious consideration, and adopt such measures as you may judge adapted to promote the wealth, power, and resources of the United States, and give them that stand among the nations of the earth to which the transcendent advantages they enjoy, natural, moral, and physical, give them so fair a which have been often advanced forty. fifty, and perism; and exposed to the lures of vice and the manufacturers, during the late war which was citizens of a chance of sale, and of that reward to to that bestowed on commerce and agriculture. which have been often advanced forty, fifty, and perism; and exposed to the lures of vice and one hundred per cent. in the course of one, two crime. The productions of the country were enor three years, and likewise the enormous advantirely inadequate to pay for the enormous amount ces laid on imported goods, fully evince the in- of foreign luxuries calculated to demoralize us, consistency of the accusation of extortion pre- or conveniences and necessaries, most part of formed by so many of the cultivators of the soil which we could ourselves have supplied. To disferred by so many of the cultivators of the soil which we could ourselves have supplied. and the merchants.

of their systems," is wholly destitute of founda- praisement laws, and all those unhappy measof their systems," is wholly destitute of foundation—as is proved, among other things, by the war of commercial regulations now actually war of commerce, which had been an efficient agent in producing these scenes, partook have often recommended to the patronage of our readers, would endeavour to call the attention of his correspondents and that of the intelligent in both cases of the ruin which it had produced. Farming interest generally to an inquiry into the part of the United States to induce "a relaxation of their systems," by negotiation and by countervailing laws. And in no country whatever is there any proof of such relaxation. Moreover, "the success of our policy," for the last prosperity was predicted with unlimited confiover, "the success of our policy," for the last prosperity was predicted with unlimited confi- he would probably render an essential service to seven years, holds out nothing for other nations to dence, have failed, with the general impoverish-the cause of Agriculture. imitate, but much to avoid.

ces acquired by Great Britain, with a popula-tion of only about 14,000,000 of people, obvious-ly by the restrictive system, whereby she keeps the national industry employed on the raw materials of their own soil, and on those collected from tering care bestowed on commerce from the orevery quarter of the globe—trebling, quadru- ganization of the government to the present time structive malady is a most important concern. pling, and quintupling their original value—and whereby the tonnage of the United States was elebline wise the present prosperous state of France, vated in a few years to the second rank among the like wise the present prosperous state of France, vated in a few years to the second rank among the like wise the present prosperous during a twen- nations of the earth; the coasting trade secured

Milure of her finances, in consequence of a sys-imported teas, except Bohea, amounting to near-remedial or merely descriptive of the disease, tem similar to, and enacted cotemporaneously ly forty per cent. in favour of American vessels—and declaratory of its existence, he does not re-

charge the balance exhausted the metalic medium That the assertion so confidently promulgated, of the nation, which spread a paralysis through-out all the operations of society, and produced the success of our policy, are relaxing the rigor that distress which engendered tender and apment of the nation-an impoverishment which is Our Farmers complain much of this evil the That the immense wealth, power, and resour- as certain a consequence of the sacrifice of do- present year-it has appeared in a great deal of

That we have beheld with satisfaction the fos-this evil is increasing very much. inations of the earth; the coasting trade secured for the sufferings during a twender hostile armies,) resulting, in like manner, from the restrictive system, afford the strongest corrobation of its soundness that can be conceived.

That the distress and suffering which actually exists in Holland, together with the lamentable are not admitted; a difference in the duties on all the properties of the finances, in consequence of a system.

ties averaging 50 to 85 per cent. and actually prohibitory. The consequences have been highly salutary in various points of view. A market has been afforded for a very large quantity of the most important raw material of the United States, which furnishes powerful additional whereby a depreciation of the price in Europe proof of the pernicious consequences of exposing the national resources, suffer with them.

That to the experience of Holland, so full termission of the public suffering, so long and so severely felt—an intermission, let it be observed, far from universal—as it does not extend to the two wars, which furnishes powerful additional whereby a depreciation of the price in Europe proof of the pernicious consequences of exposing Tennessee—nor to the interior part of Pennsylvania has been prevented-employment has been given the manufacturing industry of a nation to the and New-York-embracing, together, about a to thousands of our citizens, of whom many were overwhelming competition of foreign rivals, pos-fifth part of the population of the Union. There in a state of pauperism—the poor rates in our sessed of all the pre-eminent advantages which are strong appearances of at least a partial recities have considerably diminished—house rents improved machinery, consummate skill, immense turn of the scenes we have lately beheld;—for, and mill-seats have risen in price—the internal capitals, and the aid of bounties and drawback like causes producing like effects, the great imtrade of the country has greatly increased—and the manufactures thus protected, are better in this country was in a highly prosperous state. Idle-scarcely fail to have a similar effect with those quality, and more reasonable in price, than the ness was banished the land. Every man, woman, or rival articles formerly imported, but now exclusional exclusions and the great interesting the causes producing fixe effects, the great interesting the causes producing fixe effects and the causes of the causes producing fixe effects and the causes of the ded by prohibitory duties. Were it necessary we Pauperism was in a great degree unknown. Happi- can secure this country from periodical returns could add a variety of cases of other articles ness pervaded all ranks of society. But the cessation of those scenes of distress, whose fatal traces, which afford full and complete proof of this of war produced calamities which war had in vain like those of hurricanes and tempests, are to be attempted to inflict. Enormous importations took found indelibly marked throughout our country,
That the accusation of extortion on the part of place, which glutted the markets, and bereft our but a protection of manufacturing industry equal

claim.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1822. Signed by order, WILLIAM TILGHMAN, President Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures. Attest, MARK RICHARDS, Sec'y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. If the Editor of this excellent paper which we

To find out the cause and the cure of this de-

Editor Easton Gazente.

The Editor trusts it is unnecessary for him to with ours, whereby the national industry has in one word, the adoption of every practicable collect. He solicits to this enquiry, the particubeen paralised, and the national manufactures measure that could be devised to protect and propostrated, by immense importations of rival armote commerce. And yet too many of the merticles, satisfactorily prove, that manufactures rechants, enjoying these transcendant advantages, knowledgements—Edit. Am. Farmer. Extracts from the last file of the London Far-|closer; but they kept 24 ewes and lambs six mer's Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF TARES.

Holly Hill, near Titchfield, Hants, Oct. 31, 1821.

SIR,

Observing in the Farmer's Journal of Oct. 29, an answer to the inquiries of a correspondent on the mode of raising and using Tares, I send you the following remarks, which may perhaps afford some useful hints to those of your readers who are not in the habit of introducing this valuable plant in-to their rotation of crops. The spring and winter tare are of a distinct species; the latter comes into blossom soonest, and bears the severest weather uninjured, whereas the former will not stand the cold of winter. On a farm of 300 acres (whereof two thirds are in tillage,) I sow annually about 30 acres on part of my wheat stubbles, or after my early potatoes, and I find them of great benefit to any sort of stock that I kee . My plan is to break up the stubbles as soon as possible after harvest, and to put in the tares with one ploughing, either drilling them, or sowing broadcast, after an implement called a presser, which throws the land into ridges, and causes the grain to fall into the regular furrows prepared for it. I tober. I use about two bushels of seed to the acre, and sometimes mix a little light wheat with whilst growing. The sowing of the spring crop commences in February, and may be continued, to May or June, by which means a constant succession of excellent green food will be provided. I seed off as many acres of tares as possible with my sheep (commencing as soon as the first flower shews itself,) and reserve the rest for my horses, my milch cows, (which are soiled in a yard all the year,) and my pigs. For the latter animals and for horses, they are a most nutritious food in the autumn, when they are podded and full of seed. On the land where the tares have been fed off, I immediately put in drilled turnips (without any other manure than what the sheep have dropped,) or transplanted Swedes, or transplanted mangel wurtzel. It is also very good husbandry to put in a crop of spring tares after the winter ones, on the land intended for wheat.— Where the clover has been killed during the winter, spring tares may be put in about Februathe winter, and put in a crop of carrots instead, in March or April. I did not plough the land for spring tares after the clover; I only scarified it once, and immediately drilled in the seed. The scarifier and drill are the same implement, only altered a little for their different operations; they each work at the rate of six acres per day, the former with four, and the latter with two horses and perform extremely well. I had therefore very little expense in tillage and sowing. A field of five acres, which in September, 1820, I sowed with winter tares, was forward enough, in the spring of this year, to receive my ewes and lambs on the 27th of April. I passed the flock P. S. The above calculations are s rapidly over the first time, and did not eat them be correct, subject to a small fraction.

days; and 235 ewes, 206 lambs, and 28 dry ewes, eight days; and afterwards, at the second feed-ing, which began on the 20th of June, they supported 458 sheep one day, 637 sheep four days, and 186 sheep one day. On that field I have now were put in as soon as the tares were finished. On the whole, I consider tares as one of the most profitable of the green summer crops; and I hope that the statements I have given above will convince other persons of their great utility.

I remain your obedient servant,

VARRO.

IF We shall be happy at all times to hear from this correspondent .- Edit. Farm. Jour.

TO GRASS FARMERS.

Hants, Nov. 1, 1821.

Being partial to sheep stock preferably to that of larger cattle, a considerable part of my lands being rather in a strong soil, and subject to poach in winter, and in moist seasons, some difficulties of the relative consumption of stock, which I it, which I find of use in supporting the tares hair. Supposing the grass or green produce to cond time, which not only very much deteriorates while grass or green produce to the soil, but in some instances as was the grass down to grass, I fear it is impossible to render the stock productive to any beneficial amount, should the above calculations prove tolerably correct, and the reasonings deduced from them valid. The opinions of some of your numerous and intelligent correspondents on the subject will latter part of the year.

In my next, you may expect a more accurate view of the state of the crops in Scotland; and reatly oblige, Sir, your very obedient servant,

A. B.

ON SOWING TURNIPS EARLY FOR SOILING.

Edinburgh, Oct. 24, 1821.

SIR, The result of an experiment made by that inand 186 sheep one day. On that field I have now defatigable and enlightened agriculturist, J. C. an excellent crop of transplanted Swedes, which Curwen, Esq. M. P., Workington, deserves to be made known to the whole of the farming world. The great difficulties which Mr. Curwen had experienced in the soiling of his cattle during the latter part of the season, determined him to sow his turnips much earlier than on any former occasion, for the purpose of supplying the deficiency of green food during the latter part of August, September, &c. With this view, he sowed the yellow, white, and green turnips, during the two first weeks in May, and his crop is, without exception, not only the best in his own neighbourhood, but is not surpassed in any part, either of the north of England or of Scotland. On the 18th of August his turnips weighed 221 tons; and on the 30th of August they were 30 tons on superior soil, and raised with manure; and on the 2d September they weighed 32 tons. On the 10th September, his turnips raised with bones, sown a week later than the former, weighed 221 tons, have arisen in my mind, formed upon calculations and those raised with a kind of manure from London, 20 tons, 16 stones, whilst the common wish to submit to some of your best informed cor- town ashes produced a crop of 27 tons. On the respondents, who may possibly solve my doubts 28th September they weighed 36 tons; and on begin to sow in September, and continue to do so, on the subject. It must be an exceedingly protect the 7th October, the green globe weighed uptathe intervals of a fortnight, till the end of October. I use about two bushels of seed to the produce one ton and a half of hay and a ton or from this system is, that those who soil are not unrowen or aftermath, in the whole two tons and a der the necessity of cutting their clover crops a sehave sunk one third in weight upon being dried the soil, but in some instances, as was the case and made into hay, the whole green produce frequently this season, it hardly repays the exwould be within a fraction of 7332 lbs. Now, sup- pense of cutting. It is very possible, in good seaposing every sheep of the middling average size to consume 6 lbs. of green produce daily, and that would appear a very scanty allowance, each sheep would consume 2190 lbs. of that produce—less than 3½ sheep throughout the year upon the very best meadow. Now, suppose the average of a grass farm produces one moiety of the best meadow, and that is rather a large average calculation, then a moiety of that stock would suffice for the consumption of the whole, or 1½ sheep per acre. Supposing again the average produce of a sheep to be 15s, which I consider as a large allowance, and certainly rather more than the actual profit, the whole amount per annum would be £1. 6s. 3d.; this would be the whole gross proposing every sheep of the middling average size to sons, to have the turnips ready for drawing in the be £1. 6s. 3d.; this would be the whole gross produce. Deduct from which, interest of capital, tithes, poor-rates, expense of shepherds, accimited great advantage derived from turnips, and their tithes, poor-rates, expense of shepherds, accimited great advantage derived from turnips, and their duce. Deduct from which, interest of capital, since if clover be given in a succulent state to mitch cowe the given in a succulent state to ry with great advantage. I this year sowed in that month about 15 acres of spring tares on land where the clover had perished, and on the produce I kept 650 sheep 20 days, besides supporting 10 horses during the same time; 7 milch cows 14 days, and about 100 store pigs two months. About twelve acres of the land were cleared of the tares in time for turnips, which are now a good crop. These I could have off in time for sowings wheat this year, but I shall let them stand through the winter, and put in a crop of carrots instead. ferably to all others as considering it the most pro-table. In a mixed farm, consisting partly of the deficiency of six weeks with clover, vetches, arable and partly of meadow and pasture, aided &c. It ought also to be remembered, that the by sufficient crops of turnips, sheep may not only be useful but necessary: but in a farm wholly laid down to grass, I fear it is impossible to render

view of the state of the crops in Scotland; and

^{*} Our correspondent probably meant to alla a P. S. The above calculations are supposed to week, which is about a hundred weight per diem to each .- Edit. Farm. Jour.

IF We have the pleasure of adding to the above, an extract of a letter recently received from Mr. Curwen, wherein he says, "I this year sowed my white globe, and the yellow turnips, the first week in May, and began to pull them the 20th of August, weighing then 24 tons, and be-fore the end of the month 27 to 30 ditto. By these means I can feed more than nine months on turremoved." In another paragraph he says,—"If straw and turnips will not fatten cattle, there is years-old steers to 80 stone of carcass (14 lbs.)—period of ter death. salt; this keeps them in good health of body, and I never give them corn, cake, or hay." It would informed, what may be the expense per head in fuel and labour .- Edit. Form. Jour.

ON THE RED WATER.

Kelmarsh, Qct. 30, 1821. Sin,-Observing in your Journal of yesterday the Query of Rusticus, I beg to refer him to that truly valuable work, entitled "Every Man his own Cattle Doctor," by Mr. Clater; he will there find the disorder, called Red Water, concisely, but clearly and satisfactorily explained, together with the cure, or rather, perhaps, I the use of those who may not like to purchase the work, of the efficacy of which I can speak with confidence, after repeated trials. Take Epsom salts six ounces, nitre in powder four ounces, boiling water three pints, which pour upon the salts. When new milk warm, add spirits of turpentine four ounces, bole armoniac in powder half an ounce; mix well, the dose from three to four table spoonsful, and the above about suffi-cient for 30 sheep. Mr. Clater recommends that the sheep be fasted two hours before and after the drink is given; and in order to perform the business expeditiously, if several require the medicine, a small horn should be provided, holding the proper quantity. I have sustained some loss this year, as I suppose, through the luxuri-ance of the Swedish turnip tops, though changing from superior to good grass keeping will often cause the disorder, which for the most part attacks the best sheep, not one, however, out of

WM. THORPE.

We thank this gentleman for the ready (bole armoniac) in the foregoing recipe.

stantly stirred.

bloody urine, and the reply of Mr. Thorpe shews, of great increase. Those which form almost imthat this is the case at present : the name is cer- mediately from the stem, are improper, as they tainly a very proper one, although this disease, is occupy too little space in the ground, and mutucalled the resp in the fens and marshes, and ally prevent each others' growth.

another disease, of which sheep die more suddenly, though not in such numbers, nor on the same sort of keeping, is called the Red Water.—

will strike the minds of the readers through a This latter is probably the same which the Scotch different medium to a verbal communication, and me, respecting your cylinder straw cutter: I

will be well for us to adopt the Scotch name for prejudice against the planting of whole potatoes, this sort of mortal sickness. We should be hap-trom fear of a great quantity of seed being nepy to learn from any experienced correspondent in cessary.

Scotland, what are the symptoms? What the season? What the keeping and other circumstances (as the age of the sheep, &c.) of, at, and on which sheep die of the braxey? We find by the explanation of Hogg (the Ettrick shepherd,) that there are several species of this disease, or what is more likely, several diseases called by this soiling, in April and September, is by these means removed." In another paragraph he says,—"If little profit to be expected. I have for some distemper, but by the symptoms it is the bloody been highly concentrated by intense heats. Unyears reared and fed my stock in sheds on green urine, only attended with some peculiarities of equivocal signs of putridity are manifest in the carfood, and I find no difficulty in bringing my three- appearance, owing to the different state of body, casses of animals that die of the Quarter Evil;

length into this subject, with a view to divide and thence to the lungs. As the progress of malady be a great pleasure and satisfaction to us to be distinguish the diseases of sheep which cause is so rapid, whenever it appears, all the cattle, speedy or sudden death, because no subject re-except milk cows, should be bled, and medicine lating to stock is so much neglected, or so little understood .- Edit. Farmer's Jour.

> ON PLANTING POTATOES. Gargreave, Kirkby, Lancashire, } October 15, 1821.

From some little knowledge which I possess of skin, which like a dry hide, rattles if we attempt the physiology of the plant Solamum Tuberosum to handle it. All the cattle should be minutely or common Potato, as well as from frequently examined, in case they require friction with a reading accounts of the superior productiveness hard brush, to remove this symptom. After rubshould say, the prevention of this destructive from whole potatoes, induced me, this season, bing, let them be driven into the sea, or into a malady. I shall however, subjoin the recipe for the use of those who may not like to purchase a two-acre field of 158 yards in length, at one about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, give yard between and 15 inches in the row, with large them quick motion on land; and it is hardly whole ones; and getting them up myself a few needful to suggest, that the quantity of friction, days ago, the produce was 20 bushels, 75 pounds exercise, and medicine, must be according to the to the bushel, which is equal to 408 bushels and age and vigor of each animal. Our prescription a half per statute acre. I also took up three rows, is adapted for calves three months old; and no planted at the same time with sets, at 27 inches remedy should be used for an hour at least be-between and ten in the row, which produced 22 fore and after the calf has had milk, either from bushels and one third, nearly 305 to the acre.— a dish, or by suction from the mother. Indeed, The potatoes, were subsequently treated alike, it is indispensable so to divide the time for with the exception of raking in the dung, in the each application, that regular intervals of rest first case, into the furrows on each side of the may be allowed; and such prescription must be potatoes, though no more was originally spread up-on the ground; but it was long and could not be well or chilly days of a milder season, it would be imturned down otherwise. The method of planting proper to give a cold bath, therefore the cattle potatoes in the northern part of this county, must have more exercise on land. The drink for the chief food of the labouring classes, is to put barley meal; and for medicine, an English pint them into furrows, raking in the dung, and coor warm water, whitened with barley meal, is to vering them with the succeeding furrow upon a be employed to dissolve two tea spoonfulls of sales. flat surface, planting in every third furrow, and 240, has died since I gave the drink. During the flat surface, planting in every third furrow, and petre grossly powdered; to which add a winenot in the ridge or turnip system. The first glass full of a strong infusion prepared from method I consider better, unless upon heavy, retentive soils, imperfectly under-drained, as the common harrow, on the first appearance of the plants, will more effectually extirpate the weeds before the boiling water is poured over them. and a greater quantity of fresh mould may be Immediately before the dose is administered, answer to the Querist, and are happy to find, by brought up to the stems; two very important mix with it two tea spoonfulls of vinegar; put his description of the disease, that he is accurate in his notion of its identity; no benefit, howofile, should sedulously enough the calf. If herbs, or juniper berries, for the rate in his notion of its identity; no benefit, how-observations to the public, should sedulously en-of the calf. If herbs, or juniper berries, for the deavor not to deceive; and upon that principle, infusion, cannot be speedily procured, two ounces I have to observe, that those potatoes which elon-We learn by perusing Ellis's Gentlemen and gate their bulb fibres to a distance from the root, and barley meal, will supply the place of these, shepherd's Guide, that Red Water was the name are the best to plant whole, which are characterthen generally given to the disease attended with istic generally of those with white flowers, and

some remarks on Mr. Curwen's plan of im- call the braxey, and if this can be ascertained, it in some measure, perhaps assist to dissipate the proving wastes. Your's, &c. F. SIBSON. will be well for us to adopt the Scotch name for prejudice against the planting of whole retained.

ROGER POSTLETHWAITE.

ON THE QUARTER EVIL. SIR.

The Quarter Evil generally appears after a called the yellow sickness, he mentions as a rare distemper, if the juices in their pastures have period of continuance, or time of examination af- but one quarter is peculiarly affected, and if the disease lodges in a fore quarter, the danger is It has long been our intention to enter at some greatest, because the neck is tainted, and from given by way of antidote. The instrument employed in bleeding must be specially cleaned with warm water, and dried between each operation, since the least tincture of blood from a diseased subject would convey putrescency to a sound animal. One of the most decided indications of the Quarter Evil, is a tension of the where large quantities are annually grown, being cattle in hot weather should be whitened with wormwood, or rue, sage, angelica, or juniper berries. As juniper berries contain much camphor, of the best gunpowder, mixed with warm water

> FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER EASTMAN'S CYLINDER STRAW CUT-TER.

January 29th, 1822.

SIR. I presume you are quite impatient to hear from to be perfectly satisfied, that the machine would two other cows, considered the best in a here answer the purpose it is intended for. Five months where all have been reckoned very fine, and trial has convinced me that this straw cutter far where the three were pastured and managed in surpasses any that has been offered to the the same way. There is undoubtedly in this public. I have taken the knives off, ground them breed some peculiar constitutional tendency and put them on without any difficulty. I have cut about 2500 bushels of straw and find that the for the churn. When the cow has brought her knives bear on the steel as hard now as the day I calf, she seems to yield up every thing to its took it from your shop; to sum the whole together the machine is simple in its construction, sub-

MR. JONATHAN EASTMAN.

Mr. Jonathan S. Eastman,

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SIR-I am so well pleased with the operation of the cylinder straw cutter (for chaffing all kind of long forage,) purchased of you last November, for the use of Orange Farm, near this city, belonging to Robert Smith, esq. that I now transmit to you the result of my experiments. Previous to the purchase of your machine, Mr. Smith requested me to send for two machines, (say Eastman's patent, and Barnard's Patent,) and make a fair trial, and the one that answered the best purpose, he would purchase for the use of the farm, as he was determined to have every description of long forage chaffed. The two machines were procured, and brought to the farm on the same day. Barnard's patent had a fair trial but would not answer the purpose at all; but whether owing to the principle of the machine, or bad workmanship, I will not pretend to say. Yours, (Eastman's Patent) had also a fair trial and really surpassed my expectations, and has been in operation ever since, (upwards of two months) cutting all the long forage of every kind, that has been fed to upwards of seventy head of stock; during this time the knives have been taken off but once, and then ground on the farm, and reset to the machine. Two hands with this machine, will readily cut from sixty to seventy bushels per hour. I have no hesitation in saying, it is far superior to any machine I have ever seen. during this time the knives have been taken off it is far superior to any machine I have ever seen that the better course will be to select for our for the same purpose; and it is my decided opi-

is saved by cutting and steaming it.

Respectfully yours,

N. UNDERWOOD,

Manager for R. Smith, Esq. at Orange Farm. February 7th, 1822.

AME, OC ALDERNEY CATTLE.

Hampton, June 1st, 1819. Miss Eve Igau requests to inform you that she had the cream from the English (Alderney) Cow, from Friday evening last, churned to-day, (3 days) from which she had 34 lbs. butter, and also the cream from two of the others picked out for the best INDIAN CORN AND NUTMEG SEED-from EDmilch cows, churned, which produced 41 lbs.; they were all in the same pasture, and milked in the sheep pens, for the same length of time.

I am, Sir, respectfully, Your very obedient servant, JOHN HENRY.

GENL. RIDGELY.

Hampton, to the hospitable proprietor of that cow and two of his best cows. It will be observed

should have written to you sooner, but wished richness of the milk of an Alderney and that o to be perfectly satisfied, that the machine would two other cows, considered the best in a here which fits it exclusively for the pail-or rather support—the lactescent secretions predominate over all others, and the extraordinary richness of no person I think who wants a straw cutter, will purchase any but yours.

I am Your's,

THOMAS IS: would be avoided by a stranger purchasing milch cows, by the eye, and for the shambles or the yoke, are not to be recommended.

Edit. Am. Farm.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1822.

IT In publishing discussions on the great question of governmental protection to Domestic Industry, some rule must be laid down, lest in the interest excited by the importance of the subject, and the very opposite opinions enter-tained upon it, we should be called upon to appropriate to the discussion, a greater proportion of this journal than could be yielded to it, having a just regard to other topicks. It is already known that our first wish is to communicate the experience of the sun-browned practical Farmer, in preference to the fine spun lucubrations of the Philosopher, or the calculations, however profound, of the political economist. Yet it cannot be disputed, and we must not forget, that the plough works most efficiently when industry takes the handles and scireaders, the expositions made by them, without nion, that at least one half of all kinds of forage, admitting in reply the essays of anonymous is saved by cutting and steaming it. vidual appear, under his proper name, let him be answered in the same way; but we should prefer, now that societies are organised to concentrate and express the opinions and views of these interests respectively; that our readers would feel satisfied with the representations emanating from them. If we have taken a wrong view of the subject we are open to contour. -0-

SEED SENT TO THE EDITOR SINCE LAST NOTICE.

MUND RUFFIN Remarks.

"I have filled in the interstices in the box between the different parcels of earth, with some of ness and early maturity of one of the parent stocks The above note from a person employed at find, however, that its produce shews a continual of stone. The fences and enclosures are all in splendid estate, relates to a comparison which from which it is made, and not one ear in ten is the most durable materials, a considerable porhe ordered to be made between the Alderney fit to be selected for seed. I believe that all new tion being of stone. fit to be selected for seed. I believe that all new tion being of stone. varieties produced by crossing, require many ge that it is not stated as the greatest quantity that either might have given, under more favorable circumstances. It is not adduced as an example of great yield, but as a fair comparison between the all further importations of that spice."

SWEDISH COFFEE-from GEO. Cox, of Charics-ton, S. C... Remarks thereon.

"I enclose you a few seeds of the Swedish Coffee. It is grown in Sweden for the express purpose-it is a hardy plant and requires to be sown n drills about 18 inches apart, but rather thin. I grew a small quantity in my garden last year, and it produced a great abundance. If people would become acquainted with this grain and approve it, it would become a valuable thing to

-0-PRICES CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, superfine, \$6.871 to 7-Wharf do. free from garlic \$6 621 to \$6 75. Wheat, white, 143 a 145 cts.-Red, 138 to 145-Corn, white, 83 to 85-yellow do. 74 to 76-Rye 80 cts.—Barley, 55 to 60—Oats, wharf, 35 to 40. One parcel of White Wheat, raised by J. P. PACA, Esq and fit for family flour, sold for \$1 46 .- Very little Red Wheat sold as high as \$1 43, and it is flat to day (Wednesday) at \$1 40.—Whiskey, 31 ets.—Wool, 30 to 50—Beans, N. E. 130 per bush, wholesale—Grass Seeds, same as last report.— Salt, coarse, 54 to 65 cents-Liverpool ground, 50 do .- fine, 40 to 44 per bushel-Plaster of Pa-50 do.—fine, 40 to 44 per bushel—Plaster of Paris, ground, \$7 per ton or 125 cents per bbl.—Mess Beef, \$11—do Pork, 13—Shad No. 1, trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6 50—No. 1, untrimmed, \$6—No. 2, do. do. \$5—Herrings, No. 1, 2 50 to 2 37½p. bbl.—No. 2, do. \$2 to \$2 25—Eggs, 12½ cents per doz.—Butter 31 to 37½ per lb.—Common fowls, per pair 75 cts.—Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts .- Live Cattle, \$5 to \$6 .- Other articles same as last report.

17 Some hogsheads of very superior tobacco have been sold lately for \$25 per hundred.—One made by Judge Dorsey sold, we understand for ence hangs her lamp upon the beam. This number, it will be seen contains a memorial in market by Mr. Montgomery, of Montgomery market by Mr. Montgomery, of Montgomery County in this State, sold for \$28 the hundred— We have procured a few bundles, that we might inclose small pieces to some of our friends, to let them see what it really is that commands this extraordinary price. We should be glad in cases of this sort to learn from the growers of the article, any peculiarity which may have existed as to the soil—time of planting, kind of tobacco—

management, &c. &c.

Wheatland For Sale.

Wishing to remove to a city, for the benefit

Shannondale Springs, 55 miles from Washington, and 75 from Baltimore. It contains about 950 acres of first rate limestone land, in the highest state of cultivation; one third in Wood. water is extremely fine, and the place remarkably healthy. All the buildings are in complete order, and are ample for every purpose either of comfort ornecessity, and are chiefly constructed my crossed corn. It retains enough of the flinti- of stone. The stone dwelling-house is spacious and singularly convenient in the arrangement of and yet has 22 rows on all prime ears, and a greatits apartments, containing 14 rooms. The large er depth of grain than any equally hard corn. I and convenient barn, (60 feet by 40,) is also built effort to run back into one or the other varieties the best state of repair; they are constructed of

A more particular description is deemed superduous at this time as it is presumed that persons vishing to purchase, would view the property, and the proprietor will promptly answer any in-

quiry by post.

I will remark however, that I believe it to be the best, and, (at the price I am willing to take for it,) the cheapest estate that has at any time been offered for sale in Virginia, or elsewhere.

The payments (being well secured,) will be made perfectly to correspond with the wishes and

convenience of a purchaser.

The farm will divide advantageously into two or three sections, and will be sold entire or di-

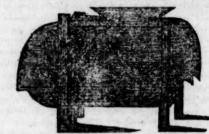
vided to suit purchasers

About 65 or 70 valuable NEGROES, with the Stocks, and every other description of property attached to the Farm, will be included in the sale, at the option of the purchaser.

HENRY S. TURNER.

For a more minute, and as we are quite confident, a just description of the above most valuable estate, the reader is referred to vol. 2, page 401 of this Journal .- Edit. Am. Farm.

WHEAT FAN. SIGN OF



On Ellicott and Light streets, near Pratt st. wharf.

good workmen, will make, and sell on the most the office of E. H. Cummins, Esq. Tammany-reasonable terms street, will be thankfully acknowledged. A farm

assorted

ROOT-CUTTERS, a very useful machine WIRE SAFES and SIEVES, various kinds And SMITHS' BELLOWS.

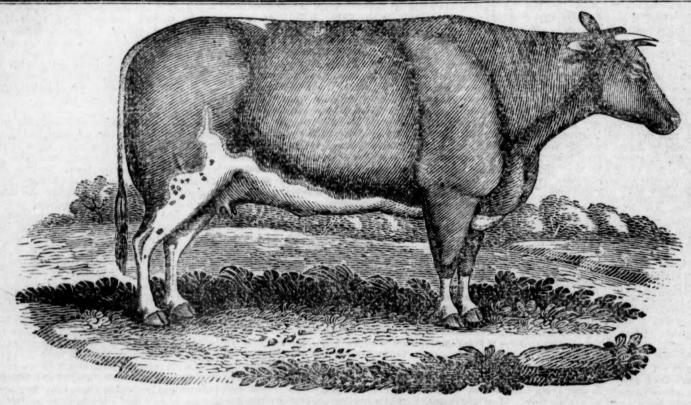
Wire wove to order for Window Frames, or other purposes.

J. GRAFFLIN.

N. B. Wheat Fans and Smiths' Bellows repaired.

A Gentleman and Lady

Who has conducted a Seminary in Baltimore for the last four years, wish to remove to a healthy in Ellicott and Light streets, near Pratt st. wharf. for both sexes; any information of a suitable neighbourhood, ether by message or letter, left at reasonable terms
WHEAT FANS AND STRAW CUTTERS, in a populous neighbourhood, would be preferred as a residence.



PRINT OF CHERRY.

A Teeswater Heifer, by George, the Sire of the celebrated Bull BERGAMI.

THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS OF TEESWATER BLOOD, ARE FOR SALE.

NELL, a very deep milker of three years, with) remarkable points, from Countess by Bonaparte, price \$120. COUNTESS, the dam of Nell, a very large cow

of six years, with great points-her pins are 251 inches apart—she weighed 1344 lbs. in February last, when she was merely in good

milking condition—price \$100. CHERRY, the heifer described above, price \$120. TOM JONES, a singularly fine Bull Calf, of 8 months, with extraordinary points, from Cher-

ry, by George—price \$120.

BARON, a very large Bull Calf of 10 months, from the Queen, by George-he weighed when seven months and seven days old, 700 lbs., price **\$100.**

BILLY AUSTIN, a large Bull Calf of seven months, from Prize, by the noted imported hibition in June last-price \$150.

Bull Denton. Prize was by Denton, out of BESS, a large Heifer of three years, of the Hol-Bughorn, (a fine Cow of tried milking stock)-

place-price \$150. ROB ROY, a three year's old Bull, with very length of carcase, by Denton, from Brindle, re-

STEAM BOAT, an uncommonly large Cow of five years, showing much Tees-Water blood, her pins are 27 inches apart—in February last she weigned 1736 lbs.—price \$150.

Be made.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the

she weighed 1736 lbs.—price \$150.
The QUEEN, the remarkable Cow of five years, which took a silver cup at the Maryland Ex-

stein and Alderney blood-price \$75.

she took the Prize at the Worcester Cattle| Mr. William's Bull Denton, was bred by Mr. Show, in October, 1819-in October, 1822, she John Wetherell, of Kirkly, Leicestershire. He took a silver plate at the exhibition of the same has been invariably considered perfect in form, by all who have seen him in this country.

OB ROY, a three year's old Bull, with very great points, fine head, horns, chaps, and great grandam by Cripple, great grandam by Irishman length of carcase, by Deston, from Brindle, re-—Old Denton was by Comet, grandam by St. John, great grandam by Sir Old Danby.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please ap-

markable as a milker—price \$250.

NONSUCH, a large and well formed Bull Calf, nearly 12 months old, by Denton, from the Marlborough Cow—price \$150.

Marlborough Cow—price \$150.

Solution as a milker—price \$250.

John, great grandam by Sir Old Danby.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to the Editor of the American Farmer.—To those taking more than one some abatement may

North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to.

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AGRICULTURE.

MR. GARNETT'S ADDRESS.

[CONCLUDED.]

made ten barrels and one bushel, and the culture Whilst we are on the subject of economizing, in both cases was as nearly alike as practicable; I will take this occasion to suggest, that a very

tion of the seed; by preparing the surface better To tell them that the best mode often of econo-

team with low slides, drawn either by single and conceit themselves in the high road to agrihorses, mules, or oxen, which slides can take cultural wealth and distinction. Not that I would their loads without requiring (as in the cart and by any means check the wish to make what we many, whether wheat sowed in corn land with us, sense, can make them; and the only cost, except war itself, that dreadful scourge, and greatest disdoes not make full as much per acre, as it will the labour, is a few nails. Lastly, the common grace of human nature, would forever disappear from a naked fallow. In defence of our 3 shift method of separating the grain from the straw, from the fair face of creation. method, I will state the following facts, both ge-neral and particular, from my own experience: recommend it, but is in all respects the most The second is, that an acre of corn, (the best in fanning, which may be executed by the same sixty bushels. The same acre, three years ago, trodden wheat always needs two fannings, and produced only ten barrels and one bushel. All sometimes three, all performed by hand. Mathat has been done to this acre for improvement, chined wheat commands a better price at markwas to roll in plaster the wheat which was last et, will make better flour, and the offal is inseason sown upon it, and last spring to sow one comparably more valuable. Yet such is the inbushel of plaster on it, as it was ploughed up for veteracy of habit—the more inveterate always,

wagon fashion) one hand to stand on the top of want, instead of purchasing, if the saving is real, With respect to wheat, there are many methods not generally practised, by which a considerable saving of time and expense might be effected. And first, as it regards seeding. We merely although the table seeding want, instead of purchasing, if the saving is real, want, instead of purchasing, if the saving is real, the grain, and another on the wheel, in order to not merely apparent. But whenever this self take it from a third, who has his station on the supplying fancy seizes us, we should take care ground, will draw the whole crop together in never tolorget, that the cost of the self-instructing fected. And first, as it regards seeding. We needly half the time consumed by the usual scheme, in regard to the making of agricultural simple, three-shift farmers, consider it a very mode. These slides are nothing more than two implements, is precisely the difference between important saving to sow our wheat in corn land; long poles, connected by a platform of boards of the work of cobblers, and that of master-workthe previous culture of which last crop, effects thin plank, in front of which are two uprights fixed men—added to the time lost both in making and such a complete preparation of the soil, that a in an auger-hole, or mortice, at the two upper using tools of inferior quality. It would be well single ploughing with small ploughs, and one corners, to the other end of which uprights a also to remember, that unless we buy of others harrowing, if the corn is all cut off, accomplishes small rope is attached. This rope, after the such articles as they make, and we want, they the whole seeding process, without a hand-hoe, slide receives its load, placed crosswise with the cannot purchase of us such things as we make, except among stumps, and in very grassy spots. heads in the centre, is passed over it, and hooked and they want. "To live and let live," is a max-I am aware that I am now treading on very de- in two notches made in the other uprights, which im of universal application; and if properly inlam aware that I am now treading on very de-bateable and debated grounds; and I am not without apprehensions, that a whole host of fal-lowists, and your 5, 6, 7 and 8-shift farmers may assail the above opinion, which is totally deficient in complication to recommend it. But be it known to all whom it may concern, that I speak the slides return to the field. The front end of maxim in fact, contains within itself the essence only of our Rappahannock country on tide-water, the poles are long enough for a horse or mule to of universal justice. Once establish it, as the where naked summer fallows have been found not be geared before the platform, and the other ends rule of conduct for nations, as well as individuals, to compensate the farmer for the additional labor extend about the same distance behind. Any and not only would contention, slander, cheating, of preparation; and indeed it is a doubt with common crop-hand, with three grains of common extortion, and theft, cease in private life, but

I will conclude these observations, relative to The first is, that my fields, cultivated in 3 shifts, wasteful, slovenly, and expensive that could be but grazed only by sheep, have obviously improved devised. To use machines, which are now so devised as to cost very little, saves all the time opinion, and in that of all who have noticed them, and labour of stacking; the grain requires but one open, level land, the latter process should be executed principally with the plough; the throwmy field) which I have just measured, produced horse-power that works the machine; whereas ing out the dirt, and trimming the sides, being the only operations which require other tools .-These last should be spades and ditching shovels, instead of hand hoes, which are most commonly used, and frequently so worn out, as not to hold more than a handful of dirt each. As to fencing, it seems to be a prevalent opinion, that corn. The seasons were nearly alike. In both, when we are conscious of its being wrong, that live fences should be preferred on every account treading with horses or mules and sometimes during the present summer, than when this acre even oxen, is still the prevailing method. Whilst we are on the subject of economizing, system of husbandry; which, but a little reflection will satisfy us, is not in all respects adapted and the distance 5½ feet by 18 inches, single stalk, general saving might be made in selecting the to our country. In regard to live hedges, for exAnother great saving in the seeding process is, best implements of every kind—for the best are ample, I think it in my power to prove, not only
to select the best and purest seed, and not to be always the cheapest in the end; instead of the that they are not the best and cheapest inclotoo sparing of it; for it is obvious, that unless you scandalous, make-shift tools, which are found on sures for general purposes with us, but in fact, give as much seed as your ground will bear, you far too many of our farms; some of them, indeed, the dearest and worst, except in a few particular must loose infinitely more in your crop, than you so little resembling the things for which they situations; and even then, that they are not enpossibly could have saved by sowing thin. Most are intended, that a stranger, accustomed to good titled to so great a preference, as has generally of us, I believe, have heretofore erred in this paragricultural implements, would be puzzled to been conceded to them. I can affirm, from my ticular; for experience has proved, that our lands guess what they were. There cannot be a greating energy, wherein we have formerly sown from er mistake in economy than this make-shift plan, without any ditch, the materials for which, grow three pecks to one bushel, will produce much bet- which is as irrational, as it is common. For even spontaneously over a large portion of our state, ter when the quantity of seed has been increased admitting that a half-tool will do half-work, there and will grow by planting, almost every where in from one bushel to one and an half per acre. is an irretrievable loss of time. But the fact is, our country, will last, without the slightest repair Thick wheat is also much safer from rust, than that it is a physical impossibility, for even half-thin. Another important advantage in seeding work to be executed in the same time, if at all, and may be made to last 6 or 8 years longer, by a may be gained, by levelling the ground, either by with an implement half worn out, or so illy made, few occasional supplies of rails and posts. But chopping with the hand-hoe, or harrowing, and as scarcely to answer half the purpose of a good this last fact need not be taken into the calcularolling much more than is common. Although one. Yet there are thousands, into whose heads tion, by those who think it too vague as to the there is some little additional labour at first, this you can never beat it, that economy means any quantum of repairs. I also know, from my own is amply compensated by the more equal distribution but the immediate, direct saving of money. experience, that either cedar, chesnut, or locust -(the last of which is still more durable than eifor grass seed, where you wish to sow them on mizing, is to lay out money, provided it be done then with it—one or two to each pannel. A few words now, never can be made to believe that they get their saving implement, said to be of great value, by "money's worth" in any thing that they purall who have ever tried it. The present mode of chase; and if they can only contrive, no matter and where there is any market for it, the price is collecting this crop by hand-rakes of the worst at what expense of time and labour, to cobble up possible construction, and drawing it together in ("within themselves," as they call it) some awkows a poor business. In the first of these cases, then, wasteful, tedious, and expensive. Half the usual and exult in their own functed ingenuity and thrift, should be calculated, but the cutting, preparing,

fence were not even hewed-the only labour bestowed on them being the cutting off at each end, and boring with a two inch anger, six holes to gard to the policy of adopting them, either as a cache and boring with a two inch anger, six holes to gard to the policy of adopting them, either as a cache and boring with a two inch anger, six holes to gard to the policy of adopting them, either as a cache and simply by cut-general, or partial system of inclosure. I have ed to be offered for Premiums, will gratify the This was the whole cost for 14 years; but the but these fences are manifestly the best of all, rules with those who contend for Premiums. fence would have been equally permanent, if when they can be made without the labour of disput up (as I have since tried) like a common tant transportation. worm-fence, and secured at each lock by two much nearer the truth. But we will assume a middle period, and say, that 11 years are necessary to complete a live-hidge. To say nothing of preparing the ground and planting—the hedge, during the whole period of its growth, will require land, either originally good, or made so by manure. It will require also, at least two annual manures are the least two annual manures are the least two annual manures. The plant or handshoe and will water the seasons. As the Deity alone can be required and planting and all the necessary Certificates of the growth of the growth of the received to the three great classes of so-tall.

VI.

All Articles, under the head of "Domestic Manufacture," it must be carefully noticed, are to be deposited in the Society's Rooms, on Monday the 8th, to be examined by the Committee, on the 9th, being the day before the Cattle Show. Persons offering them will hand to the Secretary, and all the necessary Certificates of the growth of the year, but must be forever repeated at stated intervals, or the hedge will attain such a growth,
as to shade and impoverish a considerable portion of your land. The greater part of 11 years
too, the field which this hedge is designed to inthe adoption of live hedges, as a general system ever restless and quarrelsome rivals for governof inclosure. This law, co-operating with public ment patronage, sentiment, is perpetually changing both directly and indirectly, the sizes and shapes of our farms. Divisions and subdivisions are continually making; and these again are removed, and many small farms so united, as again to form large ones. Unless, then, it can be benificial generally to the cause of our agriculture, for our planters and farmers to do, what they may know beforehand, that others must necessarily undo, or lose by the neglect, it seems perfectly obvious, that no kind of fences will suit our state of society, but such as are soon and easily made; and speedily removed to other situations, when found to be in the way, in their original positions.-In England, the dimensions and forms of their farms are secured in most cases for many generations, by their law of primogeniture, and by their clerical and noble orders. With us, the natural love of change, which prompts each succeeding generation to alter what their fathers have done, added to that necessity for alteration, which results from the nature of our institutions, renders it altogether impossible for either the shape or size of our farms long to continue the same. If, therefore, there are any situations in our country, where live-fences are preferable to dead ones, it must be only around yards, gardens, orchards, and along permanently fixed public roads. But even then, I have strong doubts, provided we consult economy alone, whether fences, such as I have described, of locust, cedar, or chesnut, either combined, or each wood by itself, would not be found to be far preferable. At all events, before we go any farther in efforts to rear live hedges, which in the Pens before 9, A. M. according to the num-

must necessarily cut down, let us make better and under the direction of the Marshals. calculations, than we heretofore have done, in re-

I will no longer trespass on your time, gentlelarge stakes or split posts, fastened together by men, but conclude with expressing my anxious a large wooden pin, which mode would occupy wish that the approaching Congress may relieve not more than one fourth part of the time spent our suspense and solicitude by a complete revision in making the post-and-rail fence. Let us now of our present tariff; and by the adoption of such tended exclusively for the Trustees, Committees, endeavour to ascertain the time and cost of mak- a moderate and permanent system of duties, as been 8 years, and the longest 14;—the last of tion, or injuriously checking the industry and en-which, from my own observation, I believe to be terprise of either of the three great classes of so-all. close, will require, for its protection, either a commerce and manufactures stand as they ought very deep ditch, or as good a dead fence, as to do—on their own footing; neither looking up would be necessary if no hedge was there; and to government, and praying for partial, unconstitioned by a public feeling daily increasing in naturally are, -good friends, mutually dependent premium list. its favor, opposes an insurmountable objection to on each other for necessaries and comforts ;-not

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following papers are now published for pre-servation and reference. They may in most particulars serve as models for other societies, less experienced than the ancient and respectable society of Massachusetts-we should always be glad to get useful hints from any quarter, much more from one so eminently worthy of respectful consideration.- Edit. Am. Far.

To be observed at the CATPLE SHOW, EXHIBITION public sale of ANIMALS AND MANUFACTURES. at Brighton, on Wednesday, the 10th, and Thursday, the 11th of October, 1821.

Business will commence on each day, at 9 A. M. On the first day, the Trustees and Members of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, will move in procession from the Agricultural Hall, to the Meeting House, where prayers will be offered, and an Essay on an Agricultural subject will be delivered; and the

and putting up the materials. The posts of my we know that our children, or some other persons bers on their Tickets, as furnished by the Clerk.

ting the poles of a proper length, trimming the said nothing of stone-fences, because the materi- Society by exhibiting them in their Field, where bodies, and fitting each end into the auger holes. als are not generally found in sufficient quantities; Pens will be allotted to them, subject to the same

No Animal can be removed from the Pens, but by permission of a Marshal or Trustee.

Members of the Society, and invited persons; it ing a live-hedge. The shortest time, that I have may secure an adequate revenue for all legitimate is therefore requested and expected, that no other over heard assigned for the maturity of one, has purposes, without materially affecting consump-person enter the same, but at the invitation of one of the Trustees; but the Field will be free to

oultivations with the plough or hand-hoe, and wisely manage the last, so the animating and all the necessary Certificates of the growth of the one annual pruning—the last of which operations, controling principle which HE has implanted in Wool and Flax, and of the Manufacture, being not only becomes more and more laborious every each individual bosom to seek its own happiness, within the State of Massachusetts, as they are

VII.

All persons offering Articles under the head of " Inventions," will place them in the Lower Hall after all, not one hedge in twenty will be so carefully reared, as to exclude all kinds of stock each laboring in their respective vocations to machine them, on Monday the 8th, and on the 9th, equally as well as a good fence. But last of all, nage their own private affairs in their own way; they will attend the Committee, furnished with our law of descents, which is still farther sanc- and they will then show themselves for what they evidence of their usefulness, &c. agreeably to the

VIII.

Those persons offering Working Oxen, (having regularly entered them,) will arrange them in the Society's Field, under the direction of a Marshal, and must thereafter be under the direction of the Committee for that purpose.

IX.

Those persons who have entered Ploughs for the Match, will have them in the field designated for that purpose, and be ready to start at 9, A.M. of the 11th.

The following Gentlemen being appointed Marshals, Col. D. S. Greenough, Col. Lusher Gay, W. Tileston, and G. W. Beale, Esq'rs. RULES AND REGULATIONS, it is expected that every person having business of be observed at the CATFLE SHOW, EXHIBITION at the Show, will follow their directions, as also of MANUFACTURES, PLOUGHING MATCH. and those of the Trustees of the Society, so that pro per order and regularity may be supported.

As the Chairman of each Committee will prepare Rules and Regulations, it is expected and required, that all persons having business with either Committee, will govern themselves accordingly.

The Premiums will be awarded on the 11th at 4, P. M. in the Meeting House; and the Treasurer will immediately after, in the Society's Hall pay all premiums awarded to persons living more names of Gentlemen composing the several pay all premiums awarded to persons living more Committees, and other necessary arrangements, than 10 miles from Boston; and all others are

Manufactures, will be on the 11th of October.

All Fat Animals must be weigned before entering the Pens, at the expense of their owners.

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Animals to be sold at Public Auction on the 2d day, (agreeably to notice in the Hand Bill for Premiums,) must be entered, and a description of the same given the Secretary on the 10th, to enable them to enter the proper Pens, on the morning of the 11th; the sale whereof, will commence in regular order, at 11 o'clock, precisely. An Auctioneer will attend to the sale, free of charge to the owners, who must be responsible for the delivery of their own Animals, in conformity to the conditions of the sale. The sale of Manufactures will commence in the Hall, at twelve o'clock. Proprieters of Goods will have a list prepared to hand to the Auctioneer; they are also expected to collect their own monies; it being fully understood, that the Auctioneer is only to bid off the same, free of any expense; and the sale will commence with the first entry, and proceed on regularly.

Any Members of the Society who have not received their Certificates, will find a person at-at noon, of the day succeeding the termination and attracted population to vacant lands. It is in the natural course of things, that settlers from Agricultural Hall, who will deliver them, on payment of Five Dollars, the sum agreed upon instead of all annual assessments. The same person will also, on application in season, furnish Tickets for their Dinner, at Dudley's Tavern.

XVII.

The Hall will be opened between the hours of half past 2 and half past 4 o'clock, on the 10th, rooms, during the hours prescribed.

GORHAM PARSONS, JOHN PRINCE, P. C. BROOKS, S. G. PERKINS,

Committee of Arrangements.

AN ACT

In addition to an act for the encouragement of AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES.

of Representatives, in General Court assembled, their energies to such works, as zealously as they and by the authority of the same, That the seve-have devoted them to manufactures, there can be ral Agricultural Societies incorporated, and no doubt but similar success will be their reward. which hereafter may be incorporated within this Commonwealth, shall be, and hereby are authori- Geddes, one of the most skilful engineers of New sed and empowered by their Trustees, or other York, to make the requisite surveys and estiofficers, by them designated for the purpose, to mates for the Ohio canal—a work which would define and fix bounds and limits of sufficient ex- connect the Ohio with the lakes: Mr. Geddes is tent for the erection of their cattle pens and yards, to receive a salary of \$1500 a year, and his exand for convenient passage ways to and about the penses are besides to be defrayed. When we same, on the days of their annual cattle shows consider that so stupendous a work is contemplaand exhibitions; and also for their ploughing ted by so young a state as Ohio, we blush at the matches, and trials of working oxen; within tardiness of Pennsylvania, and are disgusted at which bounds and limits, no persons shall be permitted to enter or pass, unless in conformity with still grumble at the efforts that are now making the rules and regulations of the Trustees or other to retrieve the character of the state. officers of said societies respectively. And if any person shall enter or pass within the bounds and of the vast importance of the trade of the Suslimits thus fixed and defined as aforesaid, contra-quehanna, and accordingly propose to make a ry to the rules and regulations of the Trustees or canal sixty miles in length, in order to overcome other officers of said societies, as aforesaid, after the obstacles which the falls in that river oppose he shall have been notified thereof, he shall to a free navigation. Far from desiring to damp forfeit and pay a sum, not less than one dollar nor their ardor by depreciating the importance of the more than five dollars, to be recovered before any Susquehanna, we do not he sitate to say, that highJustice of the Peace of the same county, in an ly as they estimate the trade of that river, it is action of the case, at the suit of the Treasurer of still more valuable than they suppose. As to the said society, to the use of the society aforesaid: consideration, that the completion of the pro-

occupy or include within their limits as aforesaid, the estate of any person or persons, without any public highway in such manner as to obstruct

the public travel therein.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of enabling the societies aforesaid, to give greater efficiency to the rules and regulations of their respective officers for the preservation of good order, on the particular occasions of their public cattle shows and exhibitions, the Trustees of the said societies respectively, shall be, and hereby are authorised to nominate and appoint a suf- as the welfare of their great maritime port, but ficient number of suitable persons, who shall be inhabitants of the county, to act as marshals, who shall pectation of serving the other; any such policy is be sworn to the faithful and impartial discharge of as contemptible as it is false. their duty, and shall have the same authority in relation to the preservation of the public peace, and to the service and execution of criminal process, and which may be directed to them accordingly, within the towns respectively, in which such shows and exhibitions may be held, as Consuch shows and exhibitions may be held, as Con-stables by law now have; and they shall exercise their said office from twelve o'clock at noon of the supposed even by well-informed persons: the their said office from twelve o'clock at noon of the day preceding the day of the commencement of such shows and exhibitions, until twelve o'clock

[Approved by the Governor, February 9th, 1821.]

() () From the Aurora.

CANALS.

The attention, directed to canal navigation, in various parts of the United States, at the present exclusively for the Ladies and those Gentlemen moment, is highly honorable, and promises great content without a monopoly. who accompany them, for the purpose of seeing advantages, to the country at large. The glory, the Manufactured Articles. A person will be appointed to wait upon the Ladies through the in this particular, belongs to the state of New the first to complete, an artificial water commu-nication; but New York has a just claim to renown, as the successful accomplisher of a work, which, in boldness of design and rapidity of exe and powerful nation. It is asserted in the New Hampshire Gazette, that no less than five new canals are now in contemplation in the New Eng- of the republic. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House land states; and if our eastern neighbors direct

Ploughing Match, and the sale of Animals and Provided, however, that nothing herein contained posed canal may benefit Baltimore to the disadshall be construed to authorise such societies to vantage of Philadelphia, it is too grovelling to be seriously entertained: whatever is for the advantage of Pennsylvania, must be beneficial to Philathe consent of the owners thereof, or to occupy delphia; and as a multiplicity of markets must be of importance to the state, it will be the fault of Philadelphia, if it shall not derive a fair proportion of advantage and honour from every improvement on the borders of the state. In making the great canal, the enlightened statesmen of New York did not pause, because a large portion of the western trade would be likely to pass from the canal down the Susquehanna; they had the prosperity of the whole state in view, as well they did not check the one with the fallacious ex-

> With respect to canal navigation in our own state, as much is doing as is perhaps practicable in the outset. All that is said in Maryland about the vast consequence of the Susquehanna, is so much urged in favor of exertion in Pennsylvania; mere fact that we are in earnest attending to the union canal, has given a spirit to enterprise, the east and north should come into Pennsylvania: the migration of such persons to New York, has greatly contributed to its presperity, and a similar result must follow in this state. It is absurd, therefore, to imagine, that, any improve-ments made by Baltimore can seriously affect Philadelphia-the resources of Pennsylvania are equal to the supply of both ports, if each will be

But above all, the formation of canals will have so great an influence upon the minds, manners and in this particular, belongs to the state of New affections of Americans, by as it were concentra-York; it is true that Pennsylvania was the first ting them or attracting them to each other, that to make an attempt, and that Massachusetts was he must be a sorry politician indeed, who can descend to a calculation about local pecuniary advantages or losses. Our territory is extensive even to unwieldiness-its extent is unfriendly to a similarity of principles and habits; so that he cution would do honor to the most enlightened who gives the smallest aid to strengthen, by approximation the ties of political and social affinity, will contribute to the happiness and duration

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

Turnips may be raised with advantage: they afford not only sauce for the family, but much food for cattle and sheep. The garden will yield a supply for early sauce, and new land the best for the table ir winter. But it is principally for the purpose of providing sustenance for cattle and for sheep that their cultivation is recommended.

Of this vegetable there are various kinds, but the Swedish turnip (Ruta Baga) is preferable. It is most productive, most nutricious and easiest to be

preserved for the future use of cattle.

They will grow in almost any soil when well prepared; but in a light soil, consisting of sand and loom, they may be raised in the greatest per-fection. They will flourish in a rich heavy soil, and the crop will be abundant, but too rank to be sweet.

In the preparation of the ground, manure, sowing and culture, and the harvesting and preservation of turnips, a method should be observed near-

growth and to admit the horse plough without injuring the plants. Half a pound of seed is sufficient to sow an acre. Before the seed is sown, it it is adviseable to put it into a vessel with water Rose, "are usually raised by our farmers among into lands of from one to two rods wide, as was and skim off the light defective seeds which rise their corn: but, although useful that way, I am found convenient, on account of roots, mounds, on the surface. The residue may then be rolled in lime or plaster and then sowed. The best time for sowing seed is from the tenth to the thirteenth ed by themselves. And it is useful for a farmer to ter furrows were cleared out by one or two extra of June.

More than eight hundred bushels of turnips have been raised to the acre; but four or five hundred dant root crops, he will feed his cattle to great dis- was found necessary to plough directly across, by may be considered as an average crop on good land well cultivated. The produce of such an acre will afford much food for cattle and sheep—it will be more than the hay which several acres afford. one acre will be equal to a ton of hay; but as these cannot be preserved long in a sound state, they should be given to the cattle when green-in that

fit to the farmer, but they meliorate the soil on beans is raised they communicate a blackness to tions, the maple was frequently resorted to, with which they grow by the swelling of their roots, the soil resembling vegetable mould or learny soil. similar success. When sufficiently dry the lands and prepare it for succeeding crops, " No person" The fact is they receive much nourishment from were harrowed, in the same direction they were says the Encyclopedia, "ever deserved better of the surrounding atmosphere, and appear to implement a country, than he who first cultivated turnips in the surrounding atmosphere, and appear to implement a country, than he who first cultivated turnips in the surrounding atmosphere, and appear to implement a country, than he who first cultivated turnips in part a portion of it to the land. Their roots plough and two yoke of oxen, these ridges were the field. No plant is better fitted for the climate strike deep into the earth and meliorate and preof Britain, no plant prospers better in the coldest part of it, and no plant contributes more to fertility. ing crops. In a word, there has not for two centuries been introduced into Britain, a more valuable improve-

ment."

As contributing to the supply of food for cattle, cabbage is an article that may be profitably raised are wet either with dew or rain as injurious, and tandem, and the earth to form the hills, taken in the field. By setting the plants three feet distant from each other on a line in rows running each ter the second hoeing, weeds should come up, it entire, and the crop secure from too much wet, way, so much of the labour may be done with a horse plough, so as to leave but little for the hoe. materially injure the beans. The quantity of feod, that can be raised on an acre thus cultivated is very great, and will afford much nourishment to cattle in autumn and early in winter, when grass fails and they require support from the barn. Nor is the labour great that is necessary for the culture of this vegetable; but to obtain a good crop, the ground should be previously plough-rience I have found them useful as food for sheep late glue boilers, fermented with leeched ashes and ed several times and well manured. Farmers, if in winter and early in spring.—CINCINNATUS, sandy loam. I was governed partly by necessity, they would make the experiment, would find this method of procuring subsistence for their stock less expensive and more profitable, than that of furchasing more land for pasturing and mowing. The extending the limits of our farms, and the neglecting the cultivation of what we possess, is an error that cannot too often be reproved. This error has been so long cherished, that it has acquired the force of habit. And every successful method of raising more food from less land has a ten- of Trustees I will endeavour to detail the mandency to correct the evil, and render the farmer more content with his farm.

It not only furnishes means for increasing the varicty of dishes for our annual festivals and other

from the capable have as great a variety of forage and provender as bouts—as the tract was narrow, the ditch being he conveniently can. Without pumpkins and abunincumbered with roots, and its sides unequal, it advantage.'

flourish on clay ground. I have found as difficulty have cleared it out with shovels would have been The leaves and stems of the Swedish turnip on in raising them on land that was unfavourable to the a heavy and expensive job; a plough was tried nured, they often run too much to vines to yield a that had been taken up with all its close and horilarge crop Of this fact I am convinced by repeat-|zontal roots, extending four feet, was cut 6 feet state they will eat them greedily. The turnips ed experiments made in different years on various long, hitched to a strong team, and with a man should be given to the cattle and sheep the last of kinds of soil. I caused several hills in a row to be mounted on it, was drawn several times through winter and during the spring before the grass supplied with as much manure as what I put on the middle of the ditch, completely scooping out grows in the pasture; at that season cattle not on- Indian corn, the vines in those hills were three a passage for the water, throwing the mud on ly need succulent food, but the turnips are then in times as large as in the adjoining ones, but the each side, and filling up the inequalities; the ontheir best state: for Cobbett observes these turnips are not fully ripe and fit for use till February.

The cultivation of turnips not only yields a prohabit of manure. Where a crop of was soon performed—in the subsequent operapare the ground on which they grow for succeed- the space being perhaps ten inches, into which

As an article for culinary purposes they are valuable, not only when green, but after they are that it was an average one, with the uplands in ripe; the white bean, when properly dried is a good the neighbourhood—had the manure been more and wholesome sauce at all seasons of the year. The suitable for potatoes it probably would have exdemand for them is considerable, and they com-ceeded; but in applying the manure, which was mand a fair price in the market. From long expe- a compost of bones and hoofs from the soap and

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, WET UNPRODUCTIVE MEADOW RE-

CLAIMED.

By S. W. POMEROY, Esq. Vice President of the

Massachusetts Agricultural Society.
In compliance with the request of the Board Woodcock-meadow, or swail, upon my farm ;they thrive better. For those that are fatting, and of the first land for milch cows, they are excellent—they give a nothing. No part except four acres of the upper in such a position as would take up as much earth fine colour and pleasant flavour to the milk. There are but few articles which I raise on the farm with so little labour that afford so much profit. I plant dam for that purpose now remain—a ditch now be called a broad ridge, the man raised the

plants in the rows twelve or fourteen inches from them every year with my Indian corn, and the through the centre five feet wide, carried off, each other. This distance is necessary for their same labour that raises the corn, cultivates the slowly, the water from the spring and winter pumpkins : and I obtain from five or ten cart-loads floods of the neighbouring high-grounds. I be-5. They will grow on any land that is gan at first, with ten acres, and the next year the relding corn. "Pumpkins," says Mr. whole was under the plough—it was struck out persuaded that there are but few crops that will &c. and in a direction to the ditch; the lands better pay the farmer's care, than pumpkins rais- were back-forrowed, as it is called, and the wawhich it was nearly filled up. The first heavy Beans are a vegetable that every farmer should rain its contents were of the consistence of morraise. They will grow well in a deep moist soil, and tar, and a stop was put to all operations. To growth of corn. But if the land is very richly ma- with very little advantage. A maple sapling, the manure was put, and were about five feet They should be planted about the same time as apart. In the centre of the ridges potatoes were Indian corn; and in hills from two and a half to planted in hills, from three to four feet apart—in three feet apart. They should be hoed twice, and cultivating, they were ploughed between the that when they are dry. Hoeing them when they ridges only, with a yoke of oxen, or two mules usually produces a rust fatal to the crop, If af-out of the furrows, so that the ridges remained will be necessary to remove them, or they will which otherwise would have destroyed it. As it is not the intention of this communication to state the particulars of this crop, I shall only observe, and having in view, the preparation of the two first substances for the permanent crop of grass that was to follow, they being of too hery a nature to be laid down fresh with grass-seeds. The next season, the lands as first laid out, were again back-furrowed, ridged, and the same process pursued as before, with less labour, the same kind of manure, and the crop rather better; and as soon as it was off, the lands were ploughed in the same manner as before, for the purpose of agement, in reclaiming a tract of 20 acres of laying it down; but they were not sufficiently convex to take off the water entirely, and very une-The cultivation of the pumpkin is an object worthe contrast between its present and former ap-thy the attention of every provident husbandman. pearance having attracted some attention. The have produced the desired effect, but time would soil is a light, black, vegetable mould, mixed with have been wasting, and it became necessary to fine white sand, upon thin, alternate strata of try the operation called turnpiking. A scraper, days, but contributes to the support of our cattle blue, yellow-veined clay, and the same kind of made of thin pine plank four feet long and two and swine. In autumn and the early part of winter they afford good food for swine, particularly water, and so level and wet was the whole tract, plough handles fixed by staples conveniently for so, when boiled, mashed and mixed with a small that the hay seldom paid the labour of harvest-portion of Indian meal. And there are few things, ing; and except in dry summers its value for them from the centre, to which the chain from a of which cattle in general, are fonder, and on which pasture was trifling-besides, one quarter was yoke of oxen were hitched. The scraper was

laying down common upland, did not exceed ten dollars per acre. The crop of grass the following season owing to the plants being so very young, was light—heads were formed but no seed produced. The hay resembled rowen, and was of more value than any crop the land would have borne had it been sown with the grass seed in the process of the plants being so very young, the borne had it been sown with the grass seed in the process of the plants being so very young, the borne had it been sown with the grass seed in the process of the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, as is usual. The lead for four successions of the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, and was of the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, and the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, and the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, and the process of the plants being so very young, and the plants being so very young, the process of the plants being so very young, and the process of the plants being so very young, and the process of the plants being so very young, and the process of the plants being so very young, all in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Seed - - - 10.091 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the price of produce, there remains 73 per do. of do. Of this, rent is 23 per cent.; and however hard in the produce, the produce, the produce of the produce as taken out of the field, but weighed out in the winter and spring in the Boston market, being er, but no water remaining even in the water-furrows, it has become a fine perennial meadow, and with slight top dressing once in two or three years will forever be productive of the sweetest heris thought to be more than quadruple.

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It may be proper to state, that I have not sufbut have some seasons taken a second crop.

Brighton, 25th April, 1816.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF FARMING.

Walton-upon-Thames, 12th Feb. 1822.

was given as a fair average of the expenses of no hesitation in saying, that the view that the to repay the delay.

farming in England, and was made upon a farm above letter gives is extremely imperfect. For tithe-free, and wholly arable, seed and keep of instance, in the article shoes, he has omitted the early in the season, but it produces a profusion of

scraper and followed on to the next, treating each horses having been reckoned at the importation additional charge that both the tanner and shoe ridge in the same manner till he had gone over prices, and labour at the rate of twelve shillings maker must make to enable them to pay the taxes fifteen or twenty, he then came about and re-lawek for a man. Further, that in the estimate on the various articles used by them, as well as turned by the side of his former track, till he had of the produce that accompanied the above, the the interest on the amount of duty advanced by performed the same operation over the whole—in some parts a second scraping was necessary.— a value put upon the green crops; that 5s. 4d. a The malster and brewer, besides requiring a As the scraper was light the man held it up till stone for live stock was required to afford, and larger profit to enable them to pay their taxes, he came to the water-furrows, or such places as that with these prices there was only a trifling must also charge interest on the duty advanced he wanted to take the earth from, and the work balance left after paying the expenses. First, I by them. This is the more needful, as their risk was not harder than to hold a plough in new have to notice that from the annexed statement from bad debts is more than tripled in consewas not harder than to hold a plough in new have to notice that from the annexed statement from bad debts is more than tripled in conserough ground. As there is no stopping, the oxen it appears that grain is at present 48 per cent. because of the taxes increasing the price of their article in that proportion. Surely the circumstem with a harrow of the same width of the scraper. After the ridges had been harrowed level, and the water-furrows cleared out, the whole resembled a field of turnpike roads. To each acressembled a field of turnpike roads and lone third of the produce of a farm, the above. and 3 pecks of timothy seed, sown, harrowed, and one third of the produce of a farm, the above rolled—the sowing was from the 20th September shews that it averages 46½ per cent. below what to the 1st November, and on most parts the seed has been proved to be needful, with the scale of vegetated before winter. It was my intention to expenses of 1821, to indemnify the farmer. Prohave kept a particular account of this enterprize, but the work, owing to wet weather, and other save from loss, the whole of the outgoings upon Poor and Church causes, became so blended with other operations of the farm, that it was found impracticable. I bethat is, 46½ per cent. The important inquiry Assessed Taxes & lieve, however, that it was found impracticable. I believe, however, that the potato crops nearly paid then is, if it is possible, under the existing taxalicum, to effect such a reduction. By referring to the annexed document it will be seen that seed, Keep of Horses 16.752 per do. of do. crops, including the extra expense, compared with crops, including the extra expense, compared with laying down common upland, did not exceed ten These being the only charges that farmers genelue of do. spring, as is usual. The land for four successive present state of things continue, this charge will lic expences, &c. 13.960 per do. of do. years since, without a dressing of any manure has averaged two tons per acre—not estimated tons, mit of corn being grown scale required, to admit of corn being grown scale required, to admit of corn being grown. mit of corn being grown at present prices, but the difficulty is in effecting the reduction in the Jan. 26th, being the fourth of the six preceding other half. With the exception of poor rates, I Feb. 15th. put in a barn by itself, and an exact account kept admit that all the charges that compose it may of the sales. The last season the crop was lightbe reduced, but that the reduction can be carried so far as 46½ per cent. I contend is impossible, without first reducing taxation to the scale of 1792. How much reduction, under the present bage. The value of the land in the estimation of taxation, can be effected I cannot undertake to many, who were acquainted with its former state, tion of the taxes in increasing the expense of the farmer, labourer, and tradesman, will, I think, fered the land to be fed with any kind of stock, be sanguine enough to believe that more than 25 per cent. is practicable. If then the charges which constitute this half of the expenses cannot be reduced more than the above, there will per cent., thereby leaving him only 7 per cent. I hope that I may be pardoned for intruding on the I need hardly add, that this is a consideration notice of your readers. ing what per cent. grain is below the importation not greatly reduced, they must operate indestroyprices. My object in giving these documents is ing not only the landed interest, but also the agto point out, that excepting an abatement of rents ricultural capital of the kingdom. In concluding,
is obtained of nearly 93 per cent, it is impossible I cannot forbear noticing a letter on the subject of
with the existing taxation for farming to be carried on to a profit with the present price of produce. Before proceeding farther it may be nemyself competent to shew the full extent of the
duce. Before proceeding farther it may be nemyself competent to shew the full extent of the
seed lies long in the ground, often till the following
pressure of the extraores of the expresses of the express

I am, Sir, your's respectfully, ANDREW SCOTT.

FARMING EXPENSES.

23,208 per cent. to total expen.

4.641 per do. of do.

.837 per do. of do. 21.400 per do. of do. 10.091 per do. of do.

100,000

Average prices of Corn for the week ended

Wheat £2 10 7 Import. price of do. £4 0 0 Rye - 1 4 5 - do. of do. - 2 13 0
Barley 1 0 2 - do. of do. - 2 0 0
Oats - 0 16 9 - do. of do. - 1 7 0
Beans - 1 2 5 - do. of do. - 2 13 0
Peas - 1 4 8 - do. of do. - 2 13 0

£7 19 0 being 48 pr. ct. less. £15 6 0

ON TARES.

Pump-court, Temple, November 21, 1821.

SIR,-The mention of tares made in your last Extracts from the last file of the London Farmer's Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer.

To allow farming to be carried on, which much less attention has been paid than and which will make a further reduction of his treatment of 46½ per cent., and which, added to the and inasmuch as every small stay which can retard 461 already reckoned upon, make a total of 93 the impoverishment of the farmer must be useful.

SIR, that ought to excite the most carnest attention of Of the vicia, properly so termed, there are mamy estimate of farming expenses, published in certain effect in my opinion of the present circu-your Journal of the 2nd April, 1821, showing lating medium (gold at the old standard of £3.17s, what per cent. the different charges are of the 10½d, an ounce) is to establish a low scale of total expenditure. I also add a statement, show- prices; and if under such a scale the taxes are ing what per cent. grain is below the importation not greatly reduced, they must operate indestroy-bage, so rich, so bulky, and so many crops in the

rich fodder late in the summer. It is also prolific a few species which I have in growth, of the gene-of seed, and it possesses the happy quality of not ra, lathyrus, ervan, and lens.

articles of beer and British spirits is very nearly equal to the decrease in wine and foreign spirits. of seed, and it possesses the happy quality of not being stifled by grasses when it is intermixed in meadows. It thrives in the stiffest clays, even in those which are very poor, and in reducing such to permanent pasture, this plant, if the seed can be procured, should never be omitted. The seed of this also lies long in the ground, and the plant does not attain maturity till the third or fourth summer, but it seems of long duration afterwards. It therefore seems desirable to discover a fit course of crops with which this may be so combined that the ground may not be unproductive, while this plant is attaining its maturity: perhaps, if sown with wheat early in autumn, and if clover be sown

in spring, it might succeed.

Of the annual tares, it may well be doubted whether any will ever be found much superior to the real winter tere, (vicia sativa) hardiness, nutritive quality, and bulk, being all considered. It is well known to be much superior, in the two first of these qualities, to the vicia lathyroides, or spring tare, although the latter surpasses it somewhat in bulk, and much in the rapidity of its growth. The Canadian lentile or white tare is probably more grateful to sheep, because the haulm is slenderer and finer than either of the two last preceding plants; this, if sown in autumn, comes into blossom a fortnight sooner than the winter tare but it suffers much more from a severe winter than does the common winter tare. If sown in spring at the same time with the spring tare, the Canadian lentile blossoms about a week before the latter, as I proved in the last summer. It is tolerably prolific of seed, which surpasses in brilliancy of colour the most delicate pea, but the plant is much smaller in bulk than is the spring tare.

Another annual tare, of which I have conceived the highest hope, is a newly discovered species, which Mr. Vilmorin, an eminent botanist at Paris, has named vicia pseudocracca, from its resemblance to the vicia cracca: this sown in September, had a decided advantage over the winter tare in the month of April, in the luxuriance of its growth; and it kept the superiority both in height, and probably in weight also, during the whole summer. It flowered most profusely, but it had been sown too thick for its habits of exuberant growth; and the seed pods rotted under the bulk on the ground. It promises a great abundance of early food for ewes and lambs, and probably would this charge is as follows: bear a second growth after once feeding, sufficiently ample for the purposes of hay or a seed crop.

Vicia Monantha is too tender to bear severe winter, if sown in autumn, in wet land; in a rich warm sand, and after a moderate winter, like the last, it The surplus, therefore, of £2,500,000 may be naparte, he passed a law, that all farmers in and its herbage is very considerable. The narrowness of its leaf renders it (unless thickly sown) less capable of smothering weeds than the broadleaved winter tare.

eral small experiments,) appear to me little wor- large class of people, have been used with such correspondent Mr Addams, who has, I think, thy of cultivation, at least in a calcareous loam; comparative temperance as to produce a diminu- promised to give it to us in detail; but as the they have yielded me so little produce, that the tion of £128,251 in the profits of the excise from method I pursued last season may be additional

I am, Sir, your obedient servaut, W. P, T.

STATE OF THE BRITISH REVENUE. Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain (exclusive of the Arrears of War Duty on Malt and Property), in the Years and Quarters ended 5th Jan. 1821, and 5th Jan. 1822, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each ON FEEDING SHEEP WITH MANGEL

head there	Quarter	s ended 5th Jan. 1822.	Inc.	Dec.
Customs	2,117,65	9 2 486 89	6 369,23	7
Excise		7 6,390,93		
Stamps	1,535,47			38,346
Post Office				12,000
Ass'd Taxes				40,966
Land Taxes				
Miscellane's				
	13,165,31	3 13,568,21	7 495,210	6 92,312
		ct decreas ne Quarter	-	-
ľ	Years ende		1.02,00	,
	1821.	1822.	Inc.	Dec.
Customs	8,631,891	9,135,102	503,211	
Excise	26,364,702	26,546,415	181,713	
Stamps	6,151,347	6,108,640		42,707
Post Office.	1,389,000	1,318,000		71,000
Ass'd. Tax.	6,311,346	6,256,811		54,535
Land Tax.	1,192,257	1,263,274	71,017	
Miscellan's.	293,938	303,463	9,525	- 12
- 4	50,334,481	50,931,705	765,466	168,242
	Deduct	Decrease.	168,242	
	T	he Vear.	597 994	100

1822, therefore, is about £51,000,000, and exceeds on such a sweet succulent root as mangel wurtthat of last year by nearly £600,000. On referzel, corrected with a little good hay. Mr. T. ence to Mr. Vansittart's budget of June last, it pleads his being a novice in the cultivation and will be seen that he stated the total charge for general knowledge of the root; therefore, unthe year to be £52,000,000. The income to meet der such circumstances, it may be difficult for

Total revenue for England -£51,000,000 Supposed revenue for Ireland 3,500,000

called the Sinking Fund, available on the 5th of Flanders should set apart a portion of their January, 1822, for the redemption of so much of farms for the cultivation of this root, for the pur-

Vicia Lutea, or yellow-blossomed tare, also is there has been a very considerable decrease. per pound, when at the same time West India rery productive of seed, and if sown in September, well endures a moderate winter; but this like the last preceding species, is of much less bulk than the winter tare.

The duty on wine is £8,620 less this year than in sugar was selling in France at five shillings per the preceding; and the demand for foreign spirits pound: this circumstance will give Mr. T. some idea of the nutritious quality of mangel the winter tare.

£102,306 between the duties of two years: tobactory that to the manner of cultivation. I must leave that to the able hand of your The vicia biennis and vicia sylvatica (after sev- co and snuff, no slight sources of enjoyment to a tion, I must leave that to the able hand of your extension of their vegetation to a second year does that source. As a set-off to these reductions, it appears to compensate for their deficiency of bulk and difficulty of growth.

The land (a sandy soil) was prepared as for Swede turnips, addition of no less than £158,722 to the revenue good rotten dung placed in drills, at 18 inches I have several other species of tare, of which of the preceding year, while the drinkers of beer distance in the rows, and my plants were full 12 at present I know so little, that it does not become have supplied a quota of £76,750. The companiches apart; the seeds were planted the last me to offer an opinion on their value: after another very rative cheapness of British spirits has also creative week in April, not exceeding two inches under year I shall be better acquainted with their worth. Should these lines be deemed worthy of inserduty) of £42,364 above the former year. It is tion, I shall, at a future time, state my remarks on somewhat curious, that the increase on these two culture of Flanders.

So that, perhaps, the balance in comfort, as well as in revenue, is pretty nearly equal. As for those who have sacrificed their taste for tobacco and snuff, we suppose they have sought consolation in tea, for here again the increase and decrease are nearly equal.

WURTZEL.

Herefordshire, Jan. 25th 1822. Sir-It is rather unusual for a man to write on a subject, which he professes to be totally ignorant of; and in addition to this, your correspondent Mr. Thorpe, in his letter of January 3rd, seems disposed to doubt the veracity of one who has planted and used mangel wurtzel for several years past: however it is done openly, and in an inoffensive manner; therefore I freely forgive him.

I have neither leisure nor inclination to enter into a controversy with Mr. T.; but I deem it necessary to answer his letter of the 3rd inst, and to repeat, for his satisfaction, if he pleases, that " I weighed five wether sheep and put them into a barn, as stated in my letter of the 12th ult. and in that situation they were regularly supplied with 25lbs. of mangel wurtzel (less than three roots) and 5lbs. of good hay during every 24 hours, for each sheep, and this continued for five successive weeks, at the expiration of which time they were weighed out, and had gained upon an average 8lbs. per quarter." It seems to strike Mr T. with wonder, that animals should gain so much more than he states they would gain, when at grass in the month of May and the following months; but when it is considered, that the sheep were penned up in a warm barn, and without the possibility of exercise, they were much on a footing with pigs in a stye, fed on barley meal and pease, or like unto turkeys, if cram-med with the best Carolina rice. It is not at all extraordinary for animals having an aptitude to The revenue of the year ending the 5th Jan. fatten, to make still greater progress, when fed any one to convince him of its extraordinary properties: it is possessed of greater specific gravi-ty than that valuable root, the Swede turnip. Perhaps Mr. T. is unacquainted with the fact, that during the reign of that enterprizing man, Buothe debt of £800,000,000 as £2,500,000 will purpose of making sugar, and which experiment chase. in those articles which are considered luxuries, tions; good sugar was produced at one shilling

be of incalculable value to the United Kingdom,

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I remain your well wisher.

PEDIGREE OF HUBBACK. Elemore Hall, Nov. 19, 1821.

channel of your paper, by hearsay evidence and otherwise, to question the blood of Hubback, I pily rested, with gentlemen farmers at C*ld dering those that use them more beautiful; and send you his pedigree. I have the authority of Sp***g and B********d W**d. Mr. Charles Colling to say, he always considered him a thorough-bred Short-horned Bull. Mr. hear—but to bring some new champion forth, to but the application of various arts to hide their lington, says his father bought her of Mr. Stephenson of Ketton, and that she was a pure-bred Short horn. Mr. Alexander Hall, of Sherraton is, Short Horns, or Devons I should buy. Hill Top, who lived in that neighbourhood, and remembers her and the calf perfectly well, says she was a beautiful colour and handler, and when she got on to good land near Darlington, she got so fat she would not breed again. Hubback, he says, was got by Mr. Snowden's bull, a son of Mr. Robson's bull of Dinsdale, who was bred by old Mr. Waistell of Burdon, a very noted breeder, and got by Mr. James Masterman's bull, of the same if necessary.

I consider the name of Improved Short-horn to come from the breed of Hubback, and Mr. Maynard's cows, which, from time and judicious crossing, have brought them to their superior excellence. No cow or bull can ever be called a Short-horn with a cross of Scotch blood; for I would just as soon put the Duke of Grafton's Penelope to a Scotch pony, to breed a racer, as a cow to the grandson of Bolingbroke, out of a Galloway cow, to breed a Short-horn.

Your obedient servant, GEO. BAKER.

To cleanse the teeth, and improve the breath. To four ounces of fresh prepared lime water, add one drachm of Peruvian bark, and wash the teeth with the water in the morning before breakfast, and after supper. It will effectually destroy the tartar on the teeth, and remove the offensive smell arising from those decayed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. SIR,

As a novice in Agriculture, I am anxious to know with what breed of cattle, you would now stock a farm. I have read in new books, and have seen in the Farmer, so many accounts in no formed; it can then be made if properly done, a that butter, lard, or oil, may be used.

the surface, with a small planting stick, taking wise agreeing, that I am led to enquire the result fine pickle. We all know how delicious roastin care not to put more than one pod (which con- of experience, rather than rely upon the opinions ears are; when fit for this use it will make a sutains more than one seed) in each hole; the plants of theorists, before I discard, for the favorites of perior starch; if scalded and dried you may have make their appearance in about 21 days; and the day, the stock of my grand-father's farm .when about the size of cabbage plants, care was At one time, Alderney's were in fashion; fitted grain is hardened, you have for all the domestic taken that only one plant remained in a hole; for every purpose; suited to every soil; peculiar-they were kept clean by a single horse hoe in the ly adapted to our climate; to all but our purses. of the shock or husk, by slitting them finely, make rows, and hand weeding between the plants: af-Next came North Devons in turn; their beauty, excellent matrasses or under beds. The flour or ter having had immense quantities of the large agility, vigour, and shape, had attracted the eye meal of the grain is the most wholesome we use; leaves taken from them during the last four of the "rich Mr. Coke," and had been honored months they were in the ground, they were pull-by mingling in "Holkham Park" with his Deer. ed up about the end of November (but this great- As milkers, we are told they were unrivalled in done were I only to give you the receipts for but I think it matters not which. What remainbut I think it matters not which. ed in the month of April following, were as fresh as when taken up; but what adds greatly to the prize cups were shown to prove, that we Yankees which it resembles in appearance when baked in value of this root is, that it is taken up in time. Providence of Bulls, on the right books of the Toos link to making to put in wheat, and the land is in very high tiltor, to receive it. It gives me pleasure, Mr. Editor, —that "long horns, middle horns, and no horns," with mush, we consider it adds much to the the means of drawing forth observations on the cultivation and use of a root that promises to Bergami was sought by the rich and the knowing likewise in all griddle cakes, mix meal with wheat -his movements were traced upon both shores of flour as tending to make them lighter, with fewer provided we have equal protection with the tra-ding and commercial interests.

our state; his favors, and labors were valued so eggs than they would take with wheat flour alone—in short, we use corn meal on all occasions could tempt him to move. Importations were either with or without wheat flour—not because made—new orders were given in support of Tees- we have not flour sufficient, but because we prewater renown. The animals were brought-the fer meal. I can assure my fair country women, exhibition was made-scales, milk pails and they need not apply to quacks or perfumers, or (I Sir, -Attempts having been made, through the statesmen decided the question, which no longer forget what they call them) I mean those foreign-

John Hunter, of Hurworth, who sold his dam, oppose their extravagant praise—As I am not deformity for a short time, who having no beauty with Hubback at her foot, to Mr. Bassnet, of Dar-learned, and your are so skilled, with the aid of a to endanger, cannot fear the consequences. I say

Your humble servant, TIMOTHY CLODHOPPER.

Baltimore County, 23d April, 1822.

of these discussions by a flat palpable demonstra-tion—if we could? On no! It is our opinion that of water, when it boils stir in as much fine corn as "much may be said on both sides," as upon meal as will make it the consistence of paste and got by Mr. James Masterman's bull, of Coatham, near Darlington, and was a true-bred Short-horn.—The above Gentlemen will attest the same if necessary.

Indictingly be said on both sides, as upon when cooling they may add a spoonfull of honey when cooling they may add a spoonfull of honey sees and the great Czar; let the controversy go on; and a little rose water, though the latter articles only have recourse sometimes to facts.—We hope are not necessary—let them use this paste, or as I the same if necessary. the contest will not be decided until all the best vulgarly call it, mush, instead of soap every time breeds have been introduced-one of which may be they perform their morning and evening ablutions, most advantageous for one part of the country and or, in other words, wash themselves. I venture to another for another part.

Editor American Farmer.

ING AND EMPLOYING INDIAN CORN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. There are many things the rich have no need to the hoor; if they had the knowledge necessary my enumeration one use to which I put that valuable grain, worthy of being more generally known. In order to swell the list I mention some of the purposes for which it is used, that are known to every one; before I enter into the detail of preparing a dish, which I consider the best, healthiest, and most palatable food we have, I will begin with it before the seed is perfectly

roasting ears in the middle of winter. When the skin smooth, transparent and white—and withal it is perfectly safe; only let them try it instead of going to one of those venders aforesaid, and spend-Would the writer have us destroy the interest best will only be of transitory benefit, leaving a affirm their complexions will derive more advantage from the application of this paste, than any of those washes which they pay so high for.

I come now to the preparation of the grain, ON THE VARIOUS WAYS OF PREPAR- which I believe is not as generally known as it ought to be, considering its excellence. It is what we call lyed hommony; we likewise have the best hommony and small-hommony, both of which are common, are fine dishes and superior to rice when to think of, which would be of infinite advantage properly managed; but the lyed hommony is preto turn that product of their labour they have ing more wholesome and more palatable. It is most in their power, to their own comfort—you prepared by boiling the white field corn in ashes may perhaps smile when you perceive this pream- and water, until the husk or skin of the grain is ble is to usher into notice the virtues of Indian loosened, which will be the case in a few minutes, corn. I will allow you to do so, if you can find in and it is necessary to pay attention that it does not remain too long in the ashes, as it will by that means taste of the lye—so soon as the husk is loosened, it must be washed and rubbed through the hands in cold water until the grain is cleansed from the ashes and skin, it may then be dried to make use of at any time, or boiled immediately

^{*} A word in Domestic Cookery which implies

if wanted. When ready to be cooked for the table, it must be scalded and put over to boil in either warm or cold. It is also used in this country by the Indians and Creole boatmen, who prefer it to any thing else in a soup, by putting the mony, has become so fond of this dish as to de- logs; they are near water, have a south expothe same, were they equally to make the trial. I have been induced to write the preceding.

A Missouri Farmer's Wife.

Editor's Correspondence

ELERIDGE, May 5th, 1822. TOBACCO BEDS.

If my ground had been ready I could yesterday have transplanted two acres from rough hot-beds, which I made on the 5th of March. I shall next Cattle Show, a large concourse of distincransplant from them this week, however, without waiting for seasons. The plants which I we fear that the number of animals exhibited, might have set out yesterday have leaves each will not equal publick expectation. It is to be apas large as a dollar, and with their stem and prehended that many who have fine animals, will not send them from the fear, either of the trouble beds made at the same time will not give me or of their being excelled. If all were actuated plants fit to be removed under six weeks at the by this sort of indolence or pride, we should have soonest, which brings me to the middle of June, nothing for exhibition; it is well known that mawhen the sun has great influence, and planting ny of the animals which took premiums at the seasons are precarious. Last year, depending last show, might have been beaten by hundreds of chiefly on field beds, I pitched a large part of the same species, if it had been anticipated that my crop in the first week of July, and was such would be brought. The society have at conpressed closely by frost when housing this in Siderable expense, erected a number of additional pens, and made such accommodations as ought rough hot beds, I shall plant my whole crop to induce all true friends of these rational and usefrom these, and before the close of May; ful exhibitions, to bring out whatever their farms whereas if I had relied upon field beds this year, I could not, owing to some peculiarity of the of notice; such as are not offered for premiums

I send to you herewith, some plants from my hot-beds, and others from my field beds; from these you may form an idea of their relative condition, for the plants are selected from qualities of the best to be found in either kind of my beds. My corn planting will now be finished in days prior to the show, to J. S. Skinner, Post Masthree days, so that nothing can interfere with tobacco planting, until the time for hay making comes, and long before then my tobacco crop will be established. Is it not important to planters, to be thus certainly assured, as they are by the hot bed system, the day on which they may begin and complete their planting and housing?

What would not most of them give to have their crops pitched, and off hand before haymaking, and corn-tending comes on? What, to have their tobacco ripe in August, ready to be housed half cured, by the drought and heat of that month; uninjured, because unseen, by the latter glut of worms; and completely out of the way, when we should be saving corn-fodder, fall grain, and seeding.

Much as planters would gladly give to be as-sured of these facilities, of this certainty of order, and regular succession of their labours, is it not wonderful, nay almost incredible, that they should neglect the easy, cheap, and obvious means of accomplishing objects, so desirable which I thank you; in return I enclose and so important. and so important.

they would have done better, if sunk a foot at promises to be very generally cultivated in this plenty of water, observing always to keep suffi- bottom, below it. During frost they were co- part of our country."

cient hot water ready to add to it as the first boils vered with straw mats made about 3 inches Potatoes—Irish Potatoes from the Hon. S. L. away. The grain bursts open into a white ball thick and 5 or 6 feet square-the warp of whiteand becomes soft when sufficiently done. This oak slips, straw for the filling, and this bound to is the manner we boil it to eat with milk or cream, the warp strips, by passing a smaller slip band New Jersey, from the neighbourhood of Man-either warm or cold. It is also used in this coun-around the straw and warp. The mats were supported above the plants on a ridge full 12 inches high, and laid on from each side, forming a corn over with a piece of beef or pork, leaving comb at top as roofs do. My rough hot-beds are flavour. the water init which makes the soup—in the other long narrow pens of logs: they are about the water init which makes the soup—in the other high, or two logs; 4 feet wide, and the length case the grain is taken out of the water. A yankee of each of them about eighty feet, or 3 long water have a south expoclare lyed hommony and milk to be preferable to sure, at the base of a forest hill; had long sta-the best sweet meats and cream that can be had, ble manure pressed down in them until one foot hanna, do, \$6 50 cash, \$6 62\frac{1}{2}\$, \$90 days—Susque-than the best sweet meats and cream that can be had, ble manure pressed down in them until one foot and I doubt not some there are who would think deep, and six inches of virgin soil on the top of this: once made, they are easily renewed; for one bed of this year, will top dress two the next; the logs are for years in place when once fixed.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1822.

THE NEXT MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW. can produce, in any degree excellent or worthy spring, plant any part of my crop until late in may be exhibited and offered for sale under the June. regulations of the Society, without expense to the owner. Be it remembered, that the Exhibition takes place on the last two days of this month, that pieces of silver plate valued at \$500 are to be appropriated. That notice of animals intended to be offered for premiums must be given three ter of Baltimore: that they must be in the pens assigned them on the ground at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick road, before 9 o'clock on the first day of the Show. The limits and rules of the Maryland Agricultural Society embrace, and apply to the District of Columbia, as well as to the state of Maryland; but one fifth of the premiums are discretionary and not subject to any local restrictions.

All Editors of papers friendly to the objects of this society, are requested to insert the above occasionally until the day of exhibition.

IF SEED RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FARMER SINCE LAST NOTICE.

fresh Guinea Grass seed, the product of the last

These beds are made on the surface; probably season. It is a grass much sought after and

SOUTHARD, U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

These Potatoes were brought by a Mr. Gage of tato-all who have eaten of them agree that they very much excel any other for mealiness and fine

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour from the wagons, superfine \$6 75white, \$1 41 to 1 45—Red, do. \$1 38 to 1 140— White Corn, 78 to 80 cts.—Yellow, do. 71 to 75— Rye, 76 to 78—Oats, 35 to 40—Barley, out of season—Shad No. 1. trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6— Son—Shad No. 1. Trimined, \$1 — Do. 10. 180. 2, 30—
No. 1, untrimmed, \$5 75 to 6—No. 2, do. do. \$5
—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 25 p. bbl.—No. 2, do. \$2—
Whiskey, 33—Rice, \$3 25 to 3 50—Apple Brandy, 36 cts.—Peach, do. none—Tar, N. Carolina,
\$2 25—Rosin, \$2 25—White pine boards, per M \$10 to 30-Pitch pine boards, \$10 to 30-Beeswax, 37½ to 40 cts.—Beef, Baltimore mess, No 1, \$8 to 8 50—No. 2 do. \$6 to 6 50—Pork, mess do. \$13 to 1350—prime do, \$11 to 1150—Bacon, hams, 10 to 12½ cts.—Middlings, 7 to 8 cts.—Lard, 8 to 9 cts.—Candles, New England, 16 to 19 cts.—Salt, Liverpool coarse, 50 to 55 cents—Turks Island 65 to 70—St. Ubes, 53 to 55—Sugar, Havana, brown \$9 to 9 50—White do. \$13 to 13 50—Coffee, (W. I.) green, \$28 50—St. Domingo, \$26—Molasses, (W. I.) 30 to 32 cts.—Soal Leather 28 to 32 cts.—Rough, \$450 to 5 per side—Butter 25 to 71-Eggs, 10 to 121 cts-Live Cattle, \$5 to 6-Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts,
TOBACCO, MARYLAND, sales of the pres-

ent week, of an excellent quality, are, one parcel from Anne Arundle county, raised by Mr. Edward Warfield, \$24-do. from Gen. Wm. H. Marriot, Mr. Thomas Anderson, Manager, \$20do. from Mr. Edward Shipley, raised from old ground, of a darker colour than the above, \$18-Common Tobacco, same as last report, and very

For Sale-Don Carlos,

A fine young Jack, bred on the Island of Maorca, and imported last summer in the U.S. ship of the line, the Columbus. He was selected about 18 months ago, by a good judge, after long examination, as the best to be found on that Island, famous for the production of animals of this race.

He is five years old; upwards of thirteen hands high, and very stout—remarkably gentle and good natured-colour brown. It is probable that he will be at the cattle show, near Balti-more, on the last two days of this month-for terms apply to the Editor. May 1st, 1822.

FOR SALE

A Full Blooded Bull Calf,

OF THE DEVON BREED. Apply at the Office of the American Farmer.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to:

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JOHN idereion of atness. Bindded to:

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

History of Fruits known in Great Britain .-London, 1822.

retain their full fragance when thus prepared, and ready to the hand of the cook.

A conserve made of mint is grateful, and the distilled waters, both simple and spirituous are death. much esteemed. The juice of spear mint drunk

MUSHROOMS.

So much are mushrooms now in request, that

We have not heard that the morel, a kind of tumbler, will break it; the cause of this phenomenant content ourselves with mushroom beds much now the content ourselves with the content ourselves with mushroom beds much now the content of the content ourselves with t

fermentation of the manure, the planks are lia-frontiers of Hungary, which made a full cart substitute for sugar. Marmalade made ed, large flag stones should be substituted, and supported by iron props or brackets. Should ly gathered in the neighbourhood of Brigg, in and to be a very proper food for convalescence. Stone be found too cold for the spawn, any slight Lincolnshire, which measured three feet four boards that are not painted, may be laid on it.—
As light is not necessary for the growth of this linches and a half; it was two inches in thickness, high flavoured vegetable, almost every country seat may furnish an out house for the purpose of obtaining mushrooms at all seasons, and of a safe

obtaining mushrooms at all seasons, and of a safe

Chapter a sure of the same time near the above, it is made iron those roots approaches hearer to the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries, than any other Wine; it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept as
obtaining mushrooms at all seasons, and of a safe

obtaining mushrooms at all seasons, and of a safe

Chapter a sure of the same time near the above, it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us

The following simple and easy method is re-commended for trying the quality of field-mush-rooms, take an onion, and strip the outer skin, mon tondstools, as the Chinese do moxa to cure Should be cut for drying, just when it is in and boil it with them; if it remains white, they pains: they collect the large fungi which they flower, and on a fine day; for if cut in damp are good, but if it becomes blue or black, there find on the bark of beech and other large trees, weather, the leaves will turn black. It should are certainly dangerous ones among them.— and dry them for use. Whenever they have be tied in small bunches, and dried in a shady Where the symptoms of poison have already ta-pains in their limbs, they bruise some of this driplace out of the wind; but to retain its natural virken place, the medical assistant recommends an ed matter, and pulling it to pieces, they lay a mes more effectually, it has been found better to emetic; drinking plentifully of warm water, and small heap near the part where the pain is situaplace the mint in a screen, and to dry it quickly when the contents of the stomach are brought off, ted, and set it on fire; in burning away it blisters before a fire, so that it may be powdered, and to have recourse to strong cordials, such as gin-up the part, and the water discharged by this

are by this mode secured from dust, and always after they are eaten, a hiccup seizes the patient, stand the burning to a necessary degree. then a cold or chilling all over the body, attended PARSLEY .- The seed should be sown in the with tremblings, and at last convulsions and spring; it remains six weeks in the earth; it

in vinegar, often stops the hiccup. Lewis observes, what has before been noticed by Pliny, low like a bladder, red as scarlet, full of holes that mint prevents the coagulation of milk, and like fine wrought net work; which is most problem. This herb is good for sheep that have eaten a kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to hence is recommended in the classical state. There is one kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to hence is recommended in the classical state. fect on their constitution, as the Turks take opi-in their parks or fields.

we cannot content ourselves with mushroom beds mushroom, has yet been cultivated, although it is non is not known. only, but we have mushroom houses also. The said to be good for creating an appetite, is acauthor, on referring to his diary of November the fourteenth, finds a memorandum that would have puzzled our forefathers.

"While gathering a mushroom, the ladder works of respectable authors, may perhaps subscipped and I was precipitated to the ground light them to the imputation of credulity.

To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c. let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put into a tinned roasting-screen, and placed close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for rese

slipped and I was precipitated to the ground, ject them to the imputation of credulity.

Watthiolus mentious mushrooms which without injury."

Matthiolus mentious mushrooms which weighton of sugar. In Thuringia, the country peoprowing on beds supported one over the other, by broad shelves of elm planks, with a deep ledge pounds a piece. The Journal des Scavans furtency of thick syrup, when they eat it on bread to keep up the earth; but from the necessary nishes us with an account of some growing on the instead of honey, and use it in many cases as a

obtaining mushrooms at all seasons, and of a safe quality.

The author has observed that the upper shelves in his Majesty's mushroom house at Kensington, were equally or more productive than those below: thus by good arrangement a small shed, or even a closet, may be made sufficient for the supply of a moderate family. As mice will destroy the spawn or young mushrooms, either traps must be set, or ingress allowed to their purring mushroom mengo about at the proper season, colecting vast quantities of spawn for the supply of brought by some accident to these situations, unstandard in the decaying timber.

averaging about two feet in circumference.

Chambers relates, that some years ago, an extraordinary mushroom grew upon an old piece of timber in a blacksmith's cellar in the Haymarket, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the poor people and when cut down, appeared again at the same time the next year, and so for several succeeding to the next year, and so for several succeeding to the next year, and so for several succeeding and boiling the roots with hops, and then fermenting the liquor obtain a sort of beer from parsnips, by mashing and boiling the roots with hops, and then fermenting the liquor obtain a sort of beer from parsnips, by mashing time the next year 1692, M. Tournefort found to the next year 1692, M. Tournefort found to give pounds for clean twenty, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the height of twelve inches or more, and attained the poor people data in the same time the next year 1692. M. Tournefort found to give pounds for lot of your on or on on on other or parsnips, by mashing to give pounds f

varying according to the favourableness of the Lord Bacon says, "It is reported, that the bark weather when it is collected. Since mushrooms of white or red poplar (which may be classed have been so much grown on hot beds, and more mi-amongst the moistest trees) cut small and cast innutely attended to, the plant has been found so to furrows well dunged, will cause the ground to Extracts from the History of Cultivated Vegetables; comprising their Botanical, Medicinal,
propagated by roots, the several filaments at the
Edible and Chemical qualities; Natural Historoot producing tubercles in the manner of potabread resolved in water. It is also reported, that ry; and relation to Arts, Science, and Com- toes, from each of which will arise new roots, if a hilly field, where the stubble is standing, be merce. By HENRY PHILLIPS, author of the and a new plant or flower.

immediately put into glass bottles and kept well ger-tea, and brandy, with laudanum, or cayenne means, generally carries off the pain. It is a stopped. Parsley, thyme, sage, and other herbs pepper made into pills. Barham describes the symptoms to be, that soon the patient takes it in time, and has resolution to

never appears in less than forty days, nor does The most venomous sort is one that rises out of it often exceed fifty: thus it takes longer to ve-

and digested in rectified spirits of wine, it gives a kind of these mushrooms, that is said to kill the destroy their liver. It is also said to be an exout a tincture which appears by day-light of a fine dark green, but by candle light of a bright red ler, says M. Valmount Bomare, the Russians eat provided they are fed twice a week, for two colour; a small quantity is green by day light or even the mushrooms that the French consider the or three hours each time, with this herb. candle light; a large quantity seems impervious most dangerous, and which they use to kill flies; Parsley has been sometimes cultivated in fields to day light, but when held between the eye and if this be possible, we conclude they have some for this purpose; but hares and rabbits are so the candle, or between the eye and the sun, it appears red. If put into a flat bottle, it appears the plant, unless like Mithridates of old, they have tance to feed upon it, so that those who wish to draw the plant, unless like Mithridates of old, they have some for three areas and rabbits are so the plant, unless like Mithridates of old, they have tance to feed upon it, so that those who wish to draw the plant, unless like Mithridates of old, they have some their estates have only to some parallely. green sideways; but when viewed edgeways, become so accustomed to poison, that it loses its ef- hares on their estates have only to sow parsley

put into glass bottles for use.
PARSNIPS.—Contain a very considerable por-

Marmalade made with parsnips, and a small

which potato-starch is made, she says, will answer the purpose of tapioca, and will make a useful nourishing food with soup or milk. It is modestly charge 4 shillings per pound.

that may be given to calves as well as pigs, with

great advantage and saving of milk.

pose of white washing, as it does not smell, and it has also a more durable whiteness.

The most simple, and perhaps the most wholesome way of boiling potatoes, is in an untinned eaten at funerals and obsequies of the dead. iron pot or sauce-pan; when boiled, pour off the water, and let them continue over a gentle fire;

the plant has been found to have vegetated so tion than of the nature of the plant.

It is still the custom at the hospitals in France to burn rosemary with juniper berries, to correct impure air, and to prevent infection. The custom of using it at funerals may have had re-

ference to this virtue in the plant.

Without entering into the extravagant opinions of the ancients respecting odours, we cannot avoid thinking that the effect which different smells and perfumes have on the mind, as well as the health, is not at present sufficiently attended to.

Most people acknowledge to have felt the refreshing odour of tea and coffee before tasting them; and in heated rooms the fragrance of a cut lemon, or a recently sliced cucumber, has been observed to give general refreshment.

The ancients held certain odours in the highest veneration. Among the Israelites, the principal perfume of the sanctuary was forbidden for all common uses. The smell of the incense and burnt offerings in their sacrifices was thought to dispose the mind to devotion; while others were used to excite love. "I have perfumed my bed with myrrh, aloes, and cinnamon." Sire, some perfumes were prescribed to procure pleasant dreams; whereas others were deemed of a contains at what he thinks the growing fashion of sature the blades, and cutting and carrying rails at what he thinks the growing fashion of sature the blades, and cutting and carrying out the tray effect. It appears that they also employed ving a field of corn, by the speedy method of ta-tops, hauling in, stacking or stowing blades, and odours as a nourishment when the frame exhaust-king each hill off, stock, blade, ear, top and all, thatching the fodder house. In the first method the ed; as it is related that Democritus, when on his at a single stroke, if skilfully applied, with a carting will require perhaps three times the numdeath bed, hearing a woman in the house com-sharp tool. That, which appears to be new in his ber of loads; but the haul will not be half the plain that she should be prevented from being at neighbourhood, is certainly not new in districts distance of the latter. because there would be a corpse in the house, orbecause there would be a corpse in the house, or- a labour saving, and admirable method on the handlings." dered some loaves of new k and to be brought, rich tract of the South Branch, even where wheat Compare and having opened them, poured wine into them, is not to follow, it must certainly be vastly more difficult weather, the difference will be still great-and so kept himself alive with the odour of them expedient where it is to follow the summer crop. er in favour of cutting off the whole plant at once; until the feast was past.

into beef whilst roasting, and they are said to have communicated to it an excellent relish. The léaves were also boiled in milk pottage, to give lit an aromatic flavour; and before simples were ment. He found no good fodder after an examination of 20 fields, and if he had gone on to examine 20 more saved in the old way, he would not describe the farmer does a conserve, and an electuary from a conserve and conserve and a conserve and a conserve and a conserve and a cons this plant which also produces by distillation an still have been unsuccessful in finding good fod-in the whole circle of the year)-again you go

more familiar Faba or bean.

The meal of beans is the heaviest made from pulse known to make the best souffles, and has with- and was called in Latin lomentum. This was min-in these last few months been introduced at the gled with frumentic corn, whole, and so eaten by foreign oil-shops as a new article, under the name the ancients; but they sometimes, by way of completely prostrated and entangled the corn. of Fecule de Pomme de Terre, for which they modestly charge 4 shillings per pound.

having a dainty, bruised it first; it was considerable those, who did not cut their crop off, after all modestly charge 4 shillings per pound. Potatoes boiled down to a pulp, and passed gruel or pottage. It was thought to dull the sen-straws, in saving good for nothing fodder, had through a sieve, form a strong nutritious gruel, see and understanding, and to cause troublesome then, before they could seed wheat, either to set dreams. Pythagoras expressly forbade beans to up, after a fashion, (and a very poor one,) every be eaten by his disciples, because he supposed hill, or to turn two rows into one, and after A size is made from potatoes, which has great them to have been produced from the same pu-ploughing the wheat into every other row, to turn advantages over the common size, for the purtrid matter from which, at the creation of the the corn back into them, and plough the wheat

cers, called Flamines, abstained from beans on this field; and the last would not only be very injurithe heat of the iron will cause the moisture to account, as also from a supposition that certain ous to both crops; but disgraceful to the operaevaporate, and dry the potato fit for the table. letters or characters were to be seen in the flow-tor. ROSEMARY .- It is still the custom in some ers, that indicated heaviness and signs of death. If you begin to cut off in time to have good fodparts of this country, as well as in France, to Clemens Alexandrinus attributes the abstinence der, you have "shrivelled corn;" and yet F. put a branch of rosemary in the hands of the dead, from beans to the opinion that they occasioned again says, "to the North where the grain is the when in the cottin; and we are told by Valmont sterility; which is confirmed by Theophrastus, chief object, they cut it off before the fodder is Bomare, in his Histoire Naturelle, "that when who extends the effects even to the plants. Ci-dry;" of course not to the injury or shrivelling of the coffins have been opened after several years, cero suggests another reason for this abstinence, the grain, or they would not do it. Indeed we anow viz. that beans are great enemies to tranquillity the northern grain is generally very perfect and much that the leaves have covered the whole corpse." This account savours more of superstition than of the nature of the plant.

The plant has been found to have vegetated so much that the leaves have covered the whole to have abstained from them, even before Pythactorn. And if F. is correct, that it can thus be goras, that he might enjoy a clearer divination taken off while the fodder is green, why cannot

> at beans, judging the very sight unclean. The shocks containing 16 or 20 hills square, it cures Flamen Dialis was not permitted even to mention very gradually, and with the least exposure to the name. Lucian introduces a philosopher in hell, sun, rain, and dews. And if I am not egregiously

head, were equal crimes.

if prepared in the following manner: Steep them will appropriate a turning row of 25 or at most 30 in warm water for about six hours; then boil feet in width through the middle of your field, them in river water in a new earthen pot, glazed and rick your corn on this, of the size of one or in the inside; when about half boiled, to a quart two cart loads each, well put up, with a hole of beans add two ounces of honey, and about a through the foundation lengthwise, made by plagrain of musk; after which let them boil for a cing the first buts a foot apart, and roofed off by short time. Select a clear part of the water, and putting on the last covering buts up, and well inthrow in a few of these beans early in the morn-terlocked over the top or ridge, the haul will be ing, and again at evening, for two or three days, shorter, than the haul of carrying your blades which will draw the fish together, and they and tops at once to the barn and fodder house may be taken in a casting net in great numbers. yard, and your corn will be every ear saved, and

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

February 15th, 1822.

a solemn feast which she had a great desire to see as far south, as parts of Virginia. And if found "4th. You increase your labour by present the feast was past.

I should hope that this "fashionable," yet neverbut suppose every day to be favourable, you cut the sprigs of this plant were formerly stuck theless excellent method, will every where reto beef whilst roasting, and they are said to ceive a fair trial; and if it does, it must prevail red you must again pick them up and carry them wherever wheat is to succeed corn.

Our next example shall be drawn from the commonly tremendous storm of wind and rain on he first Monday of September last, blew the fodier to ribbons; and should the method of saving be blamed for not making that good, which had been previously ruined? But this same storm world, man was formed. The Romans at one into the alternate rows; or to scramble the wheat time believed, that the souls of such as were de- in after any fashion among the corn lying in every parted, resided in beans; therefore they were direction. The two first will take nearly as many hands, and as much time, as the whole pro-Varro relates, that the great priests or sacrifi-cess of cutting off and shocking the corn on the

by his dreams.

The Egyptian priests held it a crime to look order. Cut off and put immediately up into saying, that to eat beans, and to eat our father's mistaken, these are the desirable points to attain ad, were equal crimes.

Beans make one of the finest of all baits for fish, haul in your blades and top fodder; and if you in nice order to go to husking out the moment you have finished seeding wheat. And I am clearly of opinion that the fodder, together with the stocks and corn of a field, can be cut off, shocked, cured, carted off, and ricked on this middle turn-

Compare the two methods closely. If you have to the turning rows and place them in heaps for the essential oil, which was much esteemed for all af-der; for it is within the recollection of most far-fections of the brain. over and collect them into bundles and tie up; mers in Virginia and Maryland, that a most un-again you go and collect into arms full, and carry

operations and three times travelling over the surface of your field; and if you set down the coming empty and going out loaded with each arming operations each at two traveles over the field. Therefore by the time you have got your blades and tops deposited on the turning rows ready for your carts, your hands have actually handled the blades three times, and the tops twice; and have walked seven times over the surface of your field.

Now for the other method—at every blow of the

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aving storm corn. er all ng at , had o set every after turn

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resent have greatonce; u cut n cuthem or the ations field. perar does ou go e up; carry

has not been travelled over once and a half, taking into the calculation every inch of back and forth movement. Here is one handling and one and an and lofting—four operations.

What is left to do in the old mode? the field has leen already by this mode travelled seven times over; go over it again, and gather the corn; again to throw with the carts, and stock are still untouched—and lam within the truth when I say, that the same hands with the tarm hands were not muck, go in the wheels and heavy oxen hands were not muck, go in the wheels and heavy oxen muck, and trample and tear up your hopes of a creased, and your corp crop wound up in a short. I am within the truth when I say, that the same hands will cut off the whole plant and shock up the produce of a field in half the time, that they can pull, cut, tie in bundles, and carry out the blades and tops of the same field. And of course by half the number of days that it will take to save your tops and blades, can the hauling in the aw method begin earlier, than in the old—and with this advantage in the start, and the shorter haul; the operations of saving and clearing the field of the whole plant, and ricking up on the middle turning, can be effected and completed by the same day of September that you could finish your blades and tops, without injury to your teams and without a minute of night work. In the old way most of your blades must at least be tied up way most of your blades must at least be tied up in. after night, if not carried out.

out to the turning row, at least three distinct been covered up, never to be recovered—at least journey of half a mile with every single car of the operations and three times travelling over the sur- 20 per cent. of the whole crop of ears are lying other bushel, to get it to the same place; you

Now let us endeavour fairly to collect the active farmer to condense into a month or 6 weeks tount and strike the balance; seven journeys and the work, that is often scattered through the greater part of 5 or 6 months, viz. the blade strike the blades and tops, to pull, and three years out of four, it will be blown down, and your wheat will go in slovenly and unfarmerlike. In the new way you have a clear field before you, and if necessary can start harrows before your seed ploughs; an excellent method, by which the surface is levelled, the crust softened, and every and lays where the seedsman threw it; if the field is grassy, this harrowing clears the way for three more field journeys and three operations.

Now let us endeavour fairly to collect the active seven journeys and tops, to pull, and tops, the work, that is often scattered through the greater part of 5 or 6 months, viz. the blade greater part of 5 or 6 months, viz. the blade and tops, to pull, and tops and tops to pull, and tops and pokening and tops to pull, and tops and pokening of September, the corn setting up and picking up of October, the corn gathering and hauling in of November and December, and the stock getting of January and February.

I would wish to state the whole case fairly; I have been supplied to the stock getting of January and February.

I would wish to state the whole operations, whole operations, and two field journeys—cutting off stocks, picking up stocks, loading and hauling in stocks, the folder in its most valuable state. To

Now for the other method—at every blow of the cutter (and he will not make one more for the whole field, than did the top cutters,) the whole of the noble plant yields to his power, hill after hill falls into his arms, and if a right angle turn is made with every arm full, the cutters of each two eighth rows have only the width of seven rows to carry them out of the straight line of march.—The carriage of each of the other two corresponding rows to the shocks, is less and less out of the straight line, till you get to the two centre rows, which have no deviation. Thus by the time the field has been felled, level with the earth, and placed in shocks of 16 hills each, ready for the carts, you have performed but two operations; it has not been travelled over once and a half, taking all up where the corn is husked, and carried to the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging there of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn is well as would be supposed; the gathering and hauling in will throw the old mode behind the row making them safe for winter, if mod as much as would be supposed; the gathering and hauling in will throw the oloss in and hauling in will throw the loss in and half taking allow they even maken turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging their size by putting three of the corn house, the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging the row in the fodder to be ricked up on the same turning, enlarging Now for the other method-at every blow of the be husked, and carried to the corn house, the heap; but after a little custom the difference is

petty and time consuming operations, it enables Now let us endeavour fairly to collect the ac-the farmer to condense into a month or 6 weeks

rain lays where the seedsman threw it; if the field is grassy, this harrowing clears the way for the ploughs and accelerates the putting in. Your wheat goes in with ease and comfort, and equal to a nicely prepared naked fallow. In the old mode, at least two years out of four, your wheat las been put in with much trouble and botheration—as well as you could, to be sure—but not at all to your mind; and you have been in a constant sold, for the month of October; now with the setters up, then with the pickers up, now with the poor ploughman who is sweating and doing his best, for covering up the ears of corn, then for not lapping his first furrows, now for hauling in the pickers up, then, for his plough's jumping out and missing ever so much.

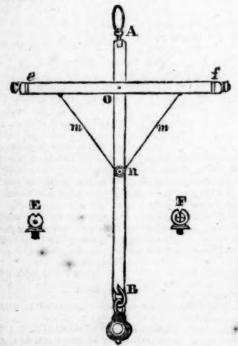
At the end of the job, the corn stocks lay across and athwart in every direction, much corn has seen and athwart in every direction, much corn has seen and athwart in every direction, much corn has seen and two field journeys and three operations, loading and hauling in stocks, loading and three operations—making twelve travels over the face of the whole take the fodder in its most valuable state. To take the fodder in its most valuable, take

and may then be cured in a high state of perfection unless it shall receive injury from the quantity of juice or sap, which still remains in the cob, and may produce a white mould among the grains. It is the difficulty of making the large pithy cob, in the centre of each ear of southern corn, cure without giving this mouldiness to the grain, that forms the only serious obstacle to this labour saving plan, which also so handsomely increases the bulk of provender, as well as manure; and for myself, I would sooner put off commencing the operation of fodder-saving for a week, than give up the method.

POTOWMACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Essex, April 8th, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Dear Sir,-As the method of cultivating hilly land, by horizontal ploughing, is now coming in-to very general use; and as its efficacy is often counteracted by the inaccurate manner in which it is executed, and the awkward expedients adopted neighbouring farmer, who has tried it with perfect success.



AB and CD are two rules, or light strips of wood of any convenient lengths, say two feet and fifteen inches respectively; crossed and let into and at the same time try other similar substances. each other at right angles, at O, the shorter one being horizontal. At A, there is a loop and ring to suspend the instrument; at B attached by another ring is a lead weight of a few ounces: at e and f, are fixed the sights, E and F, the one next the eye has a small round hole in the centre, the farther one has a large circular hole with cross threads; m m, is a silk or small wire stretched tight and wrapt once around the thumb and the sights, but the farther one has a large circular hole with cross threads; m m, is a silk or small wire stretched tight and wrapt once around the thumb and the same time try other similar substances. Upon beds each a yard square, I last spring sow-following with matter infinitely better, and far more data; some of the beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power sible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from an acre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power sible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power sible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power sible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power tree, in fine powder, in different quantities; the too offer, I certainly shall be as concise as possible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power tree, in fine powder, in different quantities; the too offer, I certainly shall be as concise as possible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nimportant and interesting, than it is in my power tree, in fine powder, in different quantities; the too offer, I certainly shall be as concise as possible in my rejoinder to what has fallen from a cre. Other beds were spread over with nut n, by turning which, you can restore the level, whenever the rule CD gets slightly out of the true horizontal line—the sights may be placed on the side of the horizontal rule. To regulate the

the grain is known to be well out of the milk, reverse the sights and in like manner mark the bed was sown with grain and clover, in the same

which will be a sufficient number of level lines, unless the ground is very uneven. You then pro-

Most respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. M. GARNETT, Jr. 206

Extracts from the last file of the London Far-mer's Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS ON SALINE MANURES. Jan. 30, 1822.

ject of nitre as a top dressing for wheat. We are weaker in proportion to the time it remains in may infer from the reading of the letter, that such steeps as the above. I remain, Sir, your the writer of it was satisfied in his own mind, very obedient humble servant, that the crop was greatly increased by the application of the nitre; but he does not produce to your readers any convincing evidence that this was actually the case. Without expecting any ON FEEDING SHEEP WITH MANGEL WURTZEL. manure, I determined to try its effect as such, instrument when it is inaccurate, stand 15 or 20 up in distinct rows. Soon as a growth of weeds highly valuable, but, which, upon investigation, yards from a wall, look through the sights and had taken place, I had the intervals between the I cannot reconcile. Perhaps I shall now incur ict the spot which they strike be marked, then grain hoed, and sown with clover seed. One the imputation of unfairness, if I ask P. what

spot which they strike directly over or under the way as the rest, but without any dressing whate-urst mark; then divide the distance between the er. To come at a correct estimate as to the wo marks, and regulate the instrument by turn-above application, I meant to have had the prong the thumb-nut n, until the sights strike the duce of each bed weighed separate; but owing to middle mark. As it is difficult to see through the the depredations of small birds on the crops, I small hole when the sights are reversed, it may was prevented doing so. I am, however, quite be well to have them both of the same height, satisfied, that no benefit whatever was derived with a small notch on the top for the purpose of from any of the applications; for, at no period adjustment. A small pin at O, the top of which should be in a line with the centres of the sights, will be of some use in managing the instrument.

In using this level, it is well to have a light salt compost, and all the rest of the salts expension. staff, 51 or 6 feet high, with an arm a little more rimented upon, are useless upon my land. I than half as long as the rule CD, fixed at right I have not altogether come to this conclusion from angles near the top of the staff; the foot of the staff should be sharpened to stick in the ground, I have used it in considerable quantities, by haand the level when in use may be suspended at ving it spread upon my land at the rate of from the end of the arm by the ring at A, which will six to twenty hundred an acre; if intended for give the instrument greater steadiness and re-lieve the person using it from the fatigue of hold-land; if for turnips, six weeks before sowing. I ing it up. Select some spot, on the side of the have also had salt compost put to stable manure hill which you propose to regulate, a few paces from the foot of the hill, and commanding as extensive a view as possible of the ground; set up the salt have I experienced either good or harm, for levelling the furrows, I have taken the liberty to the instrument, and while you look through the except in the instances of its being mixed with offer for publication in your paper, the annexed drawing and description of a very cheap and simple level. I proposed it a short time since to a let an assistant with a number of stakes, mark off and had not the season turned out unusually wet, by your direction the line traced by the sights of and kept mild to so late a period, the crop, I the level: when the curvature of the hill is very irregular it will be proper to chop with a hoe the ing to these favourable circumstances, it ultimateparts of the line between the stakes. Then with ly became nearly as good as the rest of the field; a plough, open a furrow along the line thus tra- but the potatoes manured with the salt and manure ced out : lay off a furrow in like manner about were only about two thirds the quantity, and much mid-way of the hill, and another near the top; smaller in size than those produced in other Before closing my letter, I will mention a cir-

ceed to add furrows or rows on each side of the cumstance with respect to the application of nilevel lines, until the nearest parts of the furrows meet, and the parts of the ground remaining unbroken are to be finished with short rows.

tre to wheat in the spring. Wheat so dressed will, in a short time, become of a darker green than other parts of the field; but this colour than other parts of the field; but this colour gradually disappears, and no increased growth arises from the nitre. I am not philosopher enough to account for this dark colour in wheat, upon which nitre has been spread; but I am not able to bring my mind to think it can possibly arise from increased vigour, but the contrary : my reason for thinking so is, from having observed that the blades of wheat growing from grain that has been steeped in lime water, or a solution of sulphate of copper, being in the early stages of its growth of a darker green colour than from SIR,-In The Farmers' Journal of the 7th of wheat sown without any such preparation; and it August, 1820, a letter was published on the sub- is well known, that the vegetative powers of grain

R. G.

Kilmarsh, Feb. 18, 1822. SIR,-With a full conviction that the columns 27 cwt. an acre. The salt was put on the beds Now really, I do think it very hard, that I should six weeks before they were sown; the other be thought singular in asking the explanation of salts were put on the beds when the grain was a system which, upon a cursory view, seems

'tis wondrous strange!' As, however, he has the trifling increase I conclude it not sound.
thought it proper to repeat his original assertion,
"The Fairlop oak in Epping Forest, se thought it proper to repeat his original assertion, with only an alteration in the number of the sheep put aside for the experiment, which he sheep put aside for the experiment, which he oak in Whinfield Park, in Westmoreland, in 1765, now states to be five instead of eight, I shall merely-observe, that though I do not doubt P.'s word for a moment, there ought to have been an accordance in the two reports; for, if I may be with twice giving it? I feel that I have not the who think with a certain gallant General, that and then proceeds :increased production would remedy our present combined with good management, is only want- few planters kept registers of their plantations. ed. I know that there are many of the gentlemangel wurtzel, and to subscribe myself, Sir, your very obedient servant,

WM. THORPE.

GROWTH OF TIMBER TREES.

ed.) there is an interesting letter on the age, bulk, and increase of timber trees, with the measureparts of the kingdom. Probably, the instances are familiar to many of our readers, but they cannot fail light upon the most interesting part of the inqui
y an inch the fourth, and 1-3 the fifth, and 30

ry, namely, the progressive increase of timber trees, and the probable age of those which are of thus:

The first century, 1½ inch

The first century, 1½ trees are yet standing, and known in the neighbourhood, of any of our correspondents, we shall be much obliged to those who will take accurate measures of them, and transmit the account to the Office of The Farmer's Journal.

Extracts from a Letter from R. MARSHAM, Esq. to THOMAS BEEVOR, Esq. of Hethel, near Nor-wich, dated Stratton, October 1, 1799.

" In compliance with your request, I here send you the measure of some of the largest trees taken by myself, in several rambles about the king-dom. The largest oak I have seen, is that by Coltsthorp, near Weatherby, in Yorkshire, of which the ingenious Dr. Hunter gives a plate in his edition of Evelyn's Silva. The Doctor calls this tree 48 feet in circumference, at 3 feet from the ground; and I found it, in 1768, at 4 feet, 40 feet 6 inches; and at 5 feet, 36 feet 6 inches; and posing it grew in the above proportion, it was not understand the disease in all its stages;—it 500 years old when he came to the throne, and evidently proceeds from surfeit. A horse rode unevidently proceeds from surfeit. A horse rode unevidently proceeds from surfeit. is the height I always measure at, as easier to see eleven yards in circumference." the level of the string, and also being clear of the swellings of the roots.

was at 7 feet high, 34 feet in circumference, not more rapid than is shewn above; it would his wearied limbs;—and the stable being wet or There is a large excrescence at 5 and 6 feet, that very much help to confirm his reasoning, if we damp, and the horse in a copious sweat, are rea-would render the measure unfair. In 1778, this tree could now receive accurate measurements of the sons the best that can be given, for the formation had increased only half an inch in 19 years. [That trees in question.

is the utility of giving to the public statements is, at 7 feet high, it was 34 feet and half an inch, of such a nature, that 19 out of 20 who read If now standing, how much has it increased in 45 them, must pause, and exclaim, "'Tis strange! years?] It does not appear to be hollow, but by

were both 31 feet 9 inches.

Earl of Powis's noble park by Ludlow, in 1757, allowed to argue analogically, what respect do we though it was but 16 feet 3 inches; but it ran quite give it another. It will preserve planks for ages, find paid to that witness who varies his evidence straight and clear of arms, I believe near 60 feet and keep the weather from driving through brickhigh, and had a fine large head." [There were work.' most remote wish to hurl P.'s opinions into dis- two oaks of this description standing on Lord Carepute unnecessarily, and for the sake of argu- rysfort's estate at Elton (Hunts), near 40 years ment; but give me systems which carry conviction upon their fronts; not superficial ones, which them.] Three men touching hands could not compass are calculated to mislead, and to impress the minds of those landlords who read them (and who think with a certain collect Concern and then proceeds.

distress,) with the idea that the absence of our some trees will not be foreign to the purpose. It

The fir	st ce	entury	, 11	inch				125	inches
2d	ditto		. 1	inch				100	
3d	ditto		. 3	inch				75	
4th	ditte		. 1	inch				50	
5th	ditto		. 1	-3 inch				33	1-3
The sec	cond h ce	500 y	ears		o ii	nch	ies.		
incl	nes							24	2-3
							12	55	8 in.
		Circu	mfer	ence i	n 1	75	0	199 3	6 6 in

"In 1759, the oak in Holk forest, near Bentley, probable that the growth of large timber trees is food too greedily, that he may lie down and rest

Composition for Fences and Weather Boarding, &c.

"Melt twelve ounces of rosin in an iron pot: add three gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; and when the rosin and brimstone are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, red oker (or any other colour you want, first ground fine in some of the oil,) as will give the whole as deep a shade as you desire; "The handsomest oak I ever saw, was in the then lay it on with a brush, as hot and as thin as you can: some days after the first coat is dried,

> 09 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

> > ON TIMBER-CUTTING.

Kingston, Tennessee, March 1st, 1822.

MR. EDITOR-

"Perhaps an account of the annual increase of drawn by several notices in the Farmer to the prejudices, and the presence of common sense, is difficult to discover the age of old trees, as very combined with good management, is only want- few planters kept registers of their plantations. has been cut down in the month of May ten years "I have a memorandum of a former rector of ago, and the bark taken off it for tanning. I men just alluded to, who would pronounce, upon the first glance of P.'s report, that we might afford to sell mutton at 3d. per lb., if we would only adopt his mode of feeding; without considering the utter impossibility of bringing it into any the utter impossibility of thing like general, or even limited practice, to ches in 168 years. Supposing the tree to have exposed to the weather for years, if now split be useful. I have now only to add my thanks to P. for the account of his mode of cultivating mine, as Lord of the Manor of Structure and an inch would last more than ten years more. The seamine, as Lord of the Manor of Stratton, and his power of all wishing to make the experiment to copyhold tenant, upon his inclosing some waste, do it; and I hope it will not pass over without a wherein the abuttal is upon the road leading from number of them being made. As respects the Havingham to Norwich. The date is 1580 [at cutting of timber, if it is hewed immediately, I which time the oaks in question were probably do not think it material; but if not immediately planted,] and the largest oak on that bank, at 4 done, the months of May and June are, from all In the first volume of the Bath papers (p. 77.2d. feet, was in 1778, 16 feet 31 inches, or 1951 inch- the examinations I can make, the best time, as es in 198 years. Now, from the increase of the then the bark can be easily taken off. The Natwo last named trees, and the Bently oak, I convy Board will, I hope, make and record their expement of some that are remarkable in different clude that the Tortworth chesnut in Lord Ducie's riments; the very saving of the oak bark, will be garden in Gloucestershire, which in 1759, at 6 worth at — per year, were all the timber cut feet high, was 46 feet 6 inches, is not less than at this time. I am told pine timber is, if any thing, of being matter of novelty to others; and we give 1100 years old; perhaps it may be much older .- more benefitted by it than oak. I would sugsome of the most remarkable particulars in the Suppose it increased annually an inch and a half gest the examination, if in the spring of the year, hope of being able hereafter to throw additional the first century, an inch the second, 4 the third the heat of the atmosphere does not attract the s, the tree, and farthest from the surface. Yours, &c.

SAMUEL MARTIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER,

FOUNDER IN HORSES. Paris, Bourbon Co. K'y.

DEAR SIR-

After a journey devoid of interest, owing to the lateness of the season, I have arrived in Kentucky, and being desirous of communicating a cure for "Foundering," recently known; I make one effort to conduce to the value of your 46 6 in. present work, the American Farmer.

"There is a tradition, that this tree was called foundering, "chills and founder," and compares it til heated and fatigued, and fed too plentifully The writer adds some other facts to make it while warm and hungry,-and swallowing his of the disease.

have escaped this sore complaint.

nut, reduced to powder and dissolved in warm finances, urges all the governments of Europe profuse perspiration, and he will be able to pursue his journey the next day, and if not badly foundered in a few hours.

You will keep it out of sight that this communication comes from a woman, as I wish to es-

cape the

"World's dread laugh, which scarce "The firm philosopher can scorn."

Yet it is a fact that I always prized fine horses, and endeavoured by every means in my power, to

alleviate their pain. Pray do not put yourself to the expense of sending seed you have to purchase. I hope you peace being restored, for want of an enemy in the again. received the last seed I sent you enclosed in a field, these markets are likely to fail us too, ex-letter from Missouri, particularly the "Priarie cept in those particular districts, whose climates say, look at England; she consumes within her-

The authoress of the above is amongst our most while the part of sluggish drones-fruges consumere nati .- [Edit. Am. Far.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Philadelphia, 18th April, 1822.

SIR, The letter of Mr. Isaac Briggs, which is inserted in your very valuable paper of 12th inst. sincerely that Mr. B. would be good enough to has given me much pleasure, and I wish sin-calculate in what ratio the manufacturing popu- [Who will not however be drawn personally into discussionscerely that the hints this gentleman has thrown lation would increase in the United States, if out, might be acted upon; at same time I am sor-manufactories were sufficiently protected? what The prosperity of England!!! In what does ry to see that he does not allow the very benefi-the consumption of the manufacturing population it consist? none can question the ingenuity of her cial influence of domestic manufactories on Agrithink that his mind is not fully impressed with the from the farm yard, they ought by all means en- or industry? The Editor has this very day resive and enlarged view of the subject, he would annual sum total, would in less than ten years, be following extract may be taken, as illustrative of ten times greater than the aggregate sum of our full justice, and as he is a very nice calculator, I present annual exports of domestic and foreign am sure the country at large would be much benegoods together, by reason that we should then be would enter the full justice, and as he is a very nice calculator, I present annual exports of domestic and foreign goods together, by reason that we should then be sive and enlarged view of the subject, he would

no longer the same, and this very material point proportionably high; but the moment peace, tranquillity, order and security were restored, these

Instead of rising up refreshed, the poor ani sand; following this precept, we must take a employed. Restore them, by protecting duties mal is stiff and useless. If he had got leave to higher stand, and rest the prosperity of our agri-cool perfectly, and been fed sparingly, he would culture upon firmer ground, than the failure of dition, and they will again be the good customers The cure is a lump of alum the size of a wal- cy prompts, and the embarrassed state of their at the same time rise in the same proportion. water; the horse must be drenched with this li- most imperiously to encourage agriculture within two most luminous essays, which Mr. M. Carey quid, which in a short time will throw him into their own dominions by all the means in their of this city has written upon the subject. They power; the regulations and laws of England, are entitled: France, Spain, and Portugal, bear witness to that; Holland it is true remains open to us, but as she can be supplied on lower terms from the Baltic, the Elbe and the Rhine, we can never expect to find an extensive market in her ports. Under They are the very best things I have ever read upbread stuffs in Europe.

were wanted, and found accordingly a market; but in his book case, and read them over and over stuffs are rather against us.

er to create that market within our own country, but deprecate the means to do it. Now I wish

harvests in Europe. Sound and enlightened poli-they were during the war; the price of land will

But on this subject, I beg leave, to refer you to

The New Olive Branch, and

An Appeal to Common Sense and Common Justice, or irrefragable facts opposed to plausible theories.

these circumstances, and they are but too true, we on this very interesting subject; they contain the have but a slender chance for the disposal of our soundest doctrines, because they do not deal in theories, but stubborn facts, which leave no doubt The same causes will produce the same effects upon the mind. Every farmer, nay every citizen in South America. During the war our supplies of the union, ought to have these two pamphlets

Sensitive plant" seed.

P. S. The valuable remedy for the founder but even in respect to this we have the rivalship of cattle it feeds; she does it because she has, are unfavourable to the production of wheat; self every grain her soil produces and every head was communicated by Col. B. Chambers, who of those parts of South America to fear which besides other unproductive classes, a numerous experienced its good effect on his own horses, and are favourable to the growth of wheat, and as manufacturing population; she benefits by it, beothers.

are favourable to the growth of wheat, and as manufacturing population; she benefits by it, betheir population is great, and the soil fertile in cause instead of exporting raw materials, she exthe extreme, they may in a short time become ports manufactures; in other words, she exports very formidable rivals. Until they opposed us in not only her raw materials but also her breadvalued and useful correspondents, worth a milli-these markets with all the energy of which they stuffs in the shape of manufactured goods, by on of indolent men, who neither write nor think are capable, we shall have a sufficient surplus for which operation their value has been three, five any thing useful to society-and yet who call the supply of all the markets which remain open and ten times enhanced. This is the great secret themselves the Lords of the creation-acting the to us, meanwhile we can clearly perceive that the of her prosperity; * now as the same causes alchances of a regular and steady trade in bread ways produce the same effects, and as the United States are more favoured in point of climate and Eut with this prospect before our eyes, it certainly fertility of soil, and possess therefore a greater behoves us to look about for a new market, and if capability for the development of manufacturing possible for a more extensive and more steady one industry (by reason of their producing the most than any of those we are likely to lose. It is strange, important of the raw materials within themselves) but it is not less true, that we have it in our pow-it would be wonderful indeed if the adoption of a

* NOTE BY THE EDITOR,

he leaves that to correspondents.

in bread stuffs, beer, whiskey, potatoes, cheese, manufacturers, the genius of her artisans, the enculture, the full weight to which they are nquestionably entitled. He glances at them, as well as at commerce, but the qualifying expression of whole a just proportion is preserved," makes meat, garden stuffs, milk, &c.—all farm produce,—terprise of her commercial ment, the inbred and would amount to? further to what amount cotton, honorable loyalty of her people; but where is hor whole a just proportion is preserved," makes meat, garden stuffs, milk, &c.—all farm produce,—terprise of her commercial ment, the end would amount to? further to what amount cotton, honorable loyalty of her people; but where is hor would amount to? It is it enjoyed by the mass of the people with the by them, and as all these raw materials come the employed in any of the branches of trade, art, superlatively beneficial influence they have on ter into the calculation. I am bold to assert, ceived a letter from one of the most substantial and agriculture. If he had t ken a more comprehen- without attempting a nice calculation, that the intelligent Farmers in England, from which the

fitted, if he would enter more fully upon this exporters instead of importers of manufactures. Watkinson, which is positively fixed for the 18th highly interesting subject.

And if we can create such a market within our selves, a market of which we shall be sure in war from the information I have here, there is a chance cipal concern, and so it will and ought always to as well as in peace, where is the policy to defer of his reaching Baltimore before your Agricultude; but I believe at same time that our situation the measures, leading to its formation, for a single ral meeting. I assure you nothing would have with respect to the export of our bread stuffs, is moment? The farmers will no doubt remember that during nied my brother-in-law, but I find so many things he seems to have entirely overlooked. During the last short war with England, in which period of importance requiring my presence at home, markets for our bread stuffs, and the prices were to sell their produce at high prices, although the but I shall most anxiously await his return to deproportionably high; but the moment peace trans export, as far as relates to bread stuffs, was anni-hilated; but they seem to have forgotten that the see no prospect of tillage farming answering the markets would unavoidably have failed us one afflourishing condition of our manufacturing poputer another, if it had not been for the total failure
lation gave rise to that high market, nor do they
of the harvest in the whole of south western Euperceive that these selfsame people, who were

To this adventitions are uncertainty in this country; rents, tythese
and taxes are so excessive, that it is impossible a
perceive that these selfsame people, who were rope. To this adventitious circumstance alone, it is owing that the ports of Europe were open for us, but surely our agriculture ought not to depend upon such afflicting casualties. We are commanded to build our houses upon rock, not upon system similar to hers, should not produce the

same beneficial effect in our country

The great and undeniable politico economica truth, which I am desirous to recommend to the most serious attention of gentlemen is, that the impulse given to agriculture by domestic manufactories, is not only much more powerful than commerce can, or ever will be able to give to it. but that it is at the same time more steady, more port trade, our merchants have but a very limited oblige me by an early insertion. lasting and more beneficial to the country at large. number of domestic articles to tempt fortune with I do not mean to depreciate commerce, being ful- and to exercise their skill and activity upon, but ly impressed with its importance and beneficial if we had extensive manufactories, a subdivision influence on the prosperity of the country, but I beneficial to all would take place, as it is the case John S. Skinner, Esq. contenu that it does not rank above manutactories; in England; some would persevere in the old besides, est modus in rebus, not every branch of track, others, by giving their attention to the incommerce is equally beneficial to the country, ternal trade, or the circulation of the above nam-some branches of it may even be detrimental. ed articles, would retreat from the arena and leave Let us look a little closer at this matter! Is it, I the first class in the sole, quiet and undisturbed ask, beneficial to export raw materials and to re-im, ort them again in a manufactured state? In withdraw their capital from commercial pursuits that case we give the labour of 3, 4, 5, yea, of ten and invest it in manufactories, and by this second men, for the labour of one, according to the quali-secession of a part of our mercantile body, those t) and finish of the manufacture we import; the who stick to the old beaten ground would be still answer must therefore be that, although benefi- more benefited. cial in a certain degree, it is by no means the The false and pitiful policy, by which our manumost beneficial method to increase our private factories have been oppressed and partly ruined, wealth and national power; moreover if you im- comes now home; if they had been duly encourport manufactures to a larger amount than that of aged, the seven years which have elapsed since the raw materials exported, the balance must be the return of peace, would have improved and paid in specie, and you deprive yourself of your matured them, and we should be enabled to cope gold and silver, as it happens at the present mo-with the manufacturers of the old world in the ment. Again let me ask, is it benefical to export lucrative trade they are going to enjoy with the manufactures and to import raw materials which rich provinces of South America. How merrily our own country does not produce, such as cochi-might our raw materials, larded with beef, pork, neal and other dye stuffs, &c. In this se you ex- bread, &c. and their way to South America, in port in the shape of manufactures not only the the shape of North American manufactures, but raw materials of your own growth, but also the as we have no such thing, nor any thing else to bread, meat, milk, cheese, beer, &c. by which offer to the nations of the south in exchange for your manufacturing population has been ted-their produce, we are condemned to be lookers per contra, you import raw materials which nou-on, whilst others taste the sweets of this Eldorarish and infuse new life into your manufactories, do to their hearts delight! This is very mortifyand the balance you get in gold and silver; the ing, but true!

The cotton planters are apt to think that, if the ly this is the best method to set about the busi-importation of manufactures should be checked, ness. Now if this happened to be the character a countervailing duty would be laid on cotton of our general trade, the trade carried on with wood in England. This is a groundless appre-China might be beneficial, as it would give vent hension. The manufactories of England are her to our supplies of silver, whilst the goods import-ed from China would furnish us the means of cumstances, which are silently, but most effectumaking exchanges with some of the European and ally preparing a complete revolution in the ag-South American nations; but, situated as we are, riculture and landed property of the country, no man will pretend to say that the China trade, and as she has the rivalship of the prosperous it, is beneficial to the country at large, seeing dare not burthen the raw material any more; in that it inundates us with Chinese silks and Can-short, so long as there are manufactories to a ton crapes, which are but a sorry equivalent for great extent in England, she must have our cotthat silver, of which we stand so much in need ton, and if she taxes it heavily, the French and Gerfor the sake of a healthy circulating medium.

ed, if domestic manufactories are encouraged; possessions; if so, let the cotton planters divest but this objection is without foundation, although themselves of their groundless apprehensions, let it cannot be denied that the importation of foreign them look about for a new market! If the marmanufactures would decrease; on the contrary, ket they have found in France since the restora-the greater internal circulation of the raw ma-tion of peace is beneficial to them, would not a MR. SKINNER, terials, of indigo, cochineal, and other dye stuffs, market at home be more beneficial as it is not liof the half manufactured articles, such as cotton, able to be interrupted by war, and as it would published in the Farmer, April 19th, will induce woolfen, flaxen, and hempen yarns, and lastly of the manufactures themselves for home consumption and could some years hence consume their whole those who publish their experiments, to destine and exportation, will employ our merchants ous consideration! It is now in the nick of time

I presume Dr. Coleman's is not the kind I have more fully and more beneficially than the export to do something for our manufactories, else the sown; he says it ought to be planted in rows, and import trade, as it is now carried on. The disappointment might be more senious than in the four feet apart, and the plants from 12 to 15 import trade in manufactures will gradually de- case of South America. crease, but I see no reason why the export trade of cotton and tobacco should decrease; there is have done. If the manufactories flourish in the the acre; but he says nothing about hay or fodan absolute want or demand for these articles in Europe, we shall therefore have the same sale, whether we manufacture our own cotton, wootlen, ring the war, to jetch cotton from Amelia island, and silk goods, or not; bonaparte could neither are another proof that she cannot do without our seen, and that from 24 to 4 tons of provender dissuade nor frighten the people of Europe out of cotton.

he use of coffee and sugar, and who is now to prent them to use cotton and tobacco? Is England prohibit our cotton? No! she is sadly in want

them to nourish her manufactories. Is she to rohibit our tobacco? No! no! she would lose one of the best feathers out of her cap, as tobacco dustry. pays a tremendous excise duty, of which she cannot afford to lose a single shilling. As to our ex-

mans will under sell her.* But England strains ral implements will take place on Friday, the It may be objected that this plan is inimical to every nerve to produce the whole supply she commerce, and that its channel will be narrow-wants of this raw material, in her East Indian o'clock.

country, we shall want prodigious quantities of madder, woad, indigo, and other dye stuffs, as well as rape and linseed oil; we shall also want raw silk; all this may be raised in the country, and another wide field opens to agricultural in-

Mr. Editor! if you think these few hasty remarks worthy of a place in your paper, you will

I am Sir,

Yours, &c. FRANCIS VALCK.

FREDERICK COUNTY CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

At a meeting of the committee of arrangement, on behalf of the Frederick County Agricultu-

ral Society,

It was resolved, To distribute premiums, amounting to \$102, at the Cattle show and Fair, to be held on Thursday and Friday the 23d and 4th of May next, at the Monococy Bridge Hotel, two miles below Frederick-Town, on the Baltimore turnpike road, in the following man-

I, to w	It.	
Forthe	best Stallion	\$15
ditto	Brood Mare	10
ditto	Bull 18 months old	15
ditto	Bull less than do.	7
ditto	Cow	10
ditto	Heifer	5
ditto	Ram full bred merino	5
ditto	Common do.	5
ditto	Pair of ewes	5
ditto	Boar	5
ditto	Sow	5
ditto	Litter of pigs, not less than seven in number	
	and not less than 3 months nor more than	3
	6 months old	
ditto	Yoke of working oxen	10

Ordered, That all the stock to be offered for premiums, must be on the ground, and reported in writing to the secretary, at or before 9 o'clock,

Ordered, That all stock, offered for premium, must have been raised in or intended for the im-

provement of the stock in this county.

The committee regret they cannot offer at although beneficial to the few that are engaged in and growing manufactories of France to tear, she this time premiums for implements of Agriculture; they however confidently invite the exhibition, with a view to the inspection of the public, and for sale.

Ordered, That a sale of stock and Agricultu-

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

I hope your note on a short piece on millet.

I presume Dr. Coleman's is not the kind I have inches in the drills, and that it requires as much der. In the Farmer of March 16, 1821, a writer says, Dr. Coleman's produce of seed per acre, was not half equal to many crops he had are produced on a tolerable good soil-but he

^{*} The immense freights haid to neutrals du-

12th 1821, it is stated by Mr. Reeder, that useful, one bushel of seed sown on four acres of ground, produced about 75 bushels of seed, and 6 tons of hay: this I presume is different from Dr. Coleman's, and perhaps is the kind I have sown.

There is a trifling error in a short piece published in the Farmer of April 19th, in line 20th, for "soon thick enough," read sown thick enough; and in the 3d paragraph I meant to say, if my small experiment is a just criterion to fix its great western road also. value, I regret very much that I have not had fate of the clover crop is ascertained.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

NOTICES TO AND EXTRACT" FROM CORRESPONDENTS, &c. QUERY BY A SUBSCRIBER.

17 In the essay on manures by Arthur Young, lately published in the Farmer, it is stated as being necessary, when ploughing in long manure and green crops, to add a "skim coulter to the plough:" quere—have any of our readers seen such a coulter in use, how is it made, and how and would be acceptable.

Jacob Herrington, Esq. promises to communicate the result of trials to be made by him, in the N. W. corner of Pennsylvania, of rare seed sent to him by the Editor of the Farmer, and of Chile lected. wheat from Mr. Raguet, of the Senate of Pennsylvania. He gives the weight of one of his higs IF A correspondent at Winchester, Con. under

17 Mr. Law, President of the Prince George's Agricultural Society, is of opinion, that the ashes of burnt clay, will keep off the cut worm from merinoes being sold this year, and these were a corn; and subsequently to the communication of very fine lot of 100, chiefly ewes, which brought that belief, refers for authority and confirmation \$10. They are scarce, more buyers than sellers, to the New England custom of sprinkling ashes Nice lots of wool bring from 75 to 83 cents the on the young corn, as indicated by the lines of the pound. Poet,
"A little ashes sprinkled round the spire,
will hid the worm;

"Soon steep'd in rain, will bid the worm retire." my of the hawk.

An essay signed J. W., on Indian corn, is re-ceived. The substance of it may be given in few words; he condemns high ridges and water furrows, recommended by Arator, because, when the roots have extended to the water furrows in search of food, they are there arrested in their progress, and cease to gather nourishment for the plant, at the very season when it is most wanting to perfect the ear, hence the ears are small, and the crop diminished; he would recommend a level

surface.

The Essay of MR. MINOR has been so often and so highly spoken of, that, at the suggestion of many friends it is published in pamphlet form with notes by the Editor of the "American Furmer," and is for sale at the Office of the American Farmer, by Wm. F. REDDING, and by the Booksellers:- hrice 124 em.

that ten years ago sold for \$3500; on examining it there is not sufficient good rail timber to fence it with; what is the result? it is now lying an en-

By an arrangement with his Printer, the an opportunity of proving its value before I read Editor compounds to send every article to the your fublication. I hope I can now always press in a state prepared for publication, as to like their value for breeding stock. have a sufficiency of hay, even if clover fails, spelling, diction, &c. &c. so that the Printer is spelling, diction, &c. &c. so that the Printer is for it will be time enough to sow millet, after the responsible only for following the copy. Hence correspondents will see the necessity of sending their communications in a fair hand and at least correctly spelled. The Editor has not time to make cofiles, which in some cases is absolutely necessary, from the number of the writer's errors, even where the matter is good. It would be unreasonable to expect him to do it, and impossible for him to accomplish it.

ployed in cases of dyspepsia with advantage—he requisite to bear the drawbacks.—The lest n recommends it in conjunction with RYE COFFEE, farm contains 250 acres, and Sir Charles states where is it attached to the plough? a description wilk, exercise, (not locomotion, but positive that, in the first year of its falling under his manwith a drawing if necessary to understand it, labour, such as sawing wood or holding the plough) agement, the whole amount of the produce cona sore back, &c. &c. I fear, says he, your desisted of two loads of hops per six acres, forty votion to our interests deprives you of exercise one quarters of wheat, (328 bushels); twenty seand an early bed. There are many items which ven qurs. of barley, twelve of peas, and thirty go to constitute health, and none should be neg-loads of hay and clover; value in all, six hundred

date of May 1, says respecting, MERINO SHEEP AND WOOL.

We have known of but one lot of full blood

We observed in your last paper, a request from Jonathan for information respecting actual ex-Soon steep'd in rain, will bid the worm retire." periments made in this country with regard to do. \$6 37\frac{1}{2}\$ to 6 50—Wheat white, \$1 44 to 146 He sent the Editor several grains of corn found the North Devon Cattle. We purchased a Devon—Red, do. \$1 40 to 1 144—White Corn, 78 to

SAMUEL HULBERT & Co.

* Kingston, Tennessee.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1822.

The Editor is authorised to assure the publick that an opportunity will be presented at the cattle Show and Fair, on the last two days of this month, to purchase choice breeding stock of every kind.—Horses, neat cattle, Bakewell sheep, hogs, &c. Let farmers therefore who wish to improve their stock come prepared: and is there a farmer, who pretends to cultivate his own land,

does not say where? Quere—is this the kind Dr. An account of a test by which the quali-Coleman cultivates? In the Farmer of January ty of plaster of paris can be ascertained would be self interest) as not to feel a pride to excel in the quality of his live stock? Is it not as chean Within 4 miles of this place* I am it not a source of great pleasure even to the eye, now offered a tract of land for about 450 dollars, to have in our fields and stables animals of fine symmetry, of thrifty constitutions, possessing and supplying in the highest degree the qualities for which they are kept-fine action in the horse-docility, early maturity, and much beef of best quality in the ox-cows of the fill-pail breed, &c. &c. All agree that it is desirable to have such animals, but many farmers are too miserably penurious, too penny-wise pound-foolish, to pay any thing

> In the 2d Vol. of communications to the Board of Agriculture, Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. answers some queries relative to his Farm,

at Jeston, in Kent.

A satisfactory reply is here given to each question; and the conclusion of the whole is, that, though in raising to high condition a farm which had been much neglected and out of heart, the occupier may at first be materially out of pocket,
Spirits of turpentine (says a N. C. corresponthe result of a series of years will be highly addent) in small and repeated doses has been em-vantageous. A considerable capital, however, is and ninety four pounds British; whereas, he adds: " I have had on the same farm, in its improved state, nineteen loads of hops, one hundred and thirty quarters of wheat, thirty seven of barley, one hundred and thirty seven of beans, five thousand two hundred and forty bushels of

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, superfine \$6 621-Wharf He sent the Editor several grains of corn found in his field in which the worms had "their fangs so closely fixed that the overseer in lifting the corn drew up also the cut worm." These grains have had their hearts cleanly scooped out, and look for all the world as if they had been visited by ground mice; it only shows that the cut worm as well as the mouse has a sweet tooth in his head.—Mr. Law, whose mind is ever active, has discovered that his chickens are devoured this year by the hawk, in consequence of the removal of his kitchen, and with it the martin, the dreaded enemond of the seven months old weighed 616 lbs. And on the control of 1820, we put him to an ordinary sized cow, the control of 1820, we put him to an ordinary sized cow, the costs.—Shad No. 1. trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6—No. 2, do. do. \$5—No. 1, \$2 25 p. bbl.—No. 2, do. \$2—Whiskey, 33—Rice, \$3 25 to 3 50—Apple Brandout, weighed 812 lbs. He had the full milk of the cow three months only, and no extra feed. The cow three months only, and no extra feed. The solution of Baltimore, in the fall 80 cts.—Yellow, do. 71 to 75—Rye, 70 to 75—Oats, 40 to 45—Whiskey from the wagons 32 of 1820, we put him to an ordinary sized cow, the costs.—Shad No. 1. trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6—No. 1, untrimmed, \$5—No. 1, \$2 25 p. bbl.—No. 2, do. \$2—Whiskey, 33—Rice, \$3 25 to 3 50—Apple Brandout, weighed 812 lbs. He had the full milk of the Morth Devon Cattle. We purchased a Devon Bottom of Baltimore, in the fall 80 cts.—Yellow, do. 71 to 75—Rye, 70 to 75—Catlon, as the mouse has a sweet took in his head.—Shad No. 1. trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6—No. 1, untrimmed, \$5 75 to 6—No. 2, do. \$5—White pine boards, per Mothed the full milk of the Morth Devon Cattle. We purchased a Devon Gattle Devon Cattle Dev \$13 to 1350—prime do, \$11 to 1150—Bacon, hams, 10 to 121 cts.—Middlings, 7 to 8 cts.—Lard, 8 to 9 cts.-Candles, New England, 16 to 19 cts.-Salt, Liverpool coarse, 50 to 55 cents—Turks Island 65 to 70—St. Ubes, 53 to 55—Sugar, Havana, brown \$9 to 9 50—White do. \$13 to 13 50—Coffee, (W. I.) green, \$28 50—St. Domingo, \$26—Molasses, (W. I.) 30 to 32 cts.—Soal Leather 28 to 32 cts.—Rough, \$450 to 5 per side—Butter 25 to 371-Eggs, 10 to 121 cts-Live Cattle, \$5 to 6-

Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts.

MARYLAND TOBACCO, one parcel raised by Nathan Hammond, of Frederick, sold the last week for \$18 and 25-inferior qualities same -very dull,

VIRGINIA TOBACCO—no sales.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Philadelphia Society for prothe fifteenth of January, 1822. By NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq.

promoting Agriculture," held 1st md. 15th, 1822:

Biddle, Esquire:

Whereupon, Resolved unanimously, That the Biddle, Esquire, for his eloquent oration this day copy for publication.

From the Minutes.

ROBERTS VAUX, Secretary.

ADDRESS.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Agricultural Society.

I congratulate you on the return of this anniversary of our Society. I rejoice with you that another year has been added to its long career of and distinguished gentlemen, who had honorably served their country during the war, wisely judging that its prosperity in peace eminently dependnation. An extensive correspondence with the plements-of new varieties of plants-and the with a liberality worthy of all praise.

riculturists of Europe—they may find it in the tion; but this is probably an evidence rather of homage which every section of the union is offering to the Society, by following its example—they vation of one of their best farmers, Xenophon, may find it under a far more delightful form, in that agriculture is the easiest of all the arts, and was by alternate crops and fallows, nearly one the satisfaction of having contributed to the ad-readily acquired by a little attention to the execu-half the soil must have been always unemployed. vancement of their country, which has presented tion, reveals better than any collection of facts, The second is, that the average produce of Italy, a scene of agricultural prosperity, such as was the true state of Greek husbandry; particularly in the time of Columella, was only four times the never before given to the hopes of men. These as it is confirmed by the remains of all the georare natural and gratifying reflections. It will, gical writers of Greece, which have reached us. cur in any well cultivated country.

We have amplerinformation with regard to the Nor do the agricultural writer practical character of the Society, if instead of ancient state of Italy. The institutions and the favourable opinions. The works of Cato, of Varindulging in personal feelings, we endeavour to manners of the early Romans were singularly fa-ro, of Columella, of Virgil, of Palladius, and of make even this meeting not wholly unprofitable, vourable to agriculture. The extreme subdivi- the writers whose fragments are contained in the by an attempt, necessarily hasty and imperfect, sion of the soil, cultivated by the proprietor collection ascribed to Constantine, present, it is to compare the situation of the best cultivated himself, seems to present the strongest incentive true, the most curious details of ancient husbandparts of Europe with our own-to observe the of necessity and interest to good husbandry .- ry. There is much excellent sense, much admimeans of improvement which the examination Thus the first allotment to each individual was rable practice, many processes which might furpresents-and to suggest such topics as may re-two acres.* How long this limitation continued, nish suggestions for modern improvement; but

south of Europe, who after filling the world with way before the progress of wealth and inequality; their fame, have passed away, bequeathing to for, in about a century and a half, a law prohibitposterity some of the noblest works of genius, ed the possession by any individual of more than and the purest examples of human character .-Undoubtedly in all that remains of them, we may trace the evidences of strong attachment to rural life, and an exquisite perception of its enjoy-measure.

read in Cato a minute description of an incantaments. Undoubtedly the cultivators of the soil | Four and one-third acres American measure. |

were among the most distinguished citizens; and five hundred. But the change of manners, the the pursuits of agriculture have rarely been em-infatuation of power, above all the introduction bellished by so much eloquence, or sung with so of slavery, rendered it difficult to enforce these much enthusiasm, as by the great writers of restraints, and the career of this inequality did antiquity. But this intellectual enjoyment of not stop till, as is confessed by Pliny, the extenmoting Agriculture, at its annual meeting on the country may well consist with an imperfect sive estates had destroyed Rome and the provincondition of husbandry. The natural feelings ces, and one half of Africa was owned by six belong to all times, but science is necessarily pro-At a meeting of the "Philadelphia Society for gressive; nor does it detract in any degree from ed. In the progress of these changes, the best

tracted towards those distinguished nations in the rangements which restrict human industry, gave

the merits of the farmers of ancient days, that remembrances of the Roman power, as well as The annual address was delivered by Nicholas in an era of comparative infancy, in the physical the highest advancement of its agriculture, are sciences, they were not advanced beyond the connected with the period immediately succeed-knowledge of their age. I incline to think then ing the formation of the republic, when the allotthanks of the Society be presented to Nicholas that our natural reverence for ancient nations, has ment of seven acres continued to be generally exaggerated the value of their agriculture, and maintained, and it was deemed wrong in a senapronounced, and that he be requested to furnish a that a deliberate examination of their history and tor to possess more than fifty. It was during their writings, is calculated to lower the general this period that the farm of Cincinnatus consisted estimate of the scientific management of their of four acres, the other three having been lost by his becoming security for a friend. It was then Thus the most distinguished people of antiqui-that Curius, on his return from a successful camty, the Athenians, were extremely attached to paign, refused from the people a grant of fifty the country life; yet their agriculture must have acres, declaring, that he was a bad citizen who been imperfect. Attica is a small, ridgy, poor could not be contented with the old allowance of district of land, about one-third as large as the seven. We cannot doubt that this subdivision of neighbouring county of Bucks, with a very light the soil required good cultivation to satisfy the calcareous soil, so dry, that it would not yield wants even of the most frugal. But in the days pasture to support the cavalry employed in its de-which are cited as the most distinguished in her fence, and so unproductive, that it did not afford history, when Rome spread over Italy and almost usefulness—and that, as the occupations of this grain enough for the subsistence of the farmers all the ancient world—the substitution of slaves day prove, we are prepared to resume our labours themselves. Its supplies of grain were annually for free labourers had given a new character to with undiminished zeal and increased resources. imported, and its chief produce appears to have agriculture. In that period almost all Italy was It is now nearly forty years since a few sagacious been then, as it is now, the honey from its hills, cultivated by slaves—not like that unhappy class and the olive which delights in its thin dry soil.

Their great rivals occupied a larger, and rather leviated by tenderness, and whose increasing a better country, but their habits and their ined on its agriculture, laid the foundation of this stitutions estranged them totally from the cultiva- of humanity-but by male slaves brought from institution, the first, and for a long time, the on-tion of it. The territory of Sparta was divided the provinces, whose waste, as they possessed no ly Agricultural Society in America. From that into small lots, each yielding about 70 bushels of families, was constantly recruited from the reperiod to the present day, its members have been unwearied in cherishing the best interests of the these were cultivated, not by the owners themselves, who disdained the pacific labours of hus- have worked, like modern galley slaves, in enlightened farmers of Europe-the introduction bandry, but by a class of people, half slaves and chains ;-they must have been treated with great of the latest writings-of the most improved im- half tenants, who gave a fixed proportion of the harshness, since, among other proofs of it, Cate plements—of new varieties of plants—and the produce to the landlords. Such a state of things recommends, as a matter of course, to every best breeds of animals, gave them advantages must be inauspicious to agriculture; the frugality good economist to sell off his old wagons, and which they have imparted to their countrymen of the owner being satisfied by a very moderate tools, and cattle, and his old and sickly slavesproduction, and the depressed condition of the andtheir labour could not have been very efficient From these efforts they have reaped an abundant harvest. They may find it in the distinction of improving his farm. The rest of the Greek which their labours have acquired among the ag-

We have amplerinformation with regard to the Nor do the agricultural writers inspire more commend the pursuit of agriculture in Pennsylva- is unknown; but, on the establishment of the re- farmers who resort to them for instruction, will public, 245 years afterwards, the limit was fixed rise I think from the study, with an impression, In this inquiry our curiosity is naturally first at- at seven acres. † This, like all unnatural ar- that their agriculture was governed by practices rather than principles; and that there is wanting that knowledge of the processes of vegetation, the composition of soils, and the rotation of crops which have given to modern farming its dignity and value. Even these useful practices too are often disfigured by a fantastical mixture of super-* About one acre and a quarter American stition and empiricism. When, for instance, we read in Cato a minute description of an incanta-

Columella directs us to save our vines from mice, extirpating broom-rape from the fields, is to draw on five shells the picture of Hercules strangling a lion, and bury one in the middle and one in each corner of the field-when Democritus will ensure us a thriving garden, if we bury an ass's head in the middle of it-when some of the most sober writers gravely describe the remedy by which the broom rape may be driven from all fields, and making allowance for the essential difference becaterpillars banished instantly from gardens, which was to make a barefooted, half-clad woman, with her hair dishevelled, walk three times culated to inspire a mingled feeling of admiration round it-when these, and many similar directions are given by the great masters of the sci-complished, and surprise at what she has neglectence, they must be received as evidences of its ed. She has many advantages: her exuberant extreme imperfection. Indeed, no one who will capital, her commerce, her manufactures, furnishcompare the rude plough of the Romans with the ing to agriculture so large a body of domestic admirable instruments of France and England, or consumers, have enabled her to cover a large will contrast the writings of Columella and Sir portion of her soil with a picturesque and beauti-John Sinclair, can fail to acknowledge how much ful cultivation, which no stranger can contem-

we may derive more instruction from their descendants. So naturally do our recollections bandry. dwell rather on the past than the present Italyso much more are we attracted by its ruins than by its prosperity, that we have not sufficiently admired its agriculture. Yet Italy is probably at this day the best cultivated country in Europe.-It supports from its soil a population greater in proportion to its extent than any other; and such again estimated, that one-fourth or one-fifth is its admirable system of culture, so triumphant might be enclosed and cultivated, and the rest its industry, that, though suffering from the employed for sheep or for planting timber. The worst of all evils, oppressive and profligate gov-consequence is, that she does not raise grain ernments-although a great extent of country, not less than 200 miles long, and from 25 to 60 importations of wheat and wheat flour, during the miles wide, is in a considerable degree lost to last twenty years, having been about four millions perhaps greater than at present. They have ac-complished this, by substituting for the long fal-which it is for her alone to decide. But even a lows of antiquity a judicious rotation of crops, and stranger may be allowed to perceive, that, with- half of the rent. by terracing the feet and sides of the mountains, out abstracting capital from other pursuits to reso as to render them eminently productive. The claim waste lands, the deficiency of England minute division of the soil forms the peculiar feature of its agriculture. When the influence of of a better husbandry on lands now under cultiva-instruction rather from their success than their Christianity had abolished slavery, the manumittion. "A very small portion," says one of her misfortunes. And truly there is something admited slaves, who were then the only labourers, best authors, Dickson, writing in 1804, " a very rable in the generous and buoyant and elastic became tenants, and have so continued to the present day. Five-sixths of its population are small farmers, working the land on shares of one-half or one third. These cultivators of a few acres have rendered their country so fertile, that from one end of Italy to the other-from the irrigated meadows of Lombardy to the volcanic regions of Naples, if we except some parts of the Pope's dominions—there is scarcely a single spot which does not produce the utmost which its situation and natural fertility admits. The eye rests with delight upon the magnificent prospects 1812 and 1816, we learn from the valuable wriof Piedmont and the Milanese; on that busy tings of Dr. Rigby, that some of the very counscene of industry, which sustains a population of ties which Dickson considers as the most perfect, fourths of the gross produce is disposable, and wretched system of fleet ploughing and whole where the fields are constantly covered with a succession of varied and abundant harvests. The that Sussex " is behind almost all others, at least amount of produce which enabled the farmers of half a century"—that in Cheshire the articulated. succession of varied and abundant harvests. The district near Vesuvius has a population of 5000 souls to the square league, a proportion unknown system of a century back still prevails-that yielded by some of the finest soils of Italy. If to any other part of Europe: while in Sorrento, their rotation of eight crops in five years, and one of them a cotton crop, is pronounced by a compe-tent judge to be "the best managed and the most

application of manures, a rapid succession of crops, probably not inferior to those of any other who would improve in scientific farming. would often suggest modes of culture, better adapted to our climate than the practices of England, which we are too prone to follow without tween the seasons of the two countries.

The general cultivation of Great Britain is caland surprise: of admiration at what she has acscience and the mechanic arts have contributed to plate without satisfaction. Yet a nearer inquiry excites astonishment, that this very success has not induced a more enlarged and better hus-

There is an extraordinary difference in the calculations of British economical and statistical wri ters on that subject; but the safest estimates show, that a proportion of from one-third to nearly onehalf of the surface of Great Britain is waste and almost unproductive. Of these waste lands, it is enough for her own consumption; the average small portion of the cultivated parts of the island has, even at this advanced period, been brought country have upheld its agriculture, under a comunder a judicious and well conducted system of plication of burdens, such as never before preshusbandry. Immense tracts of land, of the more sed on the soil of any country. By her peculiar rich and fertile kinds, may be still met with in condition-by the poor laws-the tithes-the taxdifferent parts of the kingdom, that are managed es of every description, England was reduced to in very imperfect and disadvantageous methods of a condition which demanded all the energies of farming;" and he adopts the calculation of Sir the farmer, and tasked to the utmost every re-John Sinclair, that 30 millions of acres are either source of capital and invention. On a moderate in a state of waste, or cultivated under a very defective system of husbandry. Even still later, in Shropshire is subject to a very inefficient cultiva-indeed we were to select any district where skill tion; and that in short "a great part of the and capital have been most successful against nakingdom is in a lamentable state of agricultural tural obstacles of climate, I incline to think we unproductiveness." Some of these defects are should name the Lothians of Scotland. productive of any in the world."

It is however rivalled, if it be not equalled, by many parts of Flanders; where from a soil more fertile than Italy, though in a climate less genial, he used the drill husbandry for sixteen years be-

may be charmed back into their places-when they extract from their land by industry and the fore any individual followed his example; and even now his improvements are supposed by himby trimming them at night during a full moon—crops, probably not inferior to those of any other self to extend about one mile in a year. Other when Sotion declares that an effectual mode of country. The details of Italian and Flemish hus-causes, however, are not wanting, and some that bandry—the Italian rotation of crops, and the to us seem almost incredible. For instance, near-Flemish management of cattle and manures—are ly one-half the arable land of England is held in worthy of attentive study by all in this country, common; its culture is therefore subject to restrictions either of custom or law, and the portion of each commoner is often so arranged, that he cannot cross-plough his land for fear of trespassing on his neighbour. These, it may be easily imagined, do not produce more than half the value which might be drawn from them, by enclosure and exclusive possession. Again, the fault which is constantly deplored by her writers, and one that seems peculiarly strange where the economy of human labour is so well understood, is the superfluous expense of cultivation by the multitude of horses. It is at this day common in England, to see four, five, and six horses following each other in single file, before a plough, in fields of a few acres, and in soils where two horses might easily accomplish the work; to see teams of four horses employed, where two would be quite sufficient; and this notwithstanding the successful introduction of the Scotch mode of ploughing, as in this country.—
The consequence is, that England and Scotland are estimated to contain 3,500,000 horses, consuming the value of 450 millions of dollars, and the produce of sixteen millions of acres, being neary one-half the productive lands of the kingdom. The condition of a large proportion of the tenants too, is, in many respects, unfavourable .-The soil of England is owned by about 40,000 persons, and a greater part of the leases are at will, or for a short term from five to nine years, the better policy of long leases not having yet became general. Lastly come the tithes and taxes; the tithes, which take from three fourths of the cultivation, by the malaria, which has depopulaof bushels a year, amounting to nearly thirteen occupiers of land in England and Wales, oneted the fairest part of the old Roman empire;
or fourteen days consumption. Whether it be
tenth of the gross produce, even when the restill the absolute amount of its produce was never desirable to resort to the waste lands to supply mainder may afford no remuneration for their labours-and the taxes which, combined with the

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However consoling these views may be to our own faults, it is more agreeable to dwell on the pleasing side of English farming, and to derive spirit with which the genius and industry of that source of capital and invention. On a moderate computation, an acre of the best farming land, in order to repay with profit the labours of cultivation, must yield about thirty or forty dollars: and accordingly it was made to produce that sum.-By liberal investments of capital, by judicious

out striving to improve it.

tains more good land than any Atlantic state and trouble. There are now in Philadelphia—existence, who, in the new counties of the interior there are perhaps now listening to me, many owrior, might lay broad and deep the foundations, tent of that formation—the secondary—which ners of thousands, of 10, 20, and 50 thousands of a splendid prosperity for themselves and their Kentucky, and Indiana, who will outnumber now, although it has nearly passed, its effects are Pennsylvania in the next Congress, were not among the prophecies of men. There is no example among the old states of a wilderness like tion here, and pass on to remoter and poorer this. It has lost to the state half a million of in-fields, where their industry will at least be safe. habitants. It has condemned to barrenness a magnificent region, that should have been filled with Pennsylvania, till this source of disquiet is comwealth, with intelligence, and power. If we cast our eyes over the map of the union, we may dis-in revealing all the errors of that system, has within the district just mentioned, at more than cern in Virginia, a district of country to which furnished the means of remedying them. Every two or three dollars. In Italy, in England, and the nation has three times resorted for its chief owner may now ascertain whether there are in Scotland, lands not particularly favoured by magistrate. A large proportion of the corres-ponding part of Pennsylvania isone unbroken wil-derness, the habitual hunting ground of savages. now satisfy himself as to the title of the seller; cities, from thirty to forty dollars. In the cause of this calamity we may learn a so that although suffering from our own improvigreat lesson, not merely of agricultural, but political wisdom. Something certainly must be asfor it, by reflecting that, while the states around
cribed to the unhappy controversy with Connecus have been peopled to their borders, Pennsylvation. The first is a striking deficiency. Ag-

been principally occupied in reducing to cultivation, which, nearly half a century of confusion, vania possesses an extent of well watered, healtion their extensive forests. Their agriculture of concession, and of compromise, has but rebears, of course, the impression of their circumstances. While land was cheap, and capital may be traced to bad legislation. If, when the state sold its vacant lands, they had been previment, now offers abundant temptations to industrial to reslaim new fields than to restore the old, and to ously surveyed and marked, as those of the Uni-try, and will largely contribute to augment the diffuse over a wide surface of cheap land the ted States were, they would have been cheerfulpopulation and resources of the state. To give
greatest power of dear labour. The growth of ly bought and easily settled; but the unfortucities—the creation of new classes of society—
the increase of manufactures, have now considered to find it, and the mistaken hope
the increase of manufactures, have now considered to find it, and the mistaken hope
the population and resources of the state. To give
to these advantages all their attraction, however,
much more exertion is necessary than we have
the increase of manufactures, have now considered to find it, and the mistaken hope
the population and resources of the state. To give
to these advantages all their attraction, however,
much more exertion is necessary than we have tered our population, and by the formation of a of peopling a country, by requiring paper condi-permanent home market, are calculated to give a tions of settlement, instead of leaving it to fill lands of the interior; there are many who have new character to our farming. In venturing upon with the natural course of enterprize—these have that subject, it is fit to speak with entire freedom. introduced a fatal spirit of speculation and of commend most emphatically, to visit and exa-The object of our society is our improvement. In- fraud, which thirty years have not yet complete- mine their possessions; to be seen, and felt, stead, therefore, of dwelling upon the merits of ly repaired. Entire families were ruined by the and known as the owners; to disencumber themour farming, which is in many particulars desermadness of these delusions. In the inextricable selves at once of the burden of paying taxes for ving of great commendation, I shall prefer the confusion of interfering claims, the same lands what does not exist, or might be worthless if less agreeable office of indicating the means of its were again and again sold by fraud or ignorance, found; to encourage every beneficial improveadvancement, believing that the humblest exer-cise of patriotism is, to praise our country with-mosaic of conflicting surveys, which no science liberality, which they are, I know, equally able The condition of the soil of Pennsylvania may came the reaction of disappointment. Men turn-the growing interests of the new settlements. be examined, first, in relation to its uncultivated ed with disgust from a scene of so much suffering, There is still another step. How many well land, and secondly, with regard to its husbandry. and dreading a lawseit on the threshold of every educated young men are there among us, lan-According to the opinion of a very distinguish-man's property, abandoned in despair the attempt guishing in the long noviciate of some profession, ed geologist, Mr. Maclure, Pennsylvania conto settle lands so surrounded with uncertainty or wasting in indolence the finest years of their from its position, the course of its rivers, and the acres of land, which they have never seen, and of families. They will be received with welcome mineral deposits which belong to it, is best cal- which they would scarcely know the existence, by those whose fortunes they have come to share; culated to sustain a numerous population. These but from the inevitable visit of the tax gather- and their new interests and new connexions, will advantages, it must not be dissembled, have not er; lands which might be rendered magnificent soon render their situation as agreeable and disattracted their due share of attention. I incline possessions, surpassing now in extent, and here-tinguished as it will ultimately be profitable. to think that the best portion of Pennsylvania, after in value, the most splendid estates in Euthat which is destined to act hereafter the most rope. There are others who, deceived by ex-wild to the settled parts of Pennsylvania. The distinguished part in our agriculture, has never aggerated estimates—seduced by well painted old counties between the Delaware and the yet felt the plough. It is indeed lamentable to drawings of streams that have never flowed, ex-mountains, with the exception of Philadelphia, see so much of this long-established state totally cept in the eloquence of the deputy surveyor; of abandoned—to look at extensive tracts of rich groves of white oaks, and beeches and maples mile. Their mixed pursuits, their division into country without a road or an inhabitant—to meet, luxuriating only upon the parchments of the land consumers and raisers of produce, as well as almost in the heart of Pennsylvania, the Seneca office, go on year after year, paying taxes for their access to the markets of Philadelphia and Indians from New-York, hunting through a wil-lands, undiscovered and undiscoverable, or which, Baltimore, afford advantages not enjoyed perhaps derness of nearly a hundred miles in extent, with if they really exist, may be again paid for by by any section of the union. The soil, without less interruption perhaps than they would have one, by two, by three, I have known as much as being generally distinguished for fertility, is fitfound two centuries ago. There are seventeen four other claimants, residing perhaps in an ad-ted for all agricultural purposes. The farms adjoining counties, north and west of the Sas- joining street. In the midst of these conflicts, averaging probably from fifty to one hundred quehanna, containing an extent of more than there grows upon the soil, either an honest set-18,000 square miles, with a population of about there always willing to purchase, or else some insix souls for every square mile. There are five truder, originally perhaps not ill disposed, till breeds of cattle within reach. Yet, notwithadjoining counties, containing nearly 6,000 square the absence of all control, and a gradual attachmiles, without one inhabitant to the square mile. ment to his new residence, begin to inspire hopes state of agriculture, we must acknowledge that There are three adjoining counties, more than of wresting it from the owner. He then insinu-3,500 square miles in extent, with only one hu- ates doubts of the title, defaces the marks of surman being for every two and a half square miles. veys and shunning the proprietor, till 21 years ed by the actual produce and the rents of our I seem to be speaking of some desert on the Yel- may ripen his possession into a title, lives on in low Stone, not of a fine region within four days anxious obscurity, festering, discontented and ride of Philadelphia, which was possessed in full restless, imagining in every passing stranger, sovereignty by Pennsylvania more than sixty the approach of his most dreaded enemy. Such years ago—an antiquity in this country—a peri-od when the great empires of the west, Ohio, tion of the interior of Pennsylvania; and even was once the too frequent picture of the condi-

There can be no hope for the agriculture of pletely removed; and fortunately for us, time,

except law can ever bring into harmony. Then and willing to extend, identify their own with

There is more satisfaction in turning from the contain a population of about fifty to the square acres of cleared land-the taxes light-the farming implements, in general good-and the best standing all these elements of the most enviable our farming is still very imperfect. If any evidence of this were wanting, it might be afford-

lands.

It was stated two years ago by one of the vicepresidents of this society, that the average crop of wheat in Lancaster county, which is considered the richest in the state, did not probaby exceed fifteen bushels per acre. Now the average of all France is more than eighteen bushelsthe average of all England twenty-four-and in some counties, as in Middlesex and the Lothians, forty. With regard to rents, it is not easy to speak with accuracy. If we except the alluvial meadows near this city, which rent for nine or ten dollars per acre, I should not estimate the average rent of cleared land with improvements, two or three dollars. In Italy, in England, and

riculture, though a very common, is not, I think, a favourite pursuit in Pennsylvania. It attracts tion to this system, few from the other classes, and its ranks are rather thinned by desertion than recruited by settled maxim of English husbandry, that be-climate of England and Scotland? living on farms of from four to ten acres, and paying to the owner one-third, or one-half, of the produce. The whole straw for the Leghorn bonnets, by the exportation of which in a single year needs, by the exportation of which in a single year. The product the owner one of the greatest discoveries in agriculture—I with an improved culture, the high price of lamets, by the exportation of which in a single year. The lead of the greatest discoveries in agriculture—I with an improved culture, the high price of lamets, by the exportation of which in a single year. The lead of the scale of the state. In the discontinuous discount times more productive.

The prevailing opinion however is, that even one of the state. In the discontinuous discount times more productive. five hundred thousand dollars were gained, would England by the name of

from land successive grain crops, and then leave brought to them. An acre of ground thus fur-our farmers live well and educate large families it to recruit strength enough for a repetition of nishes three times as much subsistence as when from small farms, the same class of persons in soil, not by rest, but by variety—to make one abundantly repaid by the rich manures which are universally allowed to be in a miserable situ-erop be followed by another, feeding on differare thus saved. substituted root crops. These support large try-It is quantities of cattle, which, besides the direct profit from them, afford the means of returning sooner and more successfully to the grain the situation of land will permit of its being covered with a stream of water, the direct nour-lof the markets, of London and Philadelphia—

Now, the defects of our husbandry have rela-lishment to the plant, the minute subdivision of

the soil, and the deposit left by the water, these 1st. We have not studied sufficiently our soil, combine to produce an amazing fertility. In with a view to establish a judicious rotation of Lombardy, for instance, the irrigated meadows volunteers. The enterprising shun it for its in- crops, nor adapted our cultivation to our climate. afford four abundant crops of grass. In the dry activity; the gay, from its loneliness; the pru-dent, from its unproductiveness; so that although our long autumn, the finest of all our seasons, It could scarcely be believed, were it not voucha great proportion of the wealth of the state is to which husbandry as yet trusts so little, but ed by the personal observation of Arthur Young fixed in land, an exceedingly small capital is which would often enable us to draw a second devoted to farming. We too often exhaust our and valuable crop of roots after grain. From there are actually cut, four, five, six, and seven scarcely any resources for stocking and cultivathat view, which better farmers would, of course, feet in height, and yielding ten tons of grass on ting it. Now an English farmer, with a certain practise more successfully, I incline to think, an acre at each cutting: so that on a moderate capital, rents a farm, as a manufacturer rents a that there are few of our good fields from which average an acre yields no less than fifty tons of house, and devotes his capital to extract from it the greatest possible produce. Accordingly his planted and gathered after harvest. Why indeed the course of a year. It is not wonderful, then, proceedings seem almost incredible to the possess-should we not, when they are constantly obtain-that in that country the greatest efforts have ors of large American farms. It has become a ed in Spain, in Italy, in Flanders, and even in the been made to water their fields; that reservoirs have been constructed, canals cut, wells dug, and fore occupying good arable land, a capital of from thirty to forty dollars per acre is necessary. On widely the best breeds of cattle, from the exan estate of three hundred acres, therefore, a far-mer begins by expending in preparations nine is no subject on which it is more true, that pause and deposit their extraordinary fertility. thousand dollars; and his annual disbursements, a liberal expense is the strictest economy. Na- To us the example is peculiarly interesting, in labour, manure, and other articles, are about the cause of form in animals, are either since our climate resembles that of Spain in its five thosuand dollars a year. His operations are all on a proportionate scale. To contract to pay Judicious observers, by the union of similar culated to repair. It is now almost an established a rent of twenty or thirty thousand dollars; to ex-pend in a single year, on lime alone, eleven thou-these qualities, and established at length distinct shall arrive a critical season, during which the insand dollars; to pay two thousand dollars a year for breeds with very decisive superiorities over our tense heat of our long days is not relieved by rape cake to manure turnips; to make a compost ordinary cattle. These should be sought by good rains, and our crops, just as they are verging to rape cake to manure turnips; to make a compost heap, costing four thousand dollars—such are the combinations of wealth and skill which produce good husbandry. These we cannot, and we need not, imitate. But they may teach us that we should measure our enterprises by our means; and we are frequently misled into the which have no natural facility to fatten. This sought by good rains, and our crops, just as they are verging to maturity, are suddenly checked and injured, and sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of the sun. But instead of struggling to overcome animals, and we are frequently misled into the characteristic spirit of the country, sit down by and that an ill managed farm can no more be the which have no natural facility to fatten. This sought by good rains, and our crops, just as they are verging to maturity, are suddenly checked and injured, and sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence to them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence to the sum and the sum are too of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence to the sum and the sum and the sum and the sum are too of them. But we are too often sometimes destroyed, by the burning influence to the sum and the sum are too of the sum and the sum are too of the sum and the sum are too of t profitable than an empty factory. Men praise is a mistaken pride, productive of no immediate failing streams, and lament the decay of their the bounty of nature. It is much safer to rely good, and the more to be regretted, since the harvests, touching the river banks, without one on her justice, which as rarely fails to reward capital actually lost in feeding bad animals might effort to convey to these fields the water which have imported good ones. then, though small, are generally too large for our capitals; that is, we work badly too much The cattle are left to feed almost exclusively on improvements of Spain and Italy; and he will be ground, instead of cultivating well a little. In hay in winter, instead of being supplied with a great benefactor, who shall exhibit a cheap the estimates of finance, two and two do not al- roots, more nutritious and cheap in themselves, and efficient mode of irrigation. If the first exways make four—in the arithmetic of agriculary and the culture of which is among the very best pense be beyond the means of an individual, it ture, two are generally more than four. It is preparations for the succeeding grain. The exwave may be accomplished by the union of interested wonderful, indeed, how profusely a small spot tention, on a large scale, of the root culture, neighbours, and almost any expenditure would of ground will reward good husbandry. There would alone, I am satisfied, give a new face to be justified by the success of a plan, which would alone are in Italy hundreds and thousands of people, the agriculture of the state. In the use of these, at once render our fields twice, or five, or ten

ductive and hazardous investment of capital. grow on two acres. There are in Switzerland some hill sides, formed into terraces, which have sold for two thousand dollars an acre; and in fortunate spots for gardening, as near London, a single acre will yield a clear profit of from eight to pipe hundred dellars a year. These examples to pipe hundred dellars a year. These examples the fields of layuriant yearstation, they lie acre will ductive and hazardous investment of capital. This belief has contributed much to retard our husbandry. I myself think it entirely erroneous. My impression is, that a capital employed in judicious towards the provident to let them eat and waste at pleasure. We are more respectful or less judicious towards a clear profit of from eight traint fields of layuriant yearstation, they lie with a contributed much to retard our husbandry. I myself think it entirely erroneous. to nine hundred dollars a year. These examples traint, fields of luxuriant vegetation; they lie suits of a life among us, and probably superior to to nine hundred dollars a year. These examples traint, fields of luxuriant vegetation; they lie may perhaps explain, how without the great capitals of England, and without diminishing our farms, we may gradually render them richer and more productive by judicious culture.

The characteristic merit of modern farming seems to be this: The old practice was to draw stought to them, and successive grain crops, and then leave the productive to they make the suits of a life among us, and probably superior to down upon it; they trample it under foot; in the profits of farming in other countries. For wet weather their foot-prints commit injuries to the average profit on farming in England, with which we are most habituated to commit to the pare ourselves, is from ten to fifteen per cent. Now, in this country, the profits ought to be greater. The question might perhaps be decided by seems to be this: The old practice was to draw kept under comfortable shelter, and their food is the single fact, that while the greater part of ground and successive grain crops, and probably superior to down upon it; they trample it under foot; in the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to the profits of farming in other countries. For the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to the profits of farming in other countries. For the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to down upon it; they trample it under foot; in the profits of farming in other countries. For the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to down upon it; they trample it under foot; in the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to the profits of a life among us, and probably superior to down upon it; they trample it under foot; in the profits of a life among us, and profits them. The modern system seeks to restore the pastured, and the additional expense of cutting is England, the renters of farms of about fifty acres, ent parts or at different depths of the soil from the preceding. It has, therefore, for fallows, has scarcely made its appearance in this coun-which describes, at once, the measure of that wretchedness which could appease or defy even

but we shall err on the side of moderation, if we stated by Sir John Sinclair in 1821, would be fif- two or three superfluous horses. ty-three per cent. on this rent, say five dollars; making the rent and taxes on a farm of 200 acres dred acres, six hundred and fifty dollars.

price of agricultural productions. In this coun- ished it from their farm yards. try they form a proportion so inconsiderable,

that farm work in Pennsylvania is very little dear- the ordinary price. In July last, the average of These calculations are, of course, not applicaer, if it be not actually cheaper, than in England. The comparison is difficult, because at this discense we have not yet seen all the effects which the embarrassments of the last two years have five to ninety cents, and at the present moment, produced on the rate of wages—because their without any foreign demand, it may be stated at nowever direct the ordinary price. In July last, the average of These calculations are, of course, not applicable to the remote farmers, whose markets are habitually less valuable, and who are now suffering under the extinction of the accustomed demands from about. Their embarrassments should, produced on the rate of wages—because their without any foreign demand, it may be stated at nowever direct their industry to new channels; nominal wages are generally swelled by perqui- about one dollar and ten cents. The flesh mar- and there are, fortunately, now presented to the sites, and because in a country, where every kets are also considerably higher in England, farmers of Pennsylvania, two distinct branches sixth or seventh person is legally a pauper, the But wheat forms only one-fourth of the crops; of industry, which may enable them to retrieve poor rates are in fact only a disguised increase and in the articles of turnips and potatoes—in their losses, and give a new impulse to the husof wages. But, rejecting these considerations, the root crops generally, the price is probably bandry of the state. I mean to speak of the and taking the average wages of day labour to higher here than in England. The great staple growth of wool, and the cultivation of flax and be what it was in 1810, fifty-five cents (2s. 6d.) of wool is certainly dearer in this country. hemp. -and it is not probably now less near London- These elements will enable us to contrast with The consumption of woollens in the United even this does not, I believe, fall more than our own, the condition of an English farmer, States cannot be less than twenty or thirty milabout twenty-five or thirty-five per cent. be-whose rent is three times as great, whose taxes lions of dollars, of which the greater part is low the price of day labour in the same district are twenty times as great—manures more expennear Philadelphia. But the nominal price of la- sive—labour not much cheaper—and prices, on
exact as to the amount, since my purpose will be bour is a less fair mode of comparison, than the actual expense of executing any given work in the two
countries. Now, we have more long, clear, good
they pay higher rents. Near London or Edinworking days, and our workmen—as I have spoken burgh they can afford to pay for wheat lands
working days, and our workmen—as I have spoken burgh they can afford to pay for wheat lands active, more intelligent, and more dextrous in in spite of all their burthens-in spite of wool growing countries; and this, while we postheir labours. Not to speak of the axe, in all the uses of which they have no rivals, I believe that three Pennsylvania farmers, with their ples from other branches of industry. There can have been the victims of the most extraordinary scythes fresh ground and their tough ash cradles, be no fairer measure of prices, for instance, than caprice. When the war of the Peninsula threw might stand before any wheat field in Europe, the expense of removing, by manual labour, a into this country some of the very best breeds of and challenge twice or thrice their number of given quantity of earth; that is, of excavating Spain, they were eagerly purchased at extravareapers. This is no exaggeration. Sir John a canal, though all the benefits of experience in gant prices. But, in too many instances, the Sinclair, in his work published as late as 1821, that business are certainly on the side of England. owners were deceived by calculations of their says, that three good reapers will cut an acre Yet, yard for yard, a canal may probably be very small consumption of food; and they omitof wheat in one day. Now an American cradler will, in a field with the average crop of England, cut three, four, and even more acres in one day. He further calculates, that the cutting and binding of this acre will cost fifteen shillings, from which, if we deduct 28. 6d. as the wares of the which, if we deduct 2s. 6d. as the wages of the recently made by the Company for constructing binder, who performs his part in half a day, a canal by the side of the Schuylkill, are in some there remains 12s. 6d. or \$2.75 per acre. Now, cases as low as seven cents per cubical yard: in allowing a moderate average of work for a cra other and feculiar cases as high as twenty-eigh other,—three acres,—and a high average of wages,—one dollar,—the American acre will be eut at the price of thirty-three cents, and the cubical yard.

their respective expenses and profits; that is, English acre at two hundred and seventy-five a freight of 3000 miles, a commission to

our received opinious, but I incline to think being a scarcity price, is, of course, much above more than two thousand dollars.

freely of our fauits, I may be allowed to state our twenty or thirty dollars rent per acre; and- is at this moment probably dearer in Pennsylvacapacities-our workmen are better fed, more what ought to shame us into better husbandry- nia than in England, or perhaps in any of the

the prices at which they may be obtained and cents; and done as well too, for the difference as to two merchants, and a duty of fifteen per cultivated, and then the prices of the produce of the shattering out of grain between good crathem. The first naturally resolves itself into the heads of rent and taxes, and labour and mathe shattering out of grain between good cradling and reaping, is in fact very little, and duce, and are always preferred to us. But then
they reach our own market with their prodling and reaping, is in fact very little, and
they reach our own market with their produce, and are always preferred to us. But then
they reach our own market with their produce, and they reach our own market wit fore the complete maturity of the grain—a sys-probably five times as much of other produce.

The rent of land within twenty-five miles of tem to which the best English practice is now They have forty bushels of wheat, and fifty of London, varying as it does from two to fifty dollars, it is not easy to estimate with precision; a driver and four or five or six horses, will handred bushels of turnips, and four hundred not plough more in a day, than a Pennsyl-bushels of potatoes; all following each other with vanian alone with two; and no excess of wages the least practicable intervals. They succeed place the average rent of good arable land at to him, can balance the expense of a driver and better than we do, because, in fact, they are better farmers than we are. But the reason of the Again, reaping oats in Middlesex is stated to difference is, simply, that we will not bestow cost 8s. (\$1.75) per acre. The same field in this on our lands the same well directed labour, or country would probably be cradled for one-sixth the fiftieth part of the capital which they inamount to three thousand dollars. Now, if we except our alluvial meadows, the average rent of land within the same distance from Philadelphia, cannot, I think, be estimated beyond three dollars. Of tithes there are of course none; and the taxes of all kinds, judging from those of Bucks ried to market, at an expense, if not less, certainly not much greater, in America than Eng. county, do not exceed twenty-five cents per acre: tainly not much greater, in America than Eng experiment, which I mention as illustrating at making the rent and taxes of a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred and a farm of two hundred acres is hundred acres in hundr The means of enriching land, by lime and productiveness of small spots of ground, and the In the memorial of the English Agricultural than near London; and that most important ar- has in its neighbourhood about ten acres of Committee of 1819, it is stated, that the tithes and taxes amount to one-third of the market than in Englaud, where taxation has almost ban-soiled sixteen cows. Some of these, as their thed it from their farm yards.

The prices of produce may be more readily an account of this expense, and of all the other that a single acre of good wheat will pay all the compared. Of the great production of England, charges, was accurately kept, and credited with public demands on a farm of one hundred acres. wheat, her farmers have the monopoly until the market price of the produce, consumed in With regard to labour, I know it is against all the price rises to about \$1.85. This, however, the hospital. The clear profits amounted to

sess the finest breeds of sheep, capable of an al-* These estimates may be supported by exam-most indefinite increase. These unhappy animals them to eat the roots, and they were then denounced as utterly destructive to grass lands .-Their inadequate supply of winter food too was oon exhausted, and they were then reproached or their voracity. Even this might be borne, while the war price of wool repaid the expenses of buying subsistence for them, but when peace

ordinary method; and by enabling us to gather plays of military power?

the flax before ripening, save the land from the most exhausting process of all plants, the agriculture may be as lucrative as other employseeding. By the general adoption of this maments, it will be an easier task to vindicate their chine, the farmers may increase their cultivation pleasures and their importance. I need not dwell of flax and hemp—prepare it themselves—and on that retirement, one of the purest enjoyments of this life, and the best preparation for the fution of the country. Nor is this all. As the flax manufactures cheapen, their consumption will of calmness of mind—on that high spirit of manli-Mr. Skinner, course increase, till they may be made to regain ness and independence, which naturally belong that ascendancy in general use which they lost to that condition. These are attractions which wheat, is very alarming, and if the proper reby the cheapness of cotton, and enable the farmust have deep roots in the human heart, since medy is not applied, it will increase consideramers of the middle states to engage in a generous they have in all times fascinated at once the bly every crop. But it is quite harmless in my competition with the cotton growers of the south. imagination and won the judgment of men. But I neighbourhood where we know how to manage it. This expectation may not be visionary. The may be allowed to say, that in this nation agrigreat consumption of cotton is due to the machinery. Now this machine will greatly diminish honours, and that the country life of America smallest quantity of red or yellow bearded wheat. the cost; and the manufactories of this country ought to possess peculiar attractions. The pure I have noticed this disease for upwards of twencan work flax as easily as cotton. If, then, the and splendid institutions of this people have em- ty years, and have made many experiments to same facilities be given to flax or hemp, their bodied the brightest dreams of those high spirits, obviate its effects. Having discovered a remeprosperity may be equal; since they enter with who in other times and in other lands have lament-dy, I have not been injured by it for many years, great advantage into our rotation of crops, and ed or struggled against oppression—they have although a portion of my land is subject to it. The remedy is change of seed. The Brunstwice as great as that of cotton.

ty than to extend the taste for agriculture, from loftiest feelings of personal independence, may I sowed it, it produced an unusual crop of straw, which the present depressed value of its produce be traced in every class of our citizens; but as all but the season was unfavourable, and it was injurand the habits of the last twenty years combined to objects are most distinct by insulation, their effects ed by the rust: about that time the blue straw estrange us. We, in Pennsylvania, have reached precisely that point where, with all the finest materials for good husbandry, one step only is necessary to ensure distinguished success. Why then can we not make this final effort? While

The society has open for some time engaged in healthy, well clad, free, happy people, surround-endeavours to remedy this deficiency, and the ed by the fruits of their well directed industry—there was one, whom the old among us loved, and the exhibitions this day inspire a confithe animals which display their kindness—the dent hope of their success. We have just ex- implements which attest their ingenuity. Who ly place by the side of the master spirits of the amined a machine scarcely less important than is there even on this side of the Atlantic, who best ages—the man whom his country's danger the cotton gin, by which all the expensive and does not read with more pleasure the accounts of always sought at his farm, and his country's blestroublesome labours of dew and water-retting are the agricultural meetings at Holkham, than of sugar sugar followed there—the model of Amerisuperseded; which will prevent the deterioration both in the colour and strength of the fibre caused by those processes; which will save the more satisfaction at the exhibitions of Massa-those pursuits which Washington most loved, whole quantity-about one half-now lost in the chusetts or Maryland, than in the gaudiest dis- and teach us that there is no condition in which

If, gentlemen, I have wearied you with these ned, or brave men vainly perished in attempting never been injured by the stunt, in my fields. details, you will ascribe it to the deep conviction to establish. Their influence in reclaiming the I have sown the wye white wheat, two or that nothing is more important to this communi-lost dignity of human nature and inspiring the three times, which also escaped. The last time

diminished their value, without lessening their all around us are roused into an honourable zeal above him nothing but God and the laws; no hereappetite, the owners, disgusted with a stock for agriculture-while Virginia possesses so ma-ditary authority usurping the distinctions of perwhich they did not know how to manage, sacrifi-ny societies devoted to her cultivation—while the sonal genius; no established church spreading ced them as rashly as they had bought them, gave most distinguished gentlemen from distant parts its dark shadow between him and heaven. His them away, and almost drove them away from of Maryland crowded a few months since to their frugal government neither desires nor dares to Thus entire flocks of the finest me-fine exhibition at Baltimore-while almost every oppress the soil; and the altars of Religion are rino sheep were devoted to the knife, for no county in New York has its agricultural society supported only by the voluntary offerings of sinother reason but that, contrary to the wish and expectation of the owner, they would persist in eating. The extent of these sacrifices is scarcely credible. A very respectable butcher assured me, that he bought, for one dollar a head, a flock of signed a fund for an agricultural society in every bellishment of the soil—in the care of the inferimerinos, among which was an imported ram, who county, that with the honourable exception of the owner declared, and I have no doubt truly, Bucks, Chester, Bradford and of Cumberland, had cost one thousand dollars. That extrava-Susquehanna, Franklin and Allegheny, whom I nified by the union of liberal studies, and enlivgance has now passed, and excellent merino enumerate in justice to their spirit, the farmers ened by the generous exercise of a simple hospisheep may be procured, well calculated to cover of Pennsylvania have never yet found leisure to tality. His character assumes a loftier interest the interior of Pennsylvania with a most produc-tive source of wealth. On the rich natural her-interests? The establishment of these societies not be foretold to what dangers this country is bage of the woods they would subsist, without throughout the state, would be among the surest destined, when its swelling population, its examy expense, during a greater part of the year, means of promoting its improvement. They in-panding territory, its daily complicating interests, and a small field of turnips would carry them spire mutual confidence—they kindle mutual shall awake the latent passions of men, and rethrough the winter. The only serious obstacle in competition—they draw into notice the skill of veal the vulnerable points of our institutions,—the less populous districts is the wolf, and he is experienced cultivators—they diffuse useful infast disappearing.

fast disappearing.

fast security, its unfailing reliance will be on that they tend to improve and exalt the character of column of landed proprietors—the men of the soil has been hitherto limited by the imperfection of the farmer. The exhibitions, too, are admira-and of the country-standing aloof from the passions our machinery for working it, and by the inferi-ority of our dew-retting to the European prac-tive lights the labours of industry, they reward brave, and independent—the friends of the govtice of water-retting. Accordingly our trade in the deserving, while they stimulate the indolent, ernment, without soliciting its favours—the ad-flax consists chiefly in exporting the seed to the and enlist in the great cause of public improve-vocates of the people, without descending to flatvocates of the people, without descending to flat-Irish farmers, who, after raising and preparing ment all the pleasures of social enjoyment and the it, return it to our factories. It is selling the enthusiasm of emulation. What indeed can be forests, may yet interpose between the factions of fountain and buying back the stream.

our lives may be more useful-in which we may

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FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SEDG'D WHEAT.

The first appearance of sedge, or stunt in

men have imagined-which wise men have plan- wick, the Blue straw, and the Lawler wheat has

covered among the roots, very small white the insects.

worms, almost imperceptible to the naked eye. These spots, generally first appear on high

of change of seed.

discovered it there? Its character is not as distinctly marked now, as it was in March.-The June comes in. plant in March generally appears to be dying, but it partially revives in April and May;

200 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

"SEDGED WHEAT,"

This disease ascribed to the ravages of the CLO-VER INSECT: so, also the failure of CLO-VER.

DEAR SIR,

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The prompt and obliging manner in which mamade in one of your late papers by Mr. Graham lime as a manure. of Easton, concerning "Sedged Wheat," a short The disease, (if s

me in believing. On examination I have found ant. two different animalculæ, whether distinct spe-

If it is a winged insect which does the injury it would migrate; but let others more capable, infrom a very small beginning, spread out more and ticular insect enemy thereabouts, is a fact, vestigate the cause; I can with confidence offer a remedy, which has alway succeeded as far
as my knowledge extends.

I could say much more on this subject, but the
fact I state, I hope is sufficient to induce a trial
of change of seed.

Tould migrate; but let others more capable, inmore every small beginning, spread out more and the insect enemy thereacousts, is a fact,
which I this characteristic found knowledge of every farmer
considerable extent. This disease is the more semore every year, until they sometimes cover a
which I this the experience of every farmer
which I this characteristic found knowledge of Spallanzani and Leeuwenhow long it may continue. In this characteristic
of locality the insect may be said to resemble in
hoek, possibly I may have imbibed too much
the state of desiration of soil and
of the enthusiasm of the late Dr. Crawford of want of draining frequently occasions a stinted Baltimore, with regard to the pernicious existence I will ask those who are now injured by the want of draining frequently occasions a stinted Baltimore, with regard to the pernicious existence stunt, to examine if they can find it in their fields dwarfish growth of wheat which is sometimes of animalculæ and insects in the vegetable, at of smooth wheat, or whether they have ever mistakenly called "Sedged Wheat," but which least, if not in the animal kingdom. But upon does not even resemble it, after the month of this subject, to which I refer many of our fai-

and I have known it sometimes to put out a few a substitution of the blue straw or of the white to your discretion. After a charge, however, so very short heads, say near an inch long, but not smooth wheat, is considered generally a comworth cutting. If the stunt affected every kind plete remedy against it. Some maintain that the infer that I mean to relax in my efforts to raise of wheat, it would be a greater calamity than the latter kinds of wheat will not be affected at all, it as extensively as I can. Hessian fly: it increases rapidly. In one of my but this I am confident is a mistake. The reason fields when it first appeared it did not extend why it affects the red more seriously than the other two kinds, may be accounted for perhaps the application of its offal as manure, will despears it spread over several acres.

I am now engaged in a course of experiments to ascertain, whether the culture of tobacco, or the application of its offal as manure, will despears it spread over several acres. smooth wheat, branch and root much more, and the want of its proper entomological name, call continue to branch at least a fortnight after the red the clover insect. Thus far I doubt its effiwheat ceases, and as long as this continues, the wheat continues to throw out new roots allikely to illustrate in any degree the subject of the red, therefore, may cease to make efso. The red, therefore, may cease to make enforts to recover, before the insect escapes as a Mr. Graham's inquiry, it is at your disposal. Your's, &c. fly, and the white may continue to grow and recover afterwards.

Oyster shells from the old Indian banks laid on at the rate of 80 cart loads to the acre, drive them off and destroy them at once, and I believe ay of your subscribers have come forward to an- forever; and 200 bushels of shell lime to the swer inquiries propounded in your valuable paper, acre will drive them off gradually, and I beoften highly useful to the public, has imposed lieve, at last effectually. This property I have a reciprocal obligation on the rest to do likewise, whenever they may have it in their power. A rally, and perhaps it may be added to the other due sense of this voluntary pact, which I hope modus operandi so ably disclosed by Mr. Rufmay continue long to subsist, induces me to an- fin of Virginia, whose opinions must be supportswer, as far as my experience goes, the inquiries ed by every farmer conversant with the use of

lingsworth, and C. Kirk, in the first volume of ance at Elkton; but not indeed until a few years the transactions of the Philadelphia Agricultural after our best farmers had pretty largely intro-Society, will shew that this disease was first discovered in the vicinity of Elkton in this state, during the year 1808. Subsequently to the date of their uniformly found that we have had most "Sedged communications, I have somewhere, and I think wheat" in years next following those in which with my own practice, and some hints, which in the same work, seen this disease ascribed very the vegetable growth on the fields had been have been suggested in the course of it, to keep circumstantially to the ravages of a very diminument considerable: and I have no doubt that alive a subject, that appears to me interesting to tive worm on the roots, so small as generally to our whole fields are every year, more or less, require the aid of a glass to see it. That these accounts are substantially correct, sedge are those selected by the insect to con- horse coulter in the bottom of each furrow, immy own observations repeatedly made, warrant gregate on; again, in this respect, resembling the

cies or the same insect in its different stages of by the name of the root louse in corn, so fre- of the coulter in every space of 11 or 12 inches existence, I am not prepared to say, although I quently found in that plant, growing after clo- (this being about the usual width of the furrow incline to adopt the latter opinion.

washed, a number of the plants, and have dis- myriads of holes, apparently for the escape of mical agriculturists, and so readily and cordial-

ly swallowed by others.

That the repeated cultivation of the same

The farmers here all agree that the red chaff'd, as it may appear—I have prepared a paper, bearded wheat is most liable to this diease; and which some time hence perhaps I may submit smooth wheat, is considered generally a com- serious against the clover crop, you are not to

THO. EMORY.

Poplar Grove, May 16th, 1822. Poplar Grove,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEEP TILTH-Importance of-how best accomhlished. BREMO, April 25th, 1822.

SIR,

For some time past, I have been impressed with the idea lately expressed in the American Farmer, by Mr. Briggs, as to deep tilth-and of Easton, concerning "Sedged Wheat," a short description of which, he at the same time gave. A reference to communications made by Z. Holof his substratum plough.

It cannot but be flattering to find in myself a coincidence of opinion, with two gentlemen so

science, and rural economy.

You will therefore excuse my troubling you

agriculturists.

My own practice has been to run a single mediately following the plough. I find the average depth which a strong horse will carry the coul-I believe this insect is the same as that known ter to be seven inches and although one cut slice of a two horse plough) may not leave the From about the 25th of April to the 20th of May a very small white worm, resembling the vinegar eel, but somewhat thicker, may be found and not then, if the season is dry. vinegar cel, but somewhat thicker, may be found and not then, if the season is dry.

about the root; and at the same time, an imanimate insect attached to the root, resembling the cel, is nothing more than a surcharge in the soil of ter within the narrow space of each furrow cabbage louse, only smaller. The latter I have these insects, which clover multiplies if it does which could not be effected without the power cabbage louse, only smaller. The latter I have supposed was not really of the Aphis tribe, but merely the chrysalis of the destructive little larva. The roots are always diseased, often dead, and frequently covered with a loose sheath or casement, not found on healthy roots. About the latter period mentioned above, the earth in the latter period mentioned above, the earth in the particular food, a cause of failure on a repetition, now so fashionably urged by cheter to adopt any course making double teams every where, but especially near to the metroponecessary.—I am inclined to think two coulters, lis. six inches apart, drawn by a pair of horses, might pay under some particular circumstances; but, as a general practice, in the present state of Since our last publication we have been

desirable depth.

deep, in the bottom of a furrow where the earth the trial. is necessarily so bound and confined on all sides, to those who are inclined to try the two coulbridges, I would recommend that they should not be ploughed abreast of each other; but one at least six inches in advance of the seeds are of a very beautiful searlet colour, and other, and the foremost coulter should be on the are reported to be a delicious vegetable.

side next to the work, for the manifest reason, side next to the work, for the manifest reason, that it would be less resisted at six inches from correspondent and friend, James M. Garnett, the previous work, than at twelve. This will be easily understood by practical farmers, though I may not make myself intelligible to all your Peas; we shall embrace an opportunity at

I am not yet able to give you any result of my tion of them among the members of the Mary-attempt at substratum tillage, having commenced land Agricultural Society. it with my ploughing last autumn.

I am, Sir, Your's respectfully, JOHN H. COCKE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Richmond Ct. house, Va., May 13, 1822.

"I have recently rode through Fauquier, Prince William, Stafford, and King George counties, Va. the wheat never perhaps promised less to the husbandman than now. The only good crops I saw volumes of the American Farmer. Persons de-

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1822.

BERGAMI AND COLUMELLA.

dore David Porter, to be taken to the district of —Whiskey from the wagons 32 cts.—Shad No. Columbia; where we hope they may be as 1, trimmed, \$7—Do. do. No. 2, \$6—No. 1, un-

fatness at an early age, and likewise for the wax, 37½ to 40 cts.—Beef, Baltimore mess, No 1, richness and quantity of their milk: two points, \$8 to 8 50—No. 2 do. \$6 to 6 50—Pork, mess do. on which rests the value of cattle.—He is a \$13 to 1350—prime do, \$11 to 1150—Bacon, hams, beautiful specimen of the breed, and his great 10 to 12½ cts.—Middlings, 7 to 8 cts.—Lard, 8 to 5miths' Bellow size at the age of two years, when he weighed 9 cts.—Candles, New England, 16 to 19 cts.—Salt,

from an imported dam, and sired by the imported bull Holderness; both dam and sire took prechange in the price of this article since our last. miums at Brighton, against the best native and foreign competitors. Animals of this breed also high price—one hogshead raised by Mr. Singleattain great size, and are most esteemed near ton Burgee of Frederick county, sold this week London, because of the excessive quantity of for \$32! Common Tobacco very dull.

up, by the extent cultivated, what is wanting in the fertility of the soil, it becomes a serious mat-der the descendants of Columella, very valuable

our southern agriculture, I doubt whether it favoured with the receipt from CHARLES H. would be found to quit cost. I am quite satis-fied, in such a substratum of cohesive clay as I of Tea Seed, brought to this country in the ship have to deal with, Mr. Delaplane's three coulters Savannnah, lately from China. Whether it may could not be drawn by a pair of horses at the succeed in the Southern climate of our counesirable depth.

In order to effect an operation seven inches its inhabitants may at least be gratified in making

our Cattle Show next week, to distribute a por-

From JOHN M'QUEEN, Esq. of Georgia, we also acknowledge with pleasure, the receipt of a large quantity of Bene, or Sessamum seed-the cultivation of which is well worthy the attention of the farmers of the Southern States. By a few persons experiments have already been made with great success. The Bene or Sessamum, produces very good salad oil, not distinguishable from the finest olive oil of France and Italy, and has advantages over these, from the fact of its being less liable to grow rancid. Some accounts of this plant may be obtained from the were at Kinlock, the residence of Thomas Tur-ner, Esq., and Travellers' Rest, the beautiful farm of John Gray, Esq." sirous of making experiments with it, can be sup-plied gratuitously on application to the Editor, to whom it has been sent for that purpose.

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Howard-street flour from the wagons, \$6 621to \$6 75-Wharf do. sales have been made at \$6 50, cash-Wheat white, 143 to 144 cts.-Red, do. 140 to 142 cts .- Corn, yellow, 70 cts .-We lately sold these fine animals to Commo-White, do. 74-Rye, 65 to 67 cts. Oats, 40 to 45 profitably employed as from their merits they deserve to be, and as one might expect they would, judging from the agricultural enterprize of the district and neighbourhood.

BERGAMI, is of the Teeswater Breed, celebrated for their disposition to great size and side with the size and size and side with the size and side 1400 lbs. is a conclusive proof as to early matu-rity. Liverpool coarse, 50 to 55 cents—Turks Isl-and 65 to 70—St. Ubes, 53 to 55—Sugar, Havana, Those who would combine the best milk and beef properties in their herds of cattle, and who can conveniently make use of Bergami ought not to allow the opportunity offered to them by the Commodore to pass unimproved.

COLUMELLA, is a full bred Holderness Bull from an imported dam, and sired by the importance of the properties in their herds of cattle, and who fee, (W. I.) green, 28 cts.—St. Domingo, 26 cts.—Soal Leather 28 to 32 cts.—Rough, \$450 to 5 per side—Butter 25 to 37½ cts.—Eggs, 10 to 12½ cts—Live Cattle, \$5 to 6—Beef, prime pieces, 8 to 10 cts.

MARYLAND TOBACCO. No material change in the price of this article since our last.

FOR SALE,

Three hundred and thirty-two acres of LAND, n Baltimore county, about eight miles from the city of Baltimore, near the Turnpike road leadng to Havre-de-Grace, and between that road and the turnpike road from Baltimore to the Bridge over the Susquehanna, near Rock-Run. The White Marsh Run, a stream of water which never fails, passes through this land in its whole length, and affords sites for grist-mills, saw-mills, or other works requiring water-power; and the springs on it are admirably adapted to be useful for distilleries, tanneries, etc. and a portion of it is also adapted, by its form and aspect, for a vine-yard. Plaster of Paris is used to advantage on the lands in its neighbourhood. This land is rich in its soil, and nearly all covered with heavy timber: only about forty acres being clearednearly one half this tract is rich meadow land .-It is adjoining the lands of General Ridgely, of Hampton, and the dwelling mansion of John Ridgely, Esq. is close to the southern line of this land; a part lies high and commands extensive views. A liberal credit, if required, for a large portion of the purchase money may be had. Apply in Church street, Baltimore, to

ROBERT WALSH.

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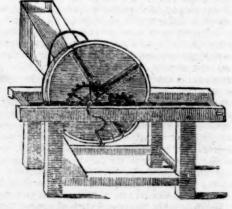
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Agricultural Warehouse,

AT THE SIGN OF THE WHEAT FAN, Entrance from Light and Ellicott-sts. near Pratt street Wharf.

TURNIP SLICER.



Turnip Slicers, or Root Cutters, 16 to \$20. WHEAT FANS from 23 to \$25.
Patent STRAW CUTTERS, late improve-

ments, 5 to \$18. Half Patent, Dutch and common do

The subscriber has for sale, on the most reasonable terms.

Screens, Riddles, and Wire Sieves, assorted. Safes, Wove Wire for windows and other

Smiths' Bellows, different sizes.

Window Springs put in, and wire wove to order on the shortest notice.

The best workmen are employed, he therefore expects his work will recommend itself.

J. GRAFFLIN.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neutros and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ALBEMARLE.

Monday, May 6th, 1822.

Esq. of Culpepper.

the Rev. F. W. Hatch, of Albemarle.

A communication from Th. J. Randolph, Esq. was new and interesting ideas respecting both.

in the Central Gazette, and American Farmer.

To the Agricultural Society of Albemarle. April 1st, 1822.

The following account of an experiment in the culture of Indian Corn, with the certified result enlture of Indian Corn, with the certified result of its production is submitted to the Society, row to admit sun and air. This was an experiwith a claim for the premium offered by their resolution of the 1st Nov. 1819: For the great-

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This experiment was made upon an uneven it where horses and milch cows were confined during the winter. In the autumn of 1819 the stable was removed, and the lot and the adjacent land, to the amount of 3 acres and more, was broken up, and in the year 1820 cultivated in tobacco without any manure being ap-plied, except one bushel of plaster paris, sown broad cast just before the hills were made. The crop of tobacco was very great. The ground, after the tobacco was cut, remained untouched during the winter. On the 2d and 3d days of March, 1821, it was broken up with two ploughs, that is, one which cut very wide, was first run, and another more narrow followed in the same furrow, breaking the land about 10 inches deep.

15th of April, laid off the ground in rows seeach to go over two acres in this way. But the result, as extracted from my diary of that from the circumstance of my extending the year. experiment over a greater space than two acres, and the distance of the barn yard, and one cart only being employed, the manuring was not completed in less than ten days, all which time the manure remained exposed in the furrows.

26th of April-The manuring being completed, a list was formed upon each row of manure by running a large plough on each side of it, and the piece of ground above my shop in corn, in drills sure wasted. We might indeed select level The corn was covered with the hoe. Near two follows:

John Rogers of this county, and call it the red Cobb. filled even full, after being somewhat trodden It is remarkable for shelling out more than any with the richest stable dung, four were filled other kind I have seen—and was introduced, I with half rotten chaff upon which cattle had understand, into this county several years ago been wintered, and two were filled with dry by Mr. Craven Peyton of Buck-Island. On the unrotted wheat straw. A list was then formed 29th of April an excessively hard rain fell which upon each furrow by running a large plough washed up a great deal of the Corn. This was once on each side of it; and double rows of corn replanted the 5th of May, and the damages of planted in the furrows left by forming these The following new Members were elected. the rain, in some respects, repaired.—Many of lists. The corn was thinned to the same dis-Doct. Thomas Wharton, and William Ashby, the lists were washed over, and the manure tance as the adjoining single rows, viz: 18 inchthe lists were washed over, and the manure tance as the adjoining single rows, viz: 18 inchto a considerable extent entirely removed.

thinned and wed the corn, leaving it to stand The rows were all of the same length, and the A communication from P. Minor was read, from 12 to 20 inches, according to the looks of quality of the land the same. On this day gadetailing an experiment of a new mode of rais-the corn and strength of the land. The lists thered one single row, and one double row of each ing corn. For this experiment the Society voremained untouched, except to destroy any grass kind of manure—the measurement, weight, &c. ted Mr. M. a premium of \$30 in a piece of or weeds on them with the hoe. Upon accurate of each is shewn in the following tabular statemeasurement afterwards through the lot in vari- ment. ous directions, I found the distance of the stalks read upon fallows, and manure, exhibiting some averaged 17 inches apart, which gives about new and interesting ideas respecting both.

9000 stalks per acre. On the 26th planted the Ordered. That both these essays be published whole lot thickly in pumpkins under the impression that they would benefit the crop by preserv-

June 15th. Ploughed with shovel ploughs and wed and suckered the corn ;-the lists still remaining untouched, except to scrape off the grass and weeds, of which very little ever appeared.

ment from which I could see no benefit or injury, except that it admitted the pumpkins to start, est production and best quality of Indian Corn, which from this time grew rapidly, but very made upon not less than two acres of high few of them ripened before frost. few of them ripened before frost.

Between the 25th of August and 3d of Sept. the blade fodder was pulled, and the other half piece of ground, (of gravelly loam) laying be-of the blade fodder was pulled, and the other half the blade fodder was pulled, and the other half of the tops were cut, the quantity of both was tween two hills, and comprehending a side of each. A part of it was several years ago occupied by a stable, and the necessary lot around it where horses and miles constrain the exact amount, and on the 13th of Oct. under the inspection of James Branch of Oct. Quarles, I measured the crop from two acres, which had been previously laid off by Col. Wm.

tificates of those gentlemen will shew. cultivating corn is not original with me. I recollect an account some years ago in a newspaper, that some person to the northward, (perhaps in the state of Delaware) had by an exactly similar process made 20 barrels of corn per the process and cultivation was exactly what I followed. The reading this account induced me in the year 1819 to make some experiments ven feet apart with a large plough; the plough upon the plan mentioned, with a view to test the ven feet apart with a large plougn; the plougn upon the plan mentioned, with a view to test the bers of our society, the propriety of making running twice to widen and deepen the furrow. relative advantage of this, and the common bers of our society, the propriety of making the propriety of ma These furrows were then filled even full with mode of planting in single drills of six feet by coarse half rotten straw and chaff from the barn two. I did it with great care and attention, and ward. It required 40 loads of about 30 bushels now take the liberty to present the society with

EXTRACT.

OCTOBER 15, 1819.

Planting Corn.

corn immediately sown thickly in the furrows of six feet apart, with the stalks thinned to 18 spots convenient and near to our straw yards, and left by forming these lists—making in fact a inches distance; except ten rows through the make them permanent corn lots, to the great redouble row of corn with the manure between, middle, which were prepared and planted as lief of our hill sides, which taking into account

times more than necessary, but it was done to plough at 7 feet apart for the ten rows, and the crops of a rotation put together.

onsure the crop and avoid the trouble and risk plough made to return in each to make them
of replanting; I procured the corn from Mr. wider and deeper; four of these furrows were

es, and was all cultivated alike except that the 18th and 19th of May. Worked the cultiva- lists containing the manure were left untouched, Reuben Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Overton Ander18th and 19th of May. Worked the cultivaists containing the manure were left untouched,
son, Geo. M. Woods, Daniel M. Railey, and tors between the rows running three times, and
unless to pull out any weeds, that sprung up.

Rows.	No. of stalks	No. of ears.	Measureme	Weight.
1st. A single row planted in the common way.	272	217	2 bush els and 1 peck.	lbs.
2d. a double row manured with stable dung	542	350	3 bush els & 2 pecks	154
3d. a double row manured with half rotten chaff.	520	382	4 bush els.	168
4th. a double row manured with dry wheat straw.	480	376	4 bush els & 2 pecks.	194

Three facts may be noticed as remarkable in Woods. The produce was ninety four bushels of the crop. 2d. That the production was somewhat in an inverse ratio to the number of stalks I deem it proper to state, that this mode of and 3d. That the row manured with dry wheat straw produced the most .- To those who remember the excessive drought of the year 1819. which was unprecedented in this part of Virginia, there will be no difficulty in accounting for the shortness of the crop .- And perhaps the acre upon poor land. The name and particular same cause will go far to explain the 2d circumresidence of the person I cannot remember, but stance, as a crowded crop is generally observed to suffer the most in dry seasons.-The increased production from the dry wheat straw, I shall not here attempt to account for, but rather suggest and recommend to the enterprizing mema view, more fully to establish the fact. If a double crop can be raised by the application in this way of dry straw, (which my experiment demonstrated) would it not be both an economy of labour and a means of further improving our lands to pursue this method to a more or less extent upon all our farms? Half the quantity of land, and about half the cultivation only, would Memorandum of the result of a new mode of be necessary to make the same crop; and an article thereby turned to profitable account, which the washing occasioned by summer tillage, is bushels were used, which was perhaps five Deep furrows were run, with a two horse more exhausted by corn, than by all the other

P. MINOR.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

WOOL.

The Long Island Star contains a communication on the subject of growing and cleaning wool. from which we take the following extracts :-

I will now address a few words to the experimental farmer, and to farmers in general, by way of admonishing as well as instructing them a little in the management of their sheep and wool, factures, and so happily seconded by the judgment, eloquence, fortune, influence, &c. of distinguished agriculturists throughout this extend-

As the genial season is near at hand when them as things almost sacred. flocks are disburthened of their coat, and pay their annual tribute, due for the protection and are too commonly allowed to carry behind them, a due attention to that important article, Wool, and which in England is called dagging. When-an article very closely connected with the interestribute is attended to, it is a proof of the farmer's ests of every class of society; and also, by washing and managing it well, so as to compete, at was borrowed by the English, and has gone on tor, that the farmer ought, in justice and honor, American wool. to have returned me so much money or its weight play his skill in shearing them, on a clean barn golden fleece I have so long sought for! from the influence of the air and sun, as though and self. Till then I take my leave of you, jealous of their evaporating power: I say, Mr. New York, May 6. jealous of their evaporating power: I say, Mr. Editor, when I see these things, I cannot help attributing them to causes, not altogether accidental. I very often detect the shepherds' carclessness, where water is scarce. Instead of keeping out of where water is scarce. Instead of keeping out of the fleece, sand, clay, dirt, sticks, straws, grass, be classed amongst the most beautiful of the use-

them to lie down in ; then let them remain till spoon or two, a half eagle or a doubloon; then I invention from the following description, extractthey are quite dry; then let the shepherd dis- might say I had obtained the prize! Here is the ed from his publication:

>0 GLASS MANUFACTURE.

it with a still larger proportion of them by plung-ing the sheep into stagnant water and muddy which the moderns excel the ancients in matters pools, or by driving them several times through of tasteful design and execution. What has a small rivulet, rendered turbid by their passage, greatly contributed to this evident superiority is afterwards driving them dripping wet along dusty a scientific knowledge of the chymical properties roads, and lodging them, in that state, on dry of earths and metals, a species of knowledge with fallows and sandy soils, all which is visible in the which the ancients, with the exception, perhaps, colour and grittiness of the staple. Indeed, sir, I of the Egyptians, were almost totally unac-seldom examine a parcel of wool without finding some of these defects in it. But I can make due fect state, was so highly esteemed by the ancias the shepherd's calling is now united with the allowance: the most careful farmer cannot al-ents, that very shortly after its introduction pursuits of the naturalist, and knowledge, com-bined with industry, is doing much to improve the sheep of this country, in order to confirm the stability and extend the circulation of their manu-more perfect. There is something so artless, so ornaments. One exquisite specimen of the skill innocent, so simple, in all the associations of our of the ancients in this department is too well ideas respecting sheep and wool, and we find them known and appreciated to need any criticism—we so often mentioned in the Scriptures, that one refer to the Barberini vase in the British muse-would think every pious farmer must look on um. This, like most of the remaining specimens of ancient glass blowing, is round, for the anci-I now appeal, Mr. Editor, to those farmers ents seem never to have acquired the art of man-who have not been exactly influenced by these ufacturing vessels of oval and mutilateral forms. sustenance they have received, I would have ideas, and feel some compunction for the injuries The Chinese have brought this art to a high dethem collected together in a grassy enclosure, I have herein sustained. They may make me gree of finish, but from the same cause as affectnear the owner's dwelling, where they should be some reparation and appease their own consciented the manufacture among the Romans, have disburthened of those loads of excrements they ces a little, and serve their country materially by been compelled to confine themselves to a very

ty. I bought a farmer's wool on Long Island, least, with the foreign wools, now pouring in so constantly improving till our glass-works now about three years back; in fact, the very first fast upon us, for it is of the utmost importance to excel, beyound all dispute, the glass works of lot I bought after my arrival here; the flock I the American wool-grower, that he be not outbelieve consisted of two or three hundred, out of which I sent back to him 16 lbs. of real dung, that already give a preference to the wool of Spain book has lately been put into our hands, written was left on the breech of the fleece, which cost particularly, purely on account of its cleanness, by Mr. Pellatt, of St. Paul's church-yard, which me 65 cents per lb. Don't you think, Mr. Edi- and yielding so little waste, when compared with gives the hope of elevating the glass manufacture to the class of the fine arts. His book contains Did you ever read the story in Ovid, Mr. Edi- an account of a patent for the ornamental incrusin wool? The farmer who sends filthy wool to market, ought to be reported. Here is no law, I ous voyage to Colchis, in search of the golden present state of the invention. If we may judge find, as in England, against false winding—laws fleece, so celebrated in the songs of Orpheus? I by the plates, and also by some specimens which were only made for the villains of society. The was extensively engaged in the wool trade near-we have seen, the writer has completely made farmers of this country, I believe to be moral and ly fourteen years, in England, but could never out a claim to rank among the most eminent of conscientious, in general, and disdain to be made find it; and now although I crossed the Atlantic the improvers of our manufactures, and may honest by constraint. I wish every farmer to in search of it, I despair of ever finding it here, fairly challenge a place among the professors of wash his sheep in a fine clear running stream of lf, instead of all those noxious ingredients I have the fine arts, though he modestly disclaims any hitherto met with in your fleeces, I could now such pretension. Those who may not have an then put them in some orchard or enclosure, and then find something valuable, a piece of opportunity of secing his book, or the specimens where there is no dirt or filth of any kind, for homespun to make me a working jacket, a silver in his store-rooms, may form some notion of the

" England has always been famed for bringing floor, or on a spread sail cloth on the grass, where the fleece cannot imbibe any dirt or rubbish. Let all this mishap, had I taken Gideon's method. He tion, the crude inventions of other countries. A there be a table provided, on which to wind the that has read the book of Judges will there see the patent has recently been taken out for ornament-means he used, to ascertain how far he had the di- al incrustations, called crystallo Ceramie, which Rece carefully up, as you would a clean table-cloth, and then it will unfold as easy and as clean under the sorter's hands, as in justice, it ought to do. I very often find fleeces with long bands to them, twisted as hard as bell-ropes, from the breech of the fleece, containing and concealing all the coarser parts of the fleece. This, too, is an artful trick of the wool-winder, and occasions a list of the wool-winder, and occasions a list of the same as the same experiments of the fleece. This too, is an list of the wool-winder, and occasions a list of the wool-winder, and occasions a list of the wool-winder. The substance of which they are listed to the sorter. I could wish shall be fleeced in a very different way to what ligenerating air, and at the same time appears the same time as the coarser parts of the substance of which they are ligenerating air, and at the same time appears the same time as the same time appears to the sorter. I could wish shall be fleeced in a very different way to what ligenerating air, and at the same time appears the same time appears to the same time as the same time as the same time as the same time. great deal of trouble to the sorter. I could wish shall be fleeced in a very different way to what I generating air, and at the same time susceptible to have every fleece tied up neatly with a piece have been. A silver cup or a silver spoon in every sack's mouth, will be better than five or manufacture, glass becomes hot or cold. It may particle. When I find sand, or any thing that is not wool, or trace the evidences of its being shorn should experience some gratifications of this sort, either moulding or modelling; and may be paint-and wound up in a moist state, circumstances from the wool growers, this ensuing clip, I will, ed with metallic colours, which are fixed by which every novice in sorting can distinguish; if I live, make suitable mention of the same next exposure to metallic heat. The ornaments are when I see wool piled upon a damp barn floor, far year, in behalf of my brethren of the staple, introduced in the body of the glass while hot, by which means the air is effectually excluded, the composition being actually incorporated with the glass. In this way, every description of ornamental glass ware may be decorated with embossed white or coloured arms or crests. Spe-

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troduced with admirable effect.

to the ancients, it would have perpetuated to us sentially necessary to its complete success, many interesting memorials. In laying the foun-

other sorts of furniture, besides plateaus, and the against danger from that disease, are yet hardy decorations of the table or sideboard. The extension of any branch of domestic industry at the tion of a poison, of which they cannot pretend to moment."-Aurora.

=0= VACCINATION.

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t in tes Report to the Secretary of State for the Home them. The Department, from the British National Vaccine small pox. Establishment.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT AT PER-CY STREET, JANUARY 31, 1822.

Sir: Vaccination has now been submitted to the We are happy to say, that it appears to have been practised more extensively than it was, notwithly on the minds of some persons, and the obsti-nate prejudices of others, who still continue to ble consequence of the latter practice is to supply as when it prevents the malady altogether. a constant source of infection, and to put the merits of vaccination perpetually to the severest trial.

Of small pox, in the modified and peculiar form which it assumes, when it attacks a patient, who has been previously vaccinated, many cases inlast year, and some have fallen within the sphere of our own observation; but the disorder has always run a safe course, being uniformly exempt from the secondary fever, in which the patient of this salutary practice.

dies most commonly, when he dies of small pox. For the truth of this assertion, we appeal to the

small scale, carvatides to support lamps or readily admit the existence, something is to be clocks, masks, after the antique, have been in-attributed to those animosities which prevail throughout nature, and which the physician ob-"The composition used in the patent incrus-serves, not in some peculiar constitutions only, tations is of a silvery appearance, which has a but in the same constitution at different periods superb effect when introduced into richly cut of life, rendering the human frame at one time glass. Miniatures, however, may be enamelled susceptible of disorder from a mere change of the upon it, without the colours losing any of their wind, and capable, at another, of resisting the most brilliancy; and thus, instead of being painted on malignant and subtle contagion. But amongst the the surface of the chrystal may be embodied most frequent sources of failure which have occurred, and will for some time continue to occur, "A most important advantage to be derived is to be numbered that careless facility with which diffusion of vaccination. from this elegant invention respects the preser-unskilful benevolence undertook to perform vaccivation of inscriptions. Casts of medals and coins nation in the early years of the discovery : for expresent no equal security for perpetuating them. perience has taught us, that a strict inquiry into The inscription, when once incrusted in a solid condition of the patient to be vaccinated, great block of chrystal, like the fly in amber, will efattention to the state of the matter to be inserted, fectually resist for ages the destructive action of and a vigilant observation of the progress of the the atmosphere. Had this art have been known vesicles, on the part of the operator, are all es-

That less enlightened parents should hesitate to dation of a public edifice, an incrustation of this accept a substitute for inoculation, which is not kind will be a record are perennius. perfect in all its pretensions, and absolutely and "It is probable, however, that a collateral ad-altogether effectual to exempt the objects of their vantage of no small importance will result from solicitude from every future possible inconvenithe invention, inasmuch as it will tend very con-ence, does not surprize us; but we cannot forbear siderably to enhance the value of the British to express our unqualified reprobation of the glass wares, and to extend the application of glass conduct of those Medical practitioners, who, to new purposes of domestic utility. The highly knowing well that vaccination scarcely occasions ornamental effect which may by this means be the slightest indispositions, that it spreads no given to glass, will recommend these incrusta- contagion, that in a very large proportion of cations in the place of metallic ornaments for door ses it affords an entire security against small pox, plates, or handles, bell pulls, looking glasses, and and in almost every instance is a protection present time is a consideration of the greatest anticipate either the measure or the issue (for no discernment is able to distinguish those constitutions which will admit inoculated small pox with safety;) and there are some families so dangerously affected by all the eruptive diseases that they fall into imminent hazard in taking any of them. This remark has a peculiar application to

A family lost its two first born children of the small pox, inoculated by two of the most skilful surgeons of the time; nor is it improbable that the parents might have had to lament the loss of test of another year's experience, and the result is more children under the same formidable disease, an increase of our confidence in the benefits of it, if the promulgation of the protecting influence of vaccination had not happily interposed to rescue them from the consequences of a repetition of Poland, from whence the greatest supply comes, standing the influence of exaggerated rumours of the fatal experiment. Of their remaining chil- is not more than 16s. when sold to the speculator the frequent occurrence of small pox subsequent-dren, one took the small pox after vaccination, at Dantzic; the price at Odessa much less, and and went through it in that mild and mitigated form, which stamps a value upon this resource, adopt inoculation for that disease. The unavoida- as real in the eye of reason and sound philosophy.

We have contended, sir, for this its merit with all the powers of our understanding, and with all that fair and just pretension to convince others to which we are entitled, by being firmly and sincerely convinced ourselves. Nor shall we continue to exert the inffuence which the benevolent designs of Parliament, in establishing this

That the blessing is not yet absolutely perfect, we are ready to admit; but when we compare it testimony of the whole medical world. And for with inoculation for the small pox, the only altera proof that the number of such cases bears no native, we have no hesitation in stating, that the proportion to the thousands who have profitted, to comparison affords an irresistible proof of its or merely the price at the present moment !- He the fullest extent of security, by its protecting in superior claims to regard; for we learn from am-stated that it was frequently lower; that he could fluence, we appeal confidently to all who frequent ple experience, that the number of cases of small frequently purchase it at a less price, and I suppothe theatres and crowded assemblies, to admit pox, in the safe form which it is found to assume sed, vice versa, sometimes it would be higher. that they do not discover in the rising generation after vaccination, is by no means equal to the

To account for occasional failures, of which we sive as to the incalculable advantages of the prac tice of the first over that of the latter method.

The number of persons who have died of the small pox this year within the bills of mortality is only 508; not more than two-thirds of the number who fell a sacrifice to that disease the year before; and as in our last report we had the satisfaction of stating that more persons had been vaccinated during the preceding than in any former twelve months, we flatter ourselves that this diminution of the number of deaths from small pox may fairly be attributed to the wider

HENRY HALFORD, President. ALG FRAMPTON, Censors of the THO. HUME, Royal College CHARLES BADHAM, of Physicians. ROBERT LLOYD, Master of the Royal EVERARD HOME, College of Surgeons. Governors of the WILLIAM BRIZARD Royal College of HENRY CLINE Surgeons. By order of the Board, JAMES HERVEY, M. D. Registrar.

0 FROM A LONDON PAPER. FOREIGN CORN.

These documents show the error of the great figlitico-economical oracle of the world, Adam Smith, on the subject of foreign imported grain. He is equally wrong in twenty other great points.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

One of the most important of the subjects on which evidence was taken, is the rate at which foreign corn can be imported into this country.

Dr. Smith had observed, "that the small quantity of foreign corn imported even in times of the greatest scarcity, may satisfy our farmers that they can have nothing to fear from the freest importation." This conclusion, however, it was maintained had been completely falsified by experience, and the most extravagant assertions respecting the price at which corn could be raised in foreign countries were hazarded both in and out of Parliament.

John Christain Curwen, Esq. M. P. stated in

evidence before the committee :-

" I should apprehend that the price of grain in that the speculator, in the first instance, gains probably not much less than a bundred per cent. by it, and that the cause of bringing it to this country in the quantities that have been so ruinous to it, have been the enormous profits expected by the importer."

John Ellman, Esq. stated, as on the authority of different importers of grain, and particularly a gentleman living at Lewes, a very large mealdeed have been reported to us, in the course of relax in our efforts to promote its adoption, but man and merchant, who showed him several letters both from Dantzic and Hamburgh, that-

"White wheats and red wheats to weigh 61 Board, have given us, for extending the benefits and 62 pounds a bushel after paying the freight, could be delivered at Newhaven harbour, near Lewes, at from 32 to 34 shillings a quarter; the freight would be about four shillings a quarter; that they could buy it at 28s. to 30s.

" Did he state that as the usual average price,

Mr. William Stickney .- "I have an account of any longer that disfigurement of the human face, number of deaths by inoculation; an evidence the prices of foreign corn abroad; at Antwerp which was obvious every where some years since, quite irrefragable, and, as it appears to us deci-wheat may be obtained from 34s. 6d. to 3/s. 6d.; wheat 22s. 6d. to 30s.; oats, 11s. 6d. to 11s. 8d.; at Liebau, from 30s. to 33s. for wheat; and oats of flowering, in different seasons. If, therefore,

"Then there is the freight to be added to

these near places.

he the price of 40s. per quarter upon wheat; and good would be attained. we do it on this principle, that wheat may be imported upon an average of years from 30s. to 35s. into the port of London."

Mr. Tooke, who for many years has been extensively engaged in commerce with Russia, de-livered in accounts of the prices of wheat at the May 17—1820, May 2d—1822, May 1st. various ports of Russia, from 1814 to 1820, and of the cost delivered in the port of London.

The following, according to Mr. Tooke, are

£2, 11s. 6d.—1819, £1, 14s, 8d.—1820, £1, 10s. 4d.

From Archangel, 1814, £2, 1s.—1815, £1, 16s. May 14th—1817, May 7th—1819, May 13th—1816, £2, 1s.—1817, £2, 18s. 4d.—1818, £2, 1821, May 11th—1822, May 4th. 7d.—1816, £2, 1s.—1817, £2. 18s. 4d.—1818, £2, 6s. 1d.—1819, £1, 10s. 7d.—1820, £1, 4s.

15s. 5d.

it was delivered in the port of London :-

From Petersburgh, in 1814, £3, 1s. 3d.—1815, £2. 14s. 5d.—1816, £2, 14s. 7d.—1817, £3, 8s. -1818, £3, 2s. 6d.-1819, £2, 4s. 11d.-1820, have had for nine years. £1, 19s. 8d.

From Archangel, in 1814, £3, 5s. 3d.—1815,

4s. 4d.—1816, £3, 4s. 11d.—1817, £4, 3s, 5d.—

Exclusive of granary rent, and fire insurance, and exclusive of interest of money and of the may be of some use, we should say, that when merchants' commission when on consignment, and the Apple tree flowers, we may safely (be it potatoes quite plump, and entire in taste, to the also exclusive of the liability to damage, and of sooner or later) venture to put our corn, squash-end of September, or till the succeeding crop be getting out of condition during the voyage.

At Odessa, wheat would stand rather more than

the market; and while the best British white 39s. to 43s.; Courland, 44s. These are the prices quoted for what is free."

SOME PAST SEASONS.

We have for several years published such a comparison, and the farmers and general readers

They vary from five to twenty days in the time mon country. as to the tenderer plants, the Indian corn, squash, pumpkin and melon, we should resolve to plant that ?- Yes: but that would be very trifling from them, not at a determinate period of the year, The following method of preserving this imporbut when we should find by the flowering of cer-G. Webb Hall, Esq .- "The first thing we tain plants, that the soil is so warm as not to enventure to ask is a permanent duty, whatever may danger their rotting in the earth, we think some

earliest during the last nine years.

better-an important fact in horticulture.

To give one practical rule, which we believe the mat and the heap.

es and melons into the earth.

the damage on the whole was not great. If we covered both their dryness and taste. COMPARISON OF THE PRESENT, WITH presume on a fruitful year. The prospect of grass is at this moment above that of ordinary

A ROXBURY FARMER.

oats, 11s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.; at Archangel, wheat ly may be made of some use, if cultivators, in-from 21s. to 22s.; from 9s. to 9s. 6d. for oats; at Koningsberg, from 34s. 44s. for wheat; oats from 12s. to 13s.; at Memel, wheat 31s. 5d. to not flower till the earth has arrived to a given interest," when in fact, we have but one interests. 6d.; oats, from 12s. to 12s. 4d.; at Riga, degree of temperature.

> NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING PO-TATOES.

tant article of food is extracted from the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society :-For some years, I have bestowed considerable

attention on the mode of preserving that most We shall take a few plants as a specimen, useful and valuable vegetable, the potato. I and compare the present season with some of the have tried many various ways of keeping it, but have found none so good as the following, which I The Cherry opened its blossoms in 1813, May have employed these two last years with the best

That part of my potatoes, which I mean to Asparagus was fit for the table for the first keep longest, that is, for spring and summer use, time in 1813, May 4th-1815, May 6th-1816, May before the succeeding crop be ready, I put into 5th-1818, May 15th-1820, May 1st-1822, small pits, holding about two bolls each, heaped the following, according to Mr. 1 coke, are the average prices of wheat in the various Russian ports:— May 1st. It should be remarked, that the Aspa-up and covered in the usual mode, with straw and ragus was cut from the same bed in each year—earth. In April or May, according to the heat of From Petersburgh, in 1814, £2, 1s. 8d.—1815, a bed planted 39 years since, and never changed, the season, these potatoes are turned over into £1, 17s. 9d.—1816, £2, 5s.—1817, £2, 18s.—1818, and off one which has been constantly growing other pits, after carefully rubbing off, or picking out the shoots or buds, and laying aside every one Plums were first in flower in the year 1815, that has any blemish or tendency to spoil. The evening before, a new pit is dug, or an old one cleaned out, in some dry spot; and, if possible, un-Pears began to blow for the first time in 1813, der the shade of some tree, wall, or stack of hay, From Riga, in 1814, £2, 13s. 11d.—1815, £2, May 20th—1815, May 12th—1817, May 7th—1820, May 5th—1816, £2, 15s. 7d.—1817, £2, 13s. 7d. 1819, May 17th—1820, May 9th—1822, May 5th.

—1818, £2, 19s.—1819, £1, 19s. 4d.—1820, £1, Apples first showed their open flowers, in 1813, cooled all round in the pit. The potatoes care 75. 5d.

May 23d—1816, May 18th—1817, May 12th—fully picked of all their shoots, are put into the pit 1819, May 19th—1820, May 11th—1822, May thus prepared; and every quantity, of a firlot or half a boll, is watered as it is put in till the pota-It will be seen by this table, that the present toes are level with the surface of the ground; they season is the earliest, on the whole, which we are then covered with live turf the green side next the potatoes, and a hearty watering given ; There is, however, a manifest difference be- when the whole is covered to the depth of two feet, ween the relative times of flowering of the with earth, watered and well beaten together with From Archangel, in 1814, £3, 5s. 3d.—1815, tween the relative times of howering of the with earth, watered and well ocated together with £2, 15s. 6d.—1816, £2, 11s. 5d.—1817, £3, 9s. different plants, in the several years; and this the spade. This process is repeated every time 7d.—1818, £2, 19s. 2d.—1819, £2, 2s. 10d.—1818, £2, 19s. 2d.—1819, £2, 2s. 10d.—1819, £2, 2s. 1 From Riga, in 1814, £3, 13s. 7d.—1815, £3, the progress of all plants, and the season which ther. When it is very hot, and the pits or heaps at 4d.—1816, £3, 4s. 11d.—1817, £4, 3s, 5d.— may have produced the earliest flowers on the 4s. 4d.—1816, £3, 4s. 11d.—1817, £4, 5s, 5d.—
1818, £3, 9s. 9d.—1819, £2, 9s. 4d.—1820, £2,
Apricot, the earliest of our fruits, may be not earlier than usual in producing flowers on the Apple. sticks, so as to allow a free current of air between

sufficiently ripe, to be used without loss; and loss The season was the earliest as to the open-must always be sustained in the quantity, when 30s, on board, and the charges to this about 16s, ing of the ground known on my place for 10 potatocs are largely used before they be nearly per quarter, exclusive of risk of damages, which years. I planted potatoes and peas on the 7th ripe. Nay, in this way, potatoes may be recoverper quarter, exclusive of risk of damages, which years. I planted postate post wheat could not be imported at present into Lon-iwheat could not be imported at present into Lon-from Odessa at less than upwards of 50s. a season advances, and on the whole I doubt whe-to send some potatoes for the use of my family, at ther the present season is in advance more than sea bathing quarters, a distance of sixteen or sev-With respect to the quality compared with four or five days than that of common years. It enteen miles. They were taken out of the pit, however, is a great relief to the labour of the and put into a sack: but it was three or foundary however, is a great relief to the labour of the and put into a sack; but it was three or four days "The best guide is the difference of price in farmer.—His season of labour has been extend-before they were sent off; and, when they came e market; and while the best British white ed this year at least three weeks in this vicini- to be used, they were found to have lost much of wheat is quoted at from 61s, to 64s, the quotations ty, and this is of great value to him. The show their fine taste, and somewhat of their mealiness. are from Archangel 36s. and 37s.; Petersburgh, of blossoms in all kinds of fruit is very good, near-I immediately made a small pit in the back ground 56s. and 39s.; extra, 44s. and hard 46s.; Riga, ly double to that of the last year. The pre-belonging to the house I possessed; into which, sent cold weather is highly beneficial to the fruit. when well watered, the potatoes were put, water-We had a pretty severe frost on the 6th inst. ed and covered, as already described. In five which in low grounds injured early potatoes, but days the pit was opened, and the potatoes had re-

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Farmers Society of Barnwell District will award the following Premiums, each to consist of Twenty Dollars, or a Silver Mug of that value, at having expressed a certain degree of pleasure N. B.—I am sensible these remarks will ap-the option of successful candidates, at their stated from the statement, we continue it. It certain-pear dull to many readers; but after all they meeting in January 1823.

produce of one acre, of either Swamp or Pine fully abstracted from his book under his inspec-Land.

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3d, For the greatest quantity of Rice, the The account is as follows: produce of one acre of either High or Low On hand April 1st, 1821, 8 Land.

4th, For the greatest quantity of Root or Slip Potatoes, the produce of one acre, of either High 1 shote (last spring pig) puror Low Land; the acre to be square, and not more chased in October, and 1 than 210 feet square; the crops must be planted and harvested, within the period of 12 months.

5th, For the best Calf, one year old, raised by the competitor, and exhibited at the said meeting in January; this premium to be continued anaually, until the animals reach the age of five

6th, Also a premium of Ten Dollars, or a Silver Mug of that value, for the best Hog, raised by the 79 bushels corn and competitor, not more than one year old; this premium to be awarded annually until the animals 21 bushels corn reach the age of three years. Should the animals 90 bushels rye exhibited not be deemed above mediocrity, the 11 bushels oats Society will not award a premium. Relative to 56 bushels barley the Crops, a detailed account of the mode of culture, and preparation of the land, is requested. It is expected all candidates will produce such tes- Wash from the house, valued at 15 timony as to prevent any doubts relative to the correctness of their statements, in regard to the Time in taking care of the age of their Animals, and the Produce of their Fields.

JOHN S. BELLINGER, President. JENNINGS O'BANNON, Sec'ry. Barnweil Court House, Jan. 28th, 1822.

FROM THE KENHAWA SPECTATOR. SALT.

the manafacturers have sold the whole of the Profit in keeping the swine It is extremely gratifying to the public, that salt, they are limited to make this year, to Messrs. Wm. and Robert M. Steele. Persons having any trade of business on the Kenhawa river, must feel it to be their interest, that this arrangement has taken place.-The sale has been made to those gentlemen, at a moderate Nov. 20 price, and upon very accommodating terms; which will, without question, enable them to supply the markets in the western country, at a Janua very low rate, and to come in competition with Feb. any salt in the United States. They have taken the precaution in their contract, to stipulate, that the salt shall be of the first quality .-The manufacturers of this article, are sensible On hand March 31st 1822, 6 hogs estiof the importance of attending to this particular; and of the injury Kenhawa has hitherto sustained in its reputation, by neglecting to have their salt made perfectly pure. They are determined this year, that their salt shall be equal in quality, to any, either imported, or manufactured in the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Worcester, May 12, 1822.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir-Having noticed in your paper a few weeks requested Mr. Rufus Porter, of this town, to furnish me with the result of an experiment made, the swill was made by putting 2½ bushels meal, the is of too respectable a character to be willing, the result of an experiment made. by him the last year, for the purpose of ascertaining the actual expense in keeping swine, and how far they would be profitable to those who should keep a greater number than sufficient to consume merely the waste of the house. He was so obliging as to exhibit to me his book on which the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain is charged at the several times at which are the several times at which an apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the grain apartment which will be sufficiently worm to the several times at the the grain is charged at the several times at which it was carried to mill for grinding; and at the bighest market prices in this place. As the several times are which will be sufficiently warm to enable him to make use of fermented swill dubighest market prices in this place. As the several times are months. He thinks that the ring the winter months. He thinks that the saving in grain in using fermented, in prefer-given to the hogs by Mr. Porter, was not scalded,

2d, For the greatest quantity of Grain, the gate of the several kinds of grain, which I caretion and with his assistance.

> hogs weighed 1000lb. a \$4. } \$40 Nine pigs a 50cts. each. 4 50 chased in October, and 1 shote purchased in De-\$57 50 cember following Grain consumed by these 17 swine from the 1st April, 1821, to 31st March, 1822 inclusive, and the 2 others,

from the time of purchase to 3d April last. cobs

at 30 cts. \$23 70 at 581 # 12 25 67 50 at 75 at 331 3 67 at 624 35

\$142 12

157 12 hogs and in going to mill 20 with the grain, with the use of horse and wagon Carting mud taken from ditches, into hog yards, 14 and value of straw used as litter

\$248 62

CREDIT.

1821. killed 3 hogs wt. 842lbs. a 51 \$46 31 killed 1 hog wt. 144lbs. a 5 25 1822.

January 15 killed 4 hogs wt. 890lbs. a 5 3 51 17 1 27 killed 3 shotes wt. 461lbs. a 6 March 20 killed 2 shotes wt. 300lbs. a 6 18

150 341 Pork 2637lbs. mated weight 1200lbs. 4 of them being sows forward with pig, which could not be weighed, the whole of them would readily have sold for, and were appraised at 0 loads of manure which to have purchased and placed on the farm would > 105 have cost not less than \$1 50 per

\$327 341

I have not been able to learn that there is any since an account of the profit in keeping swine, 1 thing peculiar in Mr. Porter's manner of feeding by enquiries of his more immediate neighbors,

1st, For the greatest quantity of Grain, the prodices of one acre of High Land. dice of one acre of High Land. dice of one acre of High Land. dice of one acre of High Land. though he has made no experiment to ascertain the relative value of the different kinds of grain as food for hogs, he is of opinion that rye

is the most profitable. The food mentioned in this statement, was all that was consumed by the hogs; no vegetables were given to them, and being confined in yards they had no opportunity to obtain other food for themselves. Had vegetables been used, I am satisfied that the expense would have been diminished, and the quantity of manure much encreased, consequently the profit in keeping them would have been greater. Much manure of a good quality may be made by the assistance of swine in furnishing them from time to time with weeds and other vegetables of no value; the giving them to hogs to consume and to be made into manure, would occasion but little trouble and the expense would be very small. This might be done at a leisure moment, and the advantage to the land in clearing it from weeds, would be a full compensation for all trouble and expense.-That the value of the manure made by a hog supplied with suitable materials and properly kept at work, is greater than that of the grain necessary to fatten him, I have no doubt. I believe that the profit on this kind of stock, might under other circumstances have been greater than in this instance. The hogs, with which this account commences, were inferior of their kind, certainly below mediocrity; the aggregate of the 8 when fatted being only 1876lbs. which is less than 6 good hogs should have weighed. Notwithstanding this, I think that Mr. Porter has realized a greater profit than he has credited .-The grain he has charged at a high market price, and not at his own door, but in the centre of the town; and to have effected a sale at the prices quoted, he must have conveyed it to market, at \$327 341 as much trouble and expense as to convey it to mill for grinding for his hogs; therefore that part of the charge might have been omitted, but as he was desirous of ascertaining what would have been the expense provided he purchased all the grain they consumed, perhaps this expense is properly set down. The wash from the house is estimated at a high price; he keeps a dairy of 6 cows, but the hogs have no benefit from it, excepting the butter milk and whey, and his family is not large. The mud carted into the hog-yards was from the opening of ditches, which he was obliged to remove from the land, and could as easily be placed in his hog yards as elsewhere .-The valuation of the hogs on hand at the expiration of the year is certainly not extravagant, and they might really be sold at the price at which they were appraised. The valuation of the manure is reasonable. The hogs I saw several times during the year, they were kept in good condition. It is to be observed, that it was not the intention of Mr. Porter in keeping this account to lay it before the public; it was done for his own information, he therefore could have no inducement to attempt to deceive himself, and I have not been able to discover either by my own observation, or

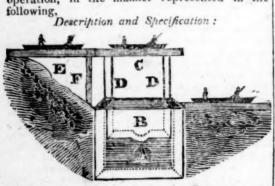
it into swill, in all cases where it is practicable, as more profitable; it causes it to ferment sooner and is believed to yield more nourishment.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE ECONOMICAL HYDROSTATIC LIFT.

A Desideratum of superior importance in Inland Navigation; being a very convenient and exexpeditious operation, so arranged, upon a new plan, that an uninterrupted succession of ascending and descending boats, or other craft, with their cargoes on board may, with the utmost facility and safety, be floated over any common summit-level, or incidental impediment in the Route, to which only a small portion of water, can be constantly brought; very little more than will be required merely to restore the unavoidable waste, daily result-ing from evaporation and absorption; in consequence of the same supply being retained, in such a manner, that it will always be ready, and may be used over and over again, as often as occasion shall require.

The plan here proposed is considered as being susceptible of a very general and advantageous application, comprehending all the practicable varieties of purposes and situations incident to Inland Navigation of every description, where-ver the object shall be, to introduce, improve, or extend any water communication, by means of interposing one or more Lifts, between two or more levels or sections of the contemplated Route. It may, for example, be carried into effectual operation, in the manner represented in the



In a rectangular well, A, of sufficient length, breadth and depth, let an air chest, B, of the required magnitude be so immersed in water as to be near the bottom when it is lowest and under times 50 are 400; and 3 times 400 are 1200 cu-the surface when in its highest situation. By suitable posts or pillars, DD, of iron or wood let a number of half hundreds in the tonnage proposed. moveable section of canal, or water Route, C, be Had the weight of 40 tons been assumed, instead moveable section of canal, or water Route, C, be securely supported in a perpendicular situation of 30, the depth of 4 instead of 3 feet, would tion, through the open gates into the upper caover the above mentioned air-chest, at whatever height shall be necessary, to correspond with the and 8 wide to have remained the same. height of the intended Lift. This moveable section is to be constructed of wood; open at both the well and the size of the moveable section will ends; but as near each end as will be conveni-require to be adapted. It is evident that the ent in practice, a gate is to be closely fitted, to length and breadth necessary for the latter, being sufficient, will immediately cause the air-be made in such form or manner, and of such must be sufficient for it to receive the Boats or chest to descend, in the well, to its lowest situmaterial or materials, as upon trial shall be found to be the most effectual in preventing lts depth must be so adjusted, that it may con- be brought to co-incide with the lower Trunk. leakage, and in promoting their being opened and tain a quantity of water sufficient to form an equi- where it is to be secured with the safety fastenshut with the greatest facility .-

level, E, supported by pillars as at, F, and the est situation. In determining the size of the upper extremity of the lower level, G, at the well it will be necessary that its inside dimenplace of the proposed Lift, be made to ter-sions, shall so far exceed the outside dimensions minate in a trunk of wood; let each extre- of the air-chest, that the space between them, and made to flow back into the moveable secmity be furnished, also, with a gate similar to shall be sufficient to admit the water to flow tion; provided it shall be prevented from runthe gates in the ends of the moveable section; freely through it; otherwise, in the event ning ahead by introducing a gate a little forward

brought into contact, and forced together by in proportion, and may, possibly, be rendered means of clamps, or otherwise, little or no wa- so slow, as to occasion great detention. The ter will be suffered to escape. In determining proper allowance, however, will require to be the ground plan, these trunks are to be located determined by actual experiment, at least upon in the most eligible situation, and at the requir-a small scale. Until this shall be done, perhaps ed distance, from each other, for the moveable the distance of eighteen inches or two feet all section to be alternately connected, with either, round, would be deserving of a trial. as occasion shall require.

in consequence of the air-chest and moveable secmay be obviated by means of four suitable iron, least at the surface of the water, as long as the or other projections, being made fast to the required position, to upright posts of wood, extending from the bottom of the well, to the top shall have attained their highest or lowest posifastenings, as may be deemed the most convenilected to such a depth; that by means of a pump, ation. it can readily be so far exhausted, that the residue shall not be productive of any material dis-

reasonably be expected to be the subject of its operation. Should it be concluded, for examfor a greater weight than 30 tons, an experimental calculation might be thus assumed: It is un- ed as, derstood, that the weight of a cubic foot of water, is about 624 pounds; but to make a competent allowance for leakage, in case it should occur, let only 56 pounds, that is half a hundred, be estimated as the weight of that proportion of a cubic foot that may, in this instance, with certainty be applied. Agreeably to these premises the number of cubic feet in the capacity of the airchest would require to be equal to the number of half hundreds in 30 tons; that is 1200: admit, then, that 50 feet long, 8 wide, and 3 deep, were assumed for the dimensions in question; 8 have been the result, admitting the 50 feet long,

librium with the air-chest; or even to prepon-derate, and cause both to descend to their low-Let, both the lower extremity of the upper derate, and cause both to descend to their low-

he not then having a convenient place for doing it, and let the respective ends of the section and of the intermediate space, in this respect, being but it is wise to scald the meal before making tranks, be constructed of the same size, and so too limited, the ascent and descent of the Boats fitted and adjusted that whenever they shall be and their cargoes, must, necessarily be retarded proper allowance, however, will require to be

> Under a due consideration of the foregoing Any inconvenience that might otherwise occur premises, it must be conclusively evident that the natural tendency of the air-chest, will be, tion deviating from their perpendicular situation to continue to float, either partly above, or, at quantity of the fluid which it displaces shall be corners of the former, and four others to the specifically heavier than the weight of its own corners of the latter, at right angles respective-pressure, into the water, added to the weight ly with their sides, having notches provided in of its incumbent appendages. But let a prepontheir outward ends, that shall be adapted to slide derating portion of weight only be added to upon four iron or other guides, attached, in the the said incumbent weight, so that the displaced quantity of the fluid shall be specifically lighter than the pressure of the said weight into the of the Lift. Any premature ascent, or descent water, and it will then follow with equal certainof the air-chest, and moveable section, after they ty that the air-chest will necessarily descend, together with the moveable section, to their tion, may also be prevented by the application lowest situation. And because the said de-of such clicks, springs, or other appropriate scent was produced, merely, by a preponderating weight being added for the very purpose of ent for that purpose. And in the event of the producing that effect; it can only be necessary air-chest being so constructed, as to be liable to take away the preponderating weight so adadmit a small portion of leakage, a suita-ded, to cause the air-chest, immediately, to reto take away the preponderating weight so adble cavity may be provided in the bottom, into ascend with the moveable Section, by which which the water shall, from time to time, be col- means, they will both regain ther former situ-

> Thus it appears that the air-chest and moveable section may be made to descend and ascend, the former in the well and the latter between The magnitude of the air-chest must be the upper and lower trunks, at pleasure, mere-adapted to the heaviest tonnage that may ly, by a small preponderating addition to, or deduction from the weight incumbent upon the air-chest; after the original weight shall have ple, that it would not be necessary to provide been previously adjusted to the capacity of the for a greater weight than 30 tons, an experiment-said chest. Hence the following may be adopt-

The manner of Operation :-

Admit the moveable section to have been elevated to its upper situation, and the safety fastenings to have been applied; also the quantity of water to have been adjusted to the capacity of the air chest and the moveable section, to have been connected with the upper trunk. Then, in the event of there being a descending Boat in the upper level—let the two gates leading into the moveable section be opened and the Boat propelled forward into the said section. As the Boat advances, whether it be empty or loaded, or bic feet, which exactly corresponds with the the cargo heavy or light, an equal weight of water, pound for pound, will be displaced and caused to flow backward, out of the moveable secnal or level of the route, then shut the said gates, and after the fastenings of the moveable section shall be made loose, let the boatmen step on board. They will then be the preponderating weight, which, in the event of its be brought to co-incide with the lower Trunk,

movable section, be opened, and the Boat propelled forward; as it advances into the lower level, an equal weight of water will be displaced there,

pursue its appointed route.

has been propelled out of the moveable section, let the ascending Boat be propelled into it; by which means an equal weight of water will be displaced, out of the said section, and caused lower level. When the gates shall now be shut, let care be taken to cause the ascending boatmen lower trunk, and after the boatmen shall have have reached the top of the Lift, by means of a will have attained, or, at least, be steadily pur-suing their ascent, to their upper situation. It will then only remain to secure the safety fastenings, to connect the moveable section, with the upper trunk, to open the gates, and propel the Boat forward in pursuit of its destination.

In case of there being one or more ascend-

ing or descending boats, and no boat pursuing the opposite direction, as no water would be displaced, the weight of the boat that was wanting, would, at every operation be supplied by the water, that was not removed out, remaining in the moveable section. Should any difficulty occur in such cases on account of there being no boatmen ant as never to occasion the least detention. to step off or on, as a preponderating weight, the deficiency may be easily supplied by letting a sufportion from thence, instead of letting other water escape. Or should it be desirable, on any other account, to vary the operation, a crane and weight; a block and pulley; two or more racks and pinions, or some other mechanical apparatus may be adapted.

require two or more lifts to be constructed near charges for damages to the utmost amount possition to the preacher. I should have observed, that Elizabeth Decarrange their several positions to the best advantage; and, more especially, in such a manner, that between every two lifts there may be an intermediate section of canal, sufficiently long, wide and deep to receive, at least, one ascending and one and deep to receive, at least, one ascending and one descending boat, at the same time, and to let for the purpose. From the incalculable advanta-school." them pass each other with facility, otherwise, a ges that all such property holders would be cerseries of interruptions and delays that ought to be avoided would be certain to follow.

of ascending one lift, it is evident that to "float a board," as before stated, it will only be necessary route of the proposed canal being located as near term of the article from the United States, to attract to them as possible. They would be deeply intertiend to the hints contained in it. as often as shall be required to reach the top of the ested not only in furnishing, the few square inchlast and highest elevation, and after having passes of water that would be required, entirely sed across, to its other extremity, to descend lift clear of expense, but might invite an acceptance after lift, according to the manner of descent before described, to the lowest and last level at the bottom of the high ground over which a water conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may, in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance, may in this manner, with facility, promptly into effect an object of the most general conveyance. be accomplished.

original weight of water, probably, with the loss such that it will be entirely convenient for it to be of a little leakage, will be restored into the move-substantially embanked around to any exable section; and the descending Boat will also tent that may be desirable. Hence its posible placed in the required situation, ready to tion will be extremely favourable for securing it, in the most effectual manner against the In the mean time, should an ascending Boat be injuries of intense frost. Hence too, instead of a present,-immediately after the descending Boat great abundance of stone work of the most smith's beautiful poem is from the London Magadifficult and costly description, even of hewn stone, as is required in locks of the usual construction, clamped and bound together in the most origin from the circumstances of General Roto flow downward, through the open gates into the amounting, according to situations and circum-tract of the country surrounding Lissoy, or Austances, from eight to ten or twelve thousand dol-|burn; in consequence of which many families. to be on board, so that, their weight of water quarry stone, faithfully put together in a strong room for the intended improvements of what may also be expelled downward and shut out, together with that of the Boat and its cargo. The
moveable section is then to be detached from the
lower trunk, and after the boatmen shall have stepped off, upon the bank, by the time they shall ney that is usually expended, in the construction tant climes. of stone locks might with convenience be saved.—
Another circumstance highly favourable to the lish the seat of the poem; but there cannot dages, including the Boat and its cargo if any, adoption of the improvement under consideration remain a doubt in any unprejudiced mind, when is, its vast superiority in point of expedition, when the following are added, viz:—That the charac-compared with that of common locks. Wherever the should be such a declivity upon the route as to require a number of these locks in succession, no boat could ascend while others should continuous the interval of the willage preacher, the above-named theory (the brother of the poet) is copied from nature. He is described exactly as he lived; and his "modest mansion" as it existed. Burn, nue to descend; neither could any descend until or the name of the village-master, and the site others had ceased to ascend; whereas according of his school-house, and Catherine Girachty, a to the said improvement their alternate ascent lonely widow; and descent would be perfectly convenient, and The wretched matron, forced, in age for bread, preferable in every respect. Thus, there would To strip the brook, with mantling cresses spread; be a double portion of business accomplished in

Where the declivity shall prove so great as to be upon the alert, in swelling their respective charges for damages to the utmost amount possifrom Lissoy, the residence of the preacher. tain to derive in consequence of their having a water conveyance, immediately from their mills this plan, the advantages, to canal companies, in the original undertakers, must, from its very nature of its liable by law to be forfeited, and the pro-

from the Boat, in the lower level; so that now the The situation of the proposed rectangular well is millions of inhabitants, through successive ages. WM. KENWORTHY.

Washington, 24th May, 1822.

"THE DESERTED VILLAGE."

The following account of the origin of Gold-

substantial manner, and at a very heavy expense, bert Napper having purchased an extensive lars for every foot lift, it is presumed, that good here called cottiers, were removed to make

the same time, and with equal facility, admitting and to this day the brook and ditches, near the supply of water for the locks was so abund- the spot where her cabin stood, abound with cresses; still remain in the memory of the in-Again, the savings that may rationally be anti- habitants, and Catherine's children still live in cipated in relation to the purchase of water-pow-er, and mill-property, would in many instances be the house where "nut-brown draughts inspired," able section, for that purpose; or whenever there should be a redundancy of water in the air-chest, it would be preferable, to pump out the required to find the would be preferable. locking down, is so enormous, that nearly the is now reduced to one; the other two having whole of a common mill stream would be neces-been cut, from time to time, by persons carrysary, or however, to such an extent, that upon some routes many valuable establishments would in honour of the bard, and of the celebrity of his be literally ruined, and many more very materially injured. Under these circumstances the dif-ally injured. Under these circumstances the different mill owners, to a man, would be certain to upwards of eighteen years, and which "tops the

would at the same time, be abundantly sufficient ters; she was allied to him, and taught a little

The following advertisement respecting Lin-Having given a distinct explanation of the manner of ascending one lift, it is evident that to "float a very much enhanced. Every individual amongst the "Caledonian Mercury" of Feb. 16, 1822, boat over any summit-level, with its cargo on them would be deeply interested in promoting the printed at Edinburgh. It behoves the export-

LINSEED.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND BUYERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS and TRUSTEES be accomplished.

Beside the immense saving of water that appears to be perfectly practicable in pursuance of fit and honor, which it is capable of securing to mination, either as to its age, or the country

The only Linseed which, by a law of the State, is permitted to be exported from RIGA, as sowbe depended on for producing a good crop.

Every Seller of Linseed or Hempseed in Scotland, is by Law obliged, under a penalty of not less than 50 Shillings per hogshead, to deliver along with it, to the Buyer, a Certificate, subscribed by him, mentioning the Quantity, the Price, the Port from whence the Seed was imported, the name of the Country where it grew, and the YEAR OF ITS GROWTH .- And the Buyers ought invariably to exact and keep those Certificates; because if they should afterwards find that they have been imposed upon in the easily prove the fraud, and obtain legal redress.

It is to be observed, that those who have rea-

son to believe they have got mixed Seed, or old Seed instead of New, are entitled to have the servants of the dealers, as well as other persons, examined upon oath as to those facts.

It is understood that an extraordinary practice prevails with respect to American Linseed; (and may sometimes be applied perhaps to other seed.) It is this: The barrels are branded, not with the year of the growth of the Seed, but with the year branding, know any thing of the age of the Seed, of character, as the proper evidence of that important fact.

In case of Linseed being damaged in the conveyance by sea, the importer may have it protected from seizure, provided that, immediately on landing it, he produces an affidavit by the master of the vessel, as to its having been damathe undersigned that it shall be crushed into oil

or exported.

The Surveyors are instructed to seize all bad, or damnified, or mixed Linseed, for whatever purpose imported, and to sue for the forfeiture dals, and a Committee of that Society have been and penalties, in terms of the Acts 13th George I. and 24th George II. And, after a seizure, no application or offer of security will be at all regarded by the Trustees, but the Surveyor will then sue for the forfeiture of the Seed.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE WILLIAM ARBUTHNOT,

The Law requires that all Linseed or Hempseed, whether of foreign or home growth, must be sold by the Linlithgow barley measure streaked; and such measure must be first marked and the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agricul-stamped by the Dean of Guild of some Royal ture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of Burgh, with the usual mark of such burgh; and expense, through the post Office.

St. Ubes, per bushel, 53 to 55.

MARYLAND TOBACCO. Fine tinues in demand, and sells at also with these words, "Linlithgow Barley measure."

GOOD NEWS FOR MANUFACTURERS.

There is one provision in the Military Appropriation-bill, introduced at the suggestion, in the first instance of Mr. Eustis, which we understand will be of much importance to a meritorious class of People; we mean the Manufacturers of Woolens, who have little more capital than their looms. They cannot contract for large supplies : nor can they suddenly comply with large orders. An appropriation has therefore been introduced into the Bill, of seventy-five thousand dollars, for the purchase of Woolens for the Army, for the

prietor or Vender is also liable in a heavy pe-lyear 1823; so far as to allow the goods to be purchased of our own Manufacturers, and to allow intermediate time sufficient for the manufacture of them. It is predicted that we never shall does well' said he, 'but she who does not marry ing seed, is that produced in the immediate fire-ceding harvest, which must be exported in Casks, ed in the Manufactures of any other Country 'I am content to do well; let those do better whe branded with the year of its growth. It is re-than this. So be it. This is a sort of encourage-commended to the Flax Growers, therefore, to ment which will be of some service, not to Buy no Seed, unless they are quite satisfied that, overgrown and already pampered Capitalists, but it is new, sound, and unmixed, as such only can to the industrious Artizans who live by the labour of their hands .- Repos.

EXCAVATOR.

Harris's excavating machine was tried at Batavia, New York, on the 1st inst. A child four dred weight .- Plough Boy.

description of the Seed, they may thus the more ties, all famed for the growth of wheat, there will Fig from Greece, as are the best Apples and Shore, the fields that have been opened by the here; the Apricot is from Armenia. frost, are now wasting under the effects of fly and Thus it is that by the genius and industry of be more than half a crop from present appearan- transplanted from their indigenous soils, to disces, and the fear is that it will be much less even tant regions of our globe, where they flourish than that .- Easton Gazette.

JOHN SCOTT,

CHEMIST, late of Edinburgh, by his WILL, of its sale. Buyers therefore cannot, from the made in the Year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per but must look to the written certificates of men cent. Stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent "that the interest and dividends to become re-ceivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such premium to exceed Twenty Dollars: and that master of the vessel, as to its having been dama-therewith shall be given a Copper Medal with ged in the conveyance, and tender security to this inscription—"To The MOST DESERVING." The Select and Common Councils of the city of —Yellow, 70 to 72—Rye, 65 to 70 cts.—Oats, 40 Philadelphia, have intrusted "the Philadelphia to 45—Bran per bushel, 15 to 17 cts.—Shorts, do. Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a Committee of that Society have been appointed to attend thereto. The subscribers dles mould per lb. 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to named as that committee, give notice that they will receive applications for the first premiums 8 to 121 cts .- Pork, 6 to 9 cts .- Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 and medals to be awarded by them, on or be- cts .- Mutton per lb. 6 to 8 cts .- Lard per lb. 12 fore the first day of June next.

inventions, must accompany the applications, wax, per lb. 37 to 40 cts.—Salt, Liverpool coarse which may be directed "to the Committee of per bushel 50 to 55 cts.—Turks Island, 65 to 70—

Descriptions of the inventions, must be given where necessary to illustrate them. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society, will be expected.

RICHARD PETERS, JAMES MEASE. ROBERTS VAUX, STEPHEN DUNCAN, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, REUBEN HAINES.

Philadelphia, May 16th.

MATRIMONY.

A father wished to dissuade his daughter from any thoughts on matrimony. 'She who marries

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ORIGIN OF SOME OF OUR VEGETA-BLES AND FRUITS.

Turnips and carrots are thought indigenous roots of France; onr Cauliflowers come from years old could raise with ease from 8 to 10 hun- Cyprus; our Artichokes from Sicily; Lettuce from Cos; Shallots, or Eschallots from Asculon; the Cherry and Filbert, are from Pontus; the Citron from Media; the Chestnut from Castana, It is much to be feared that the Crop of Wheat in Asia Minor; the Peach and Walnut, from Perwill be very light this harvest. We learn that in sia; the Plum from Syria; the Pomegranate from Washington, Frederick and Montgomery coun- Cyprus; the Quince from Sidon; the Olive and scarcely be any crop at all, and on the Eastern Pears, though also found wild in France, and even

The average crop in Maryland cannot man, races of plants, like those of animals, are and bring forth fruit to supply the most wholesome nourishment of life, and add to his com-

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1822.

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, \$6 621-Wharf do. \$6 50-Wheat white, 143 to 144 cts.-Red, do. 140 to 142 cts.-Corn, the market not so well supplied this week as usual—the price expected to improve-sales have been made, white, 75 cts. 20 to 22 cts.—Plaster of Paris per ton, §3 50— Soal Leather per lb. 25 to 27 cts.—Skirting, do. 14 cts.—Spermaceti, 35 cts.—Beef fresh per lb. cts.—Butter per lb. 31 to 37 tcts—Chesse per lb. The second award will take place on the first day of January, 1823. Applications to be made one month before that day.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the certificates of the certificates of the originality and utility of the certificates of the certificates of the original three certificates of the certificates of the original three certificates of the certificates of t

MARYLAND TOBACCO. Fine bright quality continues in demand, and sells at high prices, ranging as before quoted, from \$18 to \$32-Common Tobacco very dull. Through the politeness of in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, Mr. MAKALL, Inspector, we have received several samples of a very excellent quality, which we shall exhibit this day at the Maryland Cattle

Show for the examination of Planters.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

21

AGRICULTURE.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

as it can be furnished.

Mr. Virgil Maxcy and unanimously adopted by the Society, we publish an address that was de-livered to the Members by their President, Mr. Robert Smith, who has on this occasion displayed great research and treated some important necessary to generate the required steam. The their turn are heated and consequently rise, and

subjects with his usual ability.

ADDRESS.

qualified to communicate useful instruction, the whole contents of the box, and thus effectual-stock. And has been laudably employed in en-would have considered the example not unwor-ly cooks the great mass of feed therein contain-deavouring to make his countrymen sensible of thy of imitation. An unreserved communication of our respective practices, and a free intermeans of a common stop cock is turned into the withstanding his acknowledged good sense, and change of ideas thereon, could not fail to lead to other box. At one end of each box, and near the great respectability of his character, he has the most beneficial results. Although by those the bottom, is a spigot and faucet, by means of not yet been as successful as might have been principles of deference, which regulate the ordi- which are drawn the condensed steam and expected. Besides, the disposition which farnary intercourse of gentlemen, we are not per-the liquid matter, which had oozed out of, mers in general have to look at every proposed mitted to talk of ourselves or of our deeds, yet and had been extracted from, the cooked materi-improvement as a visionary innovation; they in in the affairs of agriculture such a license is, with als. This decoction is of a deep chocolate co- this instance considered the mechanism of the the greatest propriety, allowed. It is under this lour and highly flavoured. It may be given to apparatus of Mr. Curwen too complex, and the indulgence, I shall, on the present occasion, the calves, or it may be returned to and mixed cost of it too high. As to its construction I have take the liberty of bringing into view some few arrangements which have recently been made at amiss to remark, that when a liquid feed is predefined from a late publication that it was about 160 my Dairy Farm, Orange, two miles from the city pared the false bottom is not used.

of Baltimore. The narrative of facts will be interspersed with explanations; such, indeed, as pump, there is a hogshead of water in which is in-structor of my apparatus, has stated to me that to most gentlemen will appear but common-serted a leaden tube, the other end of which is he can build such as mine at a cost from 60 to place observations; but as they possibly may immersed in the water of the boiler and nearly 200 dollars. A Boiler of the lowest price, con-

lessons, has taught us, that, in all the various warm, will necessarily take its place at the bot-walks of agriculture, farm-yard manure is indistom, whilst the hot water will remain at the top. ing food, consisting of cut hay, or straw, or pensably necessary; that a due supply of this essen- By means of a stop cock it can at any time be corn tops and blades, or corn husks mixed with tial ingredient is not attainable but by means of a ascertained when there is not a sufficiency of wasufficient number of live stock, and that such a ter in the boiler. This simple plan is preferred together, or with other meal and a due prostock cannot be kept on a farm unless its pro-to the self supplying valve, which is apt to get ducts be adequate to their sustenance. The out of order. At the top of the boiler there is great desideratum, then, with a view to manure, a safety valve for the escape of all redundant colled a wash; but when it is preserved for dry and of course to the improvement of our estates, steam, the electrick force of which would other-is to adopt such a course of practice, as may be wise endanger the whole establishment. the most likely to enable the farmer to maintain the most likely to enable the farmer to maintain degree of heat of which it is susceptible. Be-rye and cut straw.

the highest importance, interesting alike to the publick and to the individual. The great waste Althouse practice of our country, has suggested to me the nimum, however, of the expansive force of this is, however, proper to premise that to produce expediency of having at my dairy farm, a steam-legectrick fluid is at the boiling point of water, and these pleasing effects, the clover hay and the ing apparatus. This I have recently established this is, I believe, the maximum of the force reing apparatus. This is have recently established this is, I believe, the maximum of the force reupon a plan so simple and so cheap, that any perupon a plan so cheap, that any perupon a plan so cheap, that any perupon a plan so cheap, that en boxes. The boiler contains 100 gallons. One of the boxes is 8 feet, the other five feet long, both to condense the steam in the pipe. The steam, stock going at large, there is no necessity to 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep. The boiler is globular coming into contact with the cold water, being mix with it any meal whatever. And from the

The boiler is fixed in brick work, calculated to ble noise. When, therefore, the water becomes so smallest waste of fuel. of the Maryland society.

The public will have great reason to be well satisfied with the second exhibition of fine animals, good implements, and skilful ploughing being produced by the combined operation of the fore conducting the steam from the boiler, should which took place under the arrangements of this fuel and of the air feeding the fire, that portion open into the lowest part of the box, so that the Society, on the two last days of May; and of only of the air, which passes in contact with the steam may enter the liquid at the bottom. It which we will present the official account as soon burning fuel, contributes to the production of the then causes the water to boil in the wooden box In the mean time, under a resolution offered by be larger than the heap of burning fuel, a ceriron pot. The particles of water at the bottom, tain portion of air will insinuate itself without next to the end of the pipe, are first heated and of

The addresses, which, from time to time, I have had the honor of submitting to the consideration of the Society, have been made in the humble expectation that other members, better of the false bottom, diffuses itself throughout practice of steaming the food of his numerous qualified to communicate useful instruction.

have a tendency to afford useful hints to some of our practical farmers, it is deemed proper to introduce them.

Experience, which teaches the most useful cold water, being specifically heavier than the capacity of my boiler is 100 gallons. It has been specifically heavier than the capacity of my people for sometime to cook every day for more than 100 head of stock of price, considering the following food for the stock of most farms in our country.

The capacity of my boiler is 100 gallons. It has been specifically heavier than the capacity of my people for sometime to cook every day for more than 100 head of stock provided.

of hay, straw, corn fodder, chaff and other offal, h. been ascertained, the limitation to the heat and delicate flavour, it would have received apparent on every estate under the prevailing of steam has not yet been discovered. The mi-from the same articles in their green state. It stock. It consists of an iron boiler and two wood-counteract the effects of the great mass of cold cd for cows in milk, or for cattle for the and was made by screwing together the brins of suddenly condensed, a vacuum is necessarily experience I have had, I have no hesitation in two salt-pans. There is also attached to it a formed in the end of the pipe. Into this vacuum pronouncing that not only straw and corn fod-hogshead for any extra-cooking.

afford the greatest degree of heat, with the warm as not to condense the steam, this noise smallest waste of fuel. Without pretending to ceases, and then the quantity of fuel may be di-

heat, and that, therefore, if the fire place should as fire does when applied to the bottom of an steam is conveyed into the boxes by copper pipes so in succession until the whole be heated.— attached to the upper part of the boiler, and is introduced between the bottom of each box and top, the water at the bottom could not thereby be

guineas.

Mr. Wm. Bear, of the city of Baltimore, the con-

tity of hay, straw, corn-fodder, and other proven- yond this point it cannot be heated. All the ad- Clover hay, corn tops, blades and husks when ditional heat, from any increase of fuel, combines steamed, have been found greatly to contribute Economy in the feeding of stock is an object of with the water and passes off with it in the form in the winter season to the improvement of the of steam.

Although the limitation to the heat of water degree, to impart to the butter the yellow colour

Curwen, in a late publication, has stated that, Before these drains had been made, the sta-well as on common grass fallows, I have observed in the feeding of stock, six stone of steamed bles, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of that land ploughed in July and the early part of turnips will go as far as nine stone of turnips two pains-taking men, were so wet and dirty, August, changed many shades darker after not steamed. Vegetable matter being partially that the cattle could not be kept free from filth. ploughing, than land adjoining fallowed in Sepdecomposed by the process of boiling, the digestive But since they have been made, the stables have tember and October, which if it ever changed organs have less to do in converting it into nubeen dry and clean, so as to be comfortable to at all, the change was imperceptible. I have triment. And it is a fact that the cows at Orange the cows, and agreeable to the milkers. But observed the crop to be greater, to ripen earlieat every meal most voraciously, although they this is not all. One man has now so little difficulty are fed five times per day, and at every time in cleaning the stables that he has time enough each cow has half a bushel of steamed food.

yellow colour of the butter afford the most con- drains, I was somewhat apprehensive, that they rison with late, the preparation in all things being vincing evidence of the excellency of cooked would prove to be too deep; but experience has the same. What could have changed the colour food. And this is confirmed by experiments made shewn, that they have the recommendations of the clay turned by the early fallows, previous from time to time, in suspending and resuming convenience as well as of cleanliness. Were to being mixed with the soil by a second ploughthe steamed preparations. Besides, under this they but five or six inches deep the cattle would ing? It was not in contact with the vegetable system every particle of the hay, of the straw, often stand with their hind feet in them, and in matter turned by the plough. The observations and of the coarsest offal is consumed. There is such case the advantages of the drains would be were made where it had been covered many inch. no waste. Every thing is eaten with avidity, but partially obtained. It would hence appear that the steaming apparatus, converting, as it does, all vegetable mat- supplied with water, for the stock, from a hy- from the quantity of gas generated in the decomter whatever, coarse as well as fine, into the greatest quantity of nutriment, affords the uniground fam about laying so as to have a hydrant whole mass of it, and had fertilized it to the surin this country, where so little green food is at the upper end of every drain, to furnish water face. That in July and August the days being raised for the maintenance of cattle in winter, for the washing of the stables. All the water long and hot, the nights warm, vegetation tenraised for the maintenance of cattle in winter, for the washing of the stables. The the washing of the stables and not, the nights warm, vegetation tenthe steaming of straw and corn fodder combines incalculable advantages. Besides it should ever the dirt of the stables, will flow down the drains be kept in mind that, in the feeding of animals, the line of its involveble contents. provender ought to have bulk as well as nutriment. A certain distention of the stomach is requisite.

increase of stock will necessarily contribute to important ingredient. It is moreover, necessary to bestow the utmost attention to its preservable-dung, I shall, for the present, content mybarely suggesting that my experience strongly inclines me to the opinion that, however long, it ought to be ploughed into the ground make a trial of the advantages of the steaming without any previous stirring, and as soon as apparatus, or of drains in their cow stables, are practicable after it shall have been taken from respectfully invited to visit my farm, Orange, so the farm yard. Be this, however, as it may; my as to have an opportunity of viewing and exintention at present is not to discuss this subject, amining in person all the details of the arrangebut to exhibit to the society a statement of a ments there made. From their own view, few arrangements recently made for the preser- and from a careful examination of my manager vation and application of the liquid manure and people, they cannot fail to obtain the most yielded by the stables and Barn yard at Orange. satisfactory information as to their practical effects.

The yard is situated to the south of the Barn ; on its east and west sides are built cow-stables, which extend almost the whole length of the Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Alveral ranges of cattle standing in separate stalls and each secured by a chain and halter. At the

the whole winter season.

Imperfect as is our knowledge with respect to fluid matter to their southern terminations, the science of nutrition, yet the fact is well where they intersect similar drains which conknown, that cooking renders food more agreea-ble, more wholesome, and more nourishing. feet long, six feet wide, and six feet deep. ant to leave a piece of land near his barn to Water is not a simple element, but a compound This cistern is so placed and constructed as to stack his straw on. In ploughing the land a secapable of being decomposed; and it appears receive not only the urine of the stables but alcond time, he allowed me to fallow the spot not from a series of experiments made by Count so all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it ploughed before. It broke in fine tilth, and was Rumford, that water mixed with a given quantity of vegetable food and made into soup, will satisfy the hunger, and will support the health and the strength of a man, when with the same this hogshead is attached a box pierced with the corp was much better on the early fallow allowance of vegetable food by itself, and with holes into which this liquid manure flows than on the late, and the growth of weeds after the same quantity of water in a crude state, through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprink-harvest much more luxuriant. such person would absolutely starve. And Mr. led over the ground as the oxen move forward.

of its invaluable contents.

The urine in the cistern contains not only its By the steaming apparatus every species of own constituent fertilizing properties, but it is cumstances unfavourable for a rapid decompo-coarse vegetable offal may be converted into also highly impregnated with certain portions of sition, the air was disengaged in smaller quancoarse vegetable offal may be converted into a solution in the dung with which it had been mixed, and tities, and gradually wasted without producing the dung with which it had flowed. The beneficial efties will, of course, enable the farmer to main- fects of this species of manure are practically tain an additional number of live stock. And this known to all farmers. And Sir Humphrey Daincrease of stock will necessarily contribute to vey and other chymists have assured us, that the increase of manure, the Primum Mobile urine contains in a state of solution the essential in husbandry. But it is not enough to possess elements of vegetables. The highly celebrated cattle that will furnish in abundance this all-author of the Code of Agriculture has, moreover, stated that Mr. Harvey of Glasgow by using cow urine has cut grass six times in a season, tion and to its application. With respect to sta- and that the average of each cutting was fifteen inches in length.

In conclusion, I would take the liberty of adding that such gentlemen, as may be disposed to

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. ON FALLOWS AND MANURES.

tails of eac's range of cows, there is a drain, been struck with the great increase of the wheat

ing their sweets in the desert air," may, if well made of strong planks, fourteen inches wide crop, and the improvement of the land, from cured and preserved, be converted into nourish- and twelve inches deep, and so fixed as to re- fallows made in July and August, over those made ing food for the maintenance of stock throughout ceive all their dung and urine. These several in September and October.—I will state the facts

On repeated observations since, on clover, as er, less liable to accidents from rust, &c.—The growth of weeds after it to be more luxuriant, ch cow has half a bushel of steamed food.

The richness of the milk, the flavour, and careful manner. At the time of laying these ed fertility, succeeding early fallows in compaes. The sun alone could have produced no such In the middle of the farm-yard is a large trough effect. I supposed the change to be produced days being much shorter, the nights longer and cool, vegetation hard and woody, and all cirsition, the air was disengaged in smaller quanhave been induced to adopt the following opinions.

1st. That the fertilizing properties of ma nure exist more in the gas that is generated in its decomposition, than in the body, or quantum

of the manure itself.

2d. That half rotted manures are more active in their effects than those completely rotted. And 3d. That manure rises by means of this air generated from it, and does not sink as has been supposed. Respectfully yours,

TH: J. RANDOLPH.

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To PETER MINOR, Esq.

Sec'y Agricultural Society, of Albemarle,

FROM THE "CHAMPION"-LONDON.

RENT OF LAND.

RENT OF LAND is the difference or the value of the difference of the produce per acre of the worst land in cultivation, and of the better quality; when the same amount of capital has been expended, and the same quantity of labour Sir, From my first commencing as a farmer, I have has been bestowed upon each, in the same space of time.

RENT. 2. ARTIFICIAL KENT.

difference in the value of their produce per acre,

what is here called REAL RENT.

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But in England, laws forbidding the importaforced into culture, and lands of better quality; restrictive laws: this higher rent, as being caused by the law, is called ARTIFICIAL RENT.

REAL RENT.

1. Is the fair equivalent to the landlord for the use of the land.

2. It would not be raised, and it would not be fowered, at the option of the parties concerned.

denominated principles.

4. It makes no part of the price of corn.

of corn, and the price at which it would be sold, were the trade in corn wholly free.

2. Corn is therefore, as effectually taxed by

to a quack medicine.*

3. Laws which forbid the importation of corn, under a certain price, into a country where the topulation is increasing, tend continually to in- ployments of capital and labour. crease the amount of rent paid her acre, and beget the necessity for other laws, raising the must conform. His rate of profit the cultivator of land this bar would continue not only while any land of the first quality remained uncultivated but until price still higher, and, ultimately, the total exclusion of foreign corn.

4. These laws do not, in the long run, benefit the profit of all. the farmer, on the contrary, they tend towards

his ruin.

The reasonings in this essay, although equally applicable to other kinds of farm produce, will be restricted to that of corn only, this be-

ing all that is requisite for elucidation.

For the purpose, too, of greater convenience in explaining the nature of what is here called REAL RENT, we will suppose a community to be placed upon an extensive portion of land of differ-ent degrees of fertility, but hitherto uncultiva-manufacture, or commerce. That this community consists of persons, who, by means of their capital and industry, are are farmers. Now, if this community were, as Republic are actually in. Those of the commu-

well as for the more easy explanation of the na- use among its members, or for exportation, ple willing to bring it into culture for the ordinature of rent, the subject has been divided into would be manufactured; while those who were ry rate of profit, as fast as the increase of the two parts, designated by the titles-1. Real farmers would erect farm buildings, and pro-population required it. No rent could therefore ceed to cultivate the land. In this state of so- be paid. If there were no restrictive laws, lands of a ciety (and it will be seen to hold good in every certain quality only would be cultivated, and the other state of society) there could be BUT ONE RATE OF PROFIT, on all ordinary employments as mentioned in the first paragraph, would be of capital and labour, for if any one branch of another, some of those who followed the less protion of corn have raised its price, and forced fitable branch would, in coure of time, leave it, worse and worse land into cultivation, and have and embark their capital in the more profitaalso greatly increased the difference in the value ble branch. This has always been, and must conof the produce between the worst land thus tinue to be, the course pursued; the most profitable concerns inducing people to embark in and as the whole difference is taken as rent, the them, the less profitable always inducing people and as the whole difference is taken as rent, the them, the less profitable always inducing people quality has been consumed, without fully satisfyfarmer has to pay a higher rent on all but the to quit them. But any one branch of industry can ling the demand, scarcity will ensue and the price worst sort of land than he would pay but for the only be more profitable than other branches, of corn, following the general law, will rise. while the produce of that particular branch is But as the expense of capital and labour on the insufficient to supply the demand, and consequently to raise the price of the article produced the farmer will increase as the price rises, and above its proper level. So, on the contrary, one branch of industry can only be less profitable on the ordinary employment of capital; and as than others, while the produce of that particular branch is more than sufficient to supply the 3. Its amount is regulated by circumstances demand, and consequently, to depress the price beyond their control. These circumstances are of the article produced below its proper level. In the first case, the price will rise in consequence of the scarcity; in the last case, it will ARTIFICIAL RENT.

1. Is a tax upon the consumer, levied upon the food he eats. Its amount is equal to the different to the food he eats. It is a food he can be a food h ference to which restrictive laws raise the price profit, the quantity of the articles produced will be lessened in the one branch and increased in the other branch; and so will the price of those articles be reduced in the one branch, and inmeans of restrictive laws, as it would be were creased in the other, and so will the profit be ina stamp affixed to every loaf of bread, as it is creased in the one and reduced in the other; and twenty-five bushels from land of the second rate thus the profit of every branch of industry will be equalized. It follows then, that there can be five bushels per acre—a diminution from the combut one rate of PROFIT on all the ordinary em-

same as that of the manufacturer, one law the increased demand had raised the price of all

In the case of the supposed community, it is clear that none but lands of the first rate quality only were produced by the same amount of capiwould be cultivated; the widest choice possible tal, and the same quantity of labour, as produced would exist, and the farmer would of course twenty-five bushels from land of the first rate choose the best land, and from the cultivation of this land he would obtain the common rate of profit, and no more, and for this rate of profit he as to enable the possessor of land of the second would be willing to continue to cultivate the soil, quality to obtain the common rate of profit from since it would be impossible for him to turn his cultivating his land, he would begin to cultivate

capable of supplying themselves with food, and first quality, the farmer must continue to culti-mand. It would be possible, however, in this most of the comforts and even elegancies of ci- vate the land himself. He would not let it, since stage, as it had previously been in the preceding vilized life. Some are handicrafts, and some no one would pay rent for it. Let it, however, stage, to produce more corn than could be conbe supposed, that some one could be found to they must necessarily do to establish a govern-take it at an annual rent, the consequence would with the common rate of profit, would reduce the ment—and if they were to vest the whole of the be, that as the produce of the land yielded only rate of profit to the grower below the common land in the government, to be sold for the pur- the usual profit of trade, whatever he paid he rate of profit, no more would be grown than was pose of producing a revenue to the state, it would must pay out of the profit, and consequently his absolutely necessary to supply the demand. be in precisely the same situation as some of the profit would be reduced below the ordinary rate newly settled states in the North American of profit by the whole amount he paid in rent, demand for corn had increased, and the price had Republic are actually in. Those of the commu- and he would thus voluntarily and unnecessarily been raised so as to enable those who held land of nity who are mechanics and traders would build have consented to make his capital the least pro- the second quality to obtain the common rate of nity who are mechanics and traders would build towns, where, whatever was necessary for suptowns, where, whatever was necessary for supsition is therefore absurd. So long as land of the frence of the produce between land of the first

But in order to shorten the present essay, as plying the wants of the community, either for mained uncultivated, there would always be peo-

This may be called the FIRST STAGE.

The SECOND STAGE may be said to commence when all the land of first rate quality had been industry were found to be more profitable than tinued increase of the people, the whole of its produce was not sufficient fully to satisfy the demand: recourse must then be had to land of a worse or second quality.

Let us 'inquire how this is brought about all the corn produced from land of the first rate best land will still remain as it was, the profits of will be raised temporarily above the rate of profit all the land of first rate quality has been brought into culture, no means exist by which the price can be lowered; and the increased profit will be-

long to the farmer, as long as he continues to be

the owner, as well as the cultivator of land. ‡ bushels could be produced, and if from an acre producing twenty-five bushels, nothing beyond the common rate of profit could be obtained, it follows, that if the same amount of capital, and the same quantity of labour would only produce quality, there would be a loss in cultivating it of mon rate of profit, and hence an effectual bar to the cultivation of land of the second quality. And necessarily governing the whole and equalizing the corn produced on the best land, as high as to afford the common rate of profit, on land of the second rate quality, from which twenty bushels

capital to better account by employing it in trade, it. This would not, however, reduce the price of corn, since no more land of the second quality So long as corn enough for the consumption of could be kept permanently in cultivation, than the community, could be raised from land of the was just sufficient to supply the increased desumed: but as this, unless it could be exported

> When, by the increase of the population, the been raised so as to enable those who held land of

^{*} In the case of a tax, the money goes to the Exchequer. In the case of the corn laws it goes at once into the pockets of the landowners. The whole community being injured for their advanare solelu.

[†] It is not pretended that it would be mathematically exact-but that there will be a continual approximation.

[‡] It may be presumed, that there could be no importation of corn until after all the land of first rate quality was in tiliage.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

English words derived from other languages, which was formed some years ago upon careful examination of Johnson's folio Dictionary

SCIENS. Table of English words derived from other lan-

			gua	iges.	
Latin -		-	6732	Irish	6
French		-	4812	Runic	4
Saxon -		-	1565	Flemish	4
Greek -		-	1148	Erse	4
Dutch	-	-	691	Syriac	3
Italian	-	-	211	Scottish	3
German			106	Irish and Erse	2
Welch	-	-	59		1
Danish	-	-	75	Irish and Scotch -	1
Spanish			56	Portuguese -	1
Islandic	-	*	50	Persian	1
Swedish	-	-	34	Frisic	1
Gothic	-	-	31	Persic	1
Hebrew	-	-	16	Uncertain -	1
Teutonic	-	-	15		-
Arabic	-	*	13	Total, - 15,78	4

The incongruity which I find in this enumeration of dirivative words, is the misapprehension of the author of the dictionary or the compiler of this little table—thus he makes

The Saxon, German, and Teutonic, to be all different languages;

The Flemish and Dutch;

The Swedish, Gothic, and Teutonic;

The Irish, Erse, Scottish, Irish and Scotch; The Persic and Persian.

Some of these as they are here classed are cally the same language. The Persic and Perreally the same language. The Persic and Persian are no otherwise different than the usual provincialisms of every country; there is some difference between the modern German language of learned men, and the vernacular tongue; and that spoken in Saxony is considered more pure than in Swabia, or Bavaria; but it is still the same language: the same is true of the Irish and Erse, which is in every respect the same language, the only difference existing in the use of different synonyms in phraseology, instead of the same exact expressions on ordinary occasions; a circumstance common to the provincial dialects in every living language, and much distinguished in the Italian, which is considered to be spoken in greater or less purity in different parts of the same NOCENS. country.

TABLE OF CALCULATIONS,

Shewing the rate at which Cottons may be purchased in America, in order to be landed in Liverpool at a certain price; the principle on which they are made being founded upon actual results. It has been ascertained from experience intrade, that the charges on purchasing and shipping Cottons in America, generally amount to 121 per cent on Sea Islands and Uplands, and 15 per cent on Orleans.

Charleston Courier.

EXAMPLES.

Sea Islands and Uplands cost 121 cents. Add, loss in wt. 3 per cent.

Petty charges, insurance and

interest, Commissions.

124-equal to 1 9-16ths.

14 1:16th cents. Making, 7 9-16th pence. Equal to Freight,

Duty, 6 per ct. 0 8-16ths.

Total.

I send for insertion, the following tables of the allowance for loss in weight, which is 6 per

SEA ISLANDS AND UDLANDS

			SE	A			NDS							
		eri	ica. s.			Live	erpoo.	l. An		rica.		,	Live	ence
		-		40	-	6	2.1	6 24				-		1.2
		-			-	6	1.4	24	ļ -		-	-	16	3.4
8	1	-	-	100	-	6	7.1	6 24	3 -	-	-	-	16	7.8
8	3	-	-	-	-	6	10.1	6 25		-	-	-	17	
9	1	-	-			6		6 25	-	*	-	-	17	1.8
9	1	-	-	-	-	6	15.10	6 25	ļ -	40	-	-	17	1.4
			-		-	7	2.10	5 25	-	-	-	-	17	5.8
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14	-	_	-				1.16	5 301	_	-	_	_	20	3.8
14			-			10	3.16	301		_	_	_		5.8
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20		-	-	-	-	13	14.16					-		3.8
204		-	-	-	-	14		361				-	24	1.2
			-			14.	1.4	364	-	-	-	-	24	5.8
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21			-			14	1.2	374	-	-	000		25	
21			-	-	-	14	5.8	37 1	-	-	-	See	25	1.8
21	1		-		960	14	3.4	373	-	-	-	-	25	1.4
21				-	*	14	7.8	38	-	-	-	•	25	3.8
22				-	-	15	1.8	381	-	-		-	25	1.2
224				-			1.4	381	-	-			25	3.4
224						15	1.2	383		-	-	-	25	7.8
22						15	8.8	39			-		26	
23			-	-	-	15	3.4	394	-	-	-	-	26	1.8
							7.8	391				-	26	1.4
								394					26	5.8
993			-	_	-			40	_	-	_	-	26	34

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

16 1.4

16 3.8

BUTTER.

This being the day, on which it had been determined by the Agricultural Society, that pre- all, driving their horses as they usually do at the

The calculation on Orleans is the same except than 16 lbs. from one dairy, either to the Fulton or Washington market-the candidates, as might have been expected, were very numer-ous, at an early hour. Many of them were entitled to great commendation for the excellence of the quality of this very important necessary of life, as well as for the neat manner in which their respective specimens had been made up .-Where so many justly deserved credit, it was difficult to decide to whom the premiums should be given. After due consideration, however, the inspectors adjudged them to the following persons:
FULTON MARKET.

Mrs. Commodore Morris, Morrisenea, 1st Premium, a silver pitcher, Mrs. Edward Leveridge, Newton, L. I. 2d Premium, a silver milk pitcher, Mrs. Ray, Westchester, 3d premium a sil-10 ver cup, WASHINGTON MARKET. 6 Mr. Cornelius Terhune, Hackensack, 1st Premium, a silver pitcher, 15 Mr. Josiah Austin, Seconicus, 2d Premium, a silver milk pitcher, 10 Mr. Thomas Brown, West-Chester, 3d Premium, a silver cup, 5

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SKIM COULTER PLOUGH.

Oxford, Philadelphia Co. Penn. ? May 24, 1822. S

MR. EDITOR,

Sir-In your paper of the 17th you request information respecting the skim coulter used in England. The skim is a blade of iron attached to the common coulter, and standing at right angles with the broad side, a little below the surface of the ground when the plough is at work; or just so much as to pare off about 11 inches of the top of the ground before the share moves it. Its length should be about nine or ten inches or the breadth of the furrow slice. It is narrow and is almost brought to a point at the farthest end, but is made wider as it joins the coulter, and should be turned up into a curved wing, in order to turn over or shove into the furrow, every thing that it cuts up, which is covered over by the earth raised by the share. It is most in use in the counties of Kent, Surrey, Essex, Herts, and all those surrounding the metropolis. Its advantage is that it cuts up before the share, all grass, clover roots, weeds and rubbish, and turns them into the bottoms of the furrow, where they are more completely buried than if the furrow had been turned over at one slice. The grass is never seen afterwards to grow betwixt the seams of the furrows; and having the grass roots cut and separated from the earth before the furrow is turned, the harrowing is much easier, and the grain gets better covered. The skim coulter requires steady ploughmen and a slow motion of the plough, and does best with oxen. It answers best with wheel ploughs, which may be regulated to plough a certain depth, without depending so much on the skill of the holder; and this may be the reason why it has not travelled out of the southern counties, where the old 26 5.8 fashioned wheel plough, drawn by four or five horses, universally prevails, into the northern and eastern where the light swing plough with two horses is in use. I have seen the skim tried upon swing ploughs and given up; for these depending more upon the carefulness of the holder, a little variation in the depth of ploughing will throw the skim out of work; and I am doubtful whether an American ploughman would make them answer at miums should be adjudged to those persons, who rate of 3½ or 4 miles an hour, and turning over a should bring the best butter in quantities not less furrow of 12 inches. It appears to me that it

the furrow is seldom more than 8 inches wide, grow as they often do through a thin furrow.

ENGLISH PROSPERITY.

respondent Mr. Valck's letter, No. 8, page 62 consists. It consists of an enormous mass of you express some surprise at his talking of En-wealth in the possession, comparatively, of but glish prosperity, and ask in what it consists: few individuals, saved from the vast profits made out of the labour of this numerous population; sons on this side of thewater, for it has been who by the aid of the great improvements, which puzzling enough to people at home, amongst mechanical skill and invention have made for the whom it remains still problematical whether saving of labour, have been enabled to perform the nation be in an advancing, stationary, or declining state. But though Mr. V. has discovered the secret of this prosperity, yet as to what it consists of—as to what are its effects -whether it is a general national prosperity, or system, have been reduced to perform this addionly enjoyed by some particular favoured class or tional work for a lower rate of compensation, or classes of people, we are altogether left to con-what is not sufficient to command the same quanjecture. The secret, or the secret cause of the tity of subsistence, as when their labour was less prosperity of England according to Mr. V. lies in beneficial to their employers. her being able to export "not only her raw mate- vantages which has resulted from multiplying the rials, but also all her bread stuffs in the shape of productive powers of labour, by the employment manufactured goods" by means of her "numerous manufacturing population," which enables ed exclusively by the master manufacturers and manufacturing establishments, or even to a very her to consume "all the grain her soil produces, capitalists, and not the least has been permitted extended commerce, but more especially to the paper monied, and funding system of Europe. ple employed in any of the branches of trade, art, they were before these improvements began. And pearance of prosperity-of evanescent prosperity, For with those who are unacquainted with the only, but is applicable to every branch of industry the picture, and contemplate the misery and condition of the working manufacturers of Eng- in England. For the whole, or by far the greater wretchedness on the other side. land, it is difficult to conceive that there can be part of that surplus of produce which has been a people in any country under heaven, whose raised by the increased skill and industry of her labours are so incessant, and conducted with such working people, has always been applied either dexterity and skill, who are so sparingly com- to increase the numbers or augment the luxurious pensated as they are ;-or who suffer so many pri-enjoyments of those, who, from their situation in vations, and exhibit such a spectacle of squalid society, are enabled to exercise a complete conwretchedness. The prosperity then, does not con-trol over the labours of all the rest. ist in the comfort and happiness enjoyed by the Thus the wealth of England which looks so mass of working artizans and manufacturing peo-dazzling at a distance, and which many others ple. We may enquire next whether the farmers besides Mr. V. denominate prosperity, is an exand agriculturists enjoy any of this prosperity, in cess of affluence, arising from an inequitable disconsequence of the manufacturers eating up all tribution of the produce of the land and labour of transplanting them. their grain and beef? The thousands of petitions the country. And notwithstanding it has enabled filled with the numerous complaints of this class of the state in its external relations to assume a people, with which the tables of both houses of powerful and imposing aspect, it is nevertheless the legislature have been loaded for several years an enormous evil, which grievously afflicts the back, and which have been annually increasing, country, and which in the end must produce an inwill answer this question. Then the class of land-ternal decay. It is an evil which has arose princiholders? They indeed have enjoyed their share pally out of the manufacturing system, the direct of prosperity, but the fate of the tenants and culti-|tendency of which is to pauperize and enslave all vators of their property will be theirs next; and the lower population, and to make hundreds poor, even now it is fast overtaking them. For unoc-wretched, and dependant, for one to live in ease cupied farms produce no rent, and cultivate and affluence. But what has accelerated the prothem, themselves they cannot; for with their gress of this evil, and done more than any thing lands many of them already heavily mortgaged, else to increase and bring it to its height, is the they have neither money to stock them, nor paper and monied system of England; a system,

New Burn, N. Ca. March 15th, 1822
skill to raise more produce than will repay the the progress of which however ruinous its final MUD SCOOP—SWEET POTATO CROP, &c. expenses of their cultivation. There remains but tendency, it is perhaps impossible now to arrest another class or two; the master manufacturer, By the frequent and sudden changes which it has the great capitalists, the fundholders, and the occasioned in the value of the nominal currency,

would answer well in this country for ploughing these are the people upon whom this prosperity moderate fortunes have been thrown into poverty; old seed land for corn in the spring, when there has poured with a full moon tide,-the prosperity whilst those who were already wealthy, availed is often a good deal of rubbish on the surface; derived from her numerous manufacturing popu-themselves of the opportunity of further enriching and also for putting down any kind of stubble in lation, by means of which the country is enabled themselves by taking advantage of the general disthe fall. It answers well for ploughing in long to "export its bread stuffs in the shape of manu-tress. The effects thus produced joined with those manure, as it shoves it into the bottom of the fur-row before the earth raised by the share falls of export must be exclusively, or potatoe stuffs, system, has so increased the inequality in the upon it, by which it is covered more completely for the poor wretches have been for a long time fortunes and conditions of the people, as to have than when ploughed under in the ordinary way. upon short allowance, and have been under the changed almost entirely their social economy, The skim coulter would not answer with shallow necessity of filling their stomachs with subsistence and destroyed that regular gradation of ranks, by ploughing, nor with a broad furrow slice, such as is of the very cheapest kind. A very small portion generally the work of American ploughmen. In of the cattle Mr. V. talks of can have gone, in Kent, where it is done in the completest manner the way he mentions, out of the kingdom in any always admired in, the structure of the British by the old turn wrest plough, which has a shifting of the staple fabricks. These have found their mouldboard, and turns the furrows all one way, way into more privileged stomachs, and into and selfishness over the whole land, and there is whatever substances they may have been distiland from 6 to 8 deep, by which the grass and led and amalgamated, or in which ever way they but what is the subject of barter and traffic. weeds are buried too deep to vegetate again and may have been exported, it has not been in the Even government itself is under the influence of shape of woollens, muslins, hosiery or iron.

Having found out the class of persons enjoying tion that rules every where. the prosperity derived from the numerous manu-I observe in your note on a passage of your cor- facturing population, we will next see in what it Thus all the ad-

merchants. Excepting perhaps the latter, all thousands of industrious and reputable people of

which one class of people was so closely connectsociety. The paper system has spread venality scarcely aught even the most sacred of things an aristocracy of wealth, and its agent in corrup-

In golden chains, the willing world she draws, And her's the Gospel is, and her's the laws. Mounts the tribunal, lifts her scarlet head, And sees pale virtue punished in her stead. Lo! at the wheels of her triumphal car, Old England's genius rough with many a scar Dragg'd in the dust: his arms hang idly round, His flag inverted trails along the ground. Our youth all liveried o'er with foreign gold, Before her dance; behind her crawl the old. See thronging millions to her pagod run, And offer parent, country, wife, or son. Hear her black trumpet o'er the land proclaim, That not to be corrupted, is the shame.

Americans, who are anxious for the permanence of their free institutions; who prefer a sober simplicity of manners amongst their people, to great external shew and outward appearance of this prosperity is enjoyed by the mass of the peo- who on the contrary are in a worse condition than And whilst they are struck with the delusive apor industry?" No; certainly not by the mass, this is not confined to the manufacturing laborers which they always produce, let them reverse

> I am sir, Your obedient servant. THOS. SMITH.

The Editor of the American Farmer, will confer a favour upon a subscriber of one of the low counties, by obtaining information on the subject of transplanting the different species of evergreens, viz. cedars, hollys, &c. he wishes to know precisely what seasons of the year, are best for

February, 26, 1822.

The gentleman who superintends the planting of the public square about the Capital at Washington (with whom we have not the benefit of an acquaintance) is qualified to give this information; we judge so from the invariable success which appears to have attended his tasteful operations on the grounds above mentioned.

Edit. Am. Far.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Good fences, enclosing a rich soil, bearing heavy crops of grain and grass, for raising, sustainng and fattening, an improved herd of domestic ings, and implements of husbandry, constitute the pride, the glory, and the emoluments of

farming.

profitable farming, is herewith sent you, a des-Dey's or Bundy's. He intends to have one comcription of a machine to collect mud from mill pleted next week, for which the irons are now ponds, creeks, &c. with which to fertilize land casting. It is expected to do the work superior Common tobacco it is a cheap and a simple machine, and can be to the others, and with more expedition, while Seconds, \$1 to 6. made by almost any body.



square timber 25 or 30 feet long are laid upon the water at a parallel distance from each other of 8 or 10 feet. At each end of which a platform of plank is nailed on. At midway of this float, is erected a braced gallows, from the centre of the top piece of which, hangs a chain, or rope, JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. holding in suspension a lever, or beam, at one bourer stands on one of the platforms—takes hold of the cross piece at the end of the beam, with both his hands-raises that end-and sinks the end having the shovel to it, into the mud below; then bears down the end which he has a hold on, which raises the end with the shovel and the mud is deposited on the other platform. Thus he will proceed until a load is collected, when the machine is pushed ashore and unloaded with a shovel. The quantity of mud that may be obtained in this way—by a single labourer—in a day, will vary with circumstances. I have obtained, where the mud was about 3 feet under water, 25 and 30 single horse cart loads.

By manuring, I obtained the last season eleven barrels and four bushels corn from the same land, that without the manure produced but two bara large quantity of produce from a small quantity of cure. In this climate, after they have been housed for two months they become a soft, sweet, rich substance, and make excellent puddings. In rich land they will grow to the size of a man's thigh. There are 6 or 8 varieties—all good. I think them far preferable as substantial food, to the famous Irish potato. They may be boiled, baked, roasted, steamed, and fried; and are a good substitute for bread, with flesh, fish, or fowl. Boiled, and then mixed with flour or meal they make excellent bread, if a plenty of good fresh butter is laid on, while hot. In fine, the lovers of good eating will find them a very desirable item in their catalogue of food:

8 to 12½ cts.—Pork, 6 to 9 cts.—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Mutton per lb. 6 to 8 cts.—Lard per lb. 12 cts.—Butter per lb. 31 to 37½ cts.—Cheese per lb. 12 cts.—Butter per lb. 30 to 350—Pine, do \$2 25 to \$3.—Tar, North Carolina, \$2 25—Rosin, \$2 25—White pine boards per M. \$10 to \$30—Bees' wax, per lb. 37½ to 40 cts.—Salt, Liverpool coarse per bushel 50 to 55 cts.—Turks Island, 65 to 70—G. Ridgeley, I was per bushel, 53 to 55.

Whaveland Tobacco.—2 hhds. of a very superior fine bright yellow, raised in Frederick countrior fine bright yellow. their catalogue of food:

Please to give in your paper some account of the best constructed kiln to burn rock into lime. Respectfully, &c.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

GEO, WILSON.

May, 1822.

As an auxiliary to a rich soil, the basis of all flax dresser, which he thinks will be superior to person who may wish to see them. Two pieces of the expense of a machine will not be over \$100. As soon as I have seen it in operation, which I at \$6 50 and \$8 50. am invited to do in a few days, I will advise you of particulars. If I am not deceived egregiously, it is one of the greatest improvements of the day. Burden is a practical mechanic, well versed in the construction of machinery, and a man of genius. He has recently constructed cast-iron water wheels of large diameter, and ten feet buckets, which are highly extolled by those who use them: he has also made great improvements in the machinery of horse ferry

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

I wish you to procure me through the medium of end of which is attached a large iron shovel, and the American Farmer some of the seed of a toat the other end a cross piece to hold with bacco once sowed in Maryland, (but which I fear is the hands, to enable the labourer to work it. now extinct,) called long-leaved, thick jointed, bull-face.

A SUBSCRIBER.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.

ERRATA.

Owing to an oversight when reading the proof sheet of the American Farmer of last week, the word "thousand" in the 14th line of the second column of the 79th page escaped notice; it ought ble, and in good condition, having within a few to read thus: "from eight to ten or twelve hundred dollars for every foot lift.'

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

that without the manure produced but two bar-rels. The profit of farming consists in obtaining Wharf do. cash sales \$6 50—Wheat white, 145 to 147 cts.-Red, do. 140 cts.-Corn, Yellow, 73 a large quantity of produce from a small quantity of to 147 cts.—Red, do. 140 cts.—Corn, Yellow, 73 ple or chards, one of them just coming into bearof land. I also obtained 350 bushels of sweet potato to 74—White, 80 cts.—Rye, 65 to 70 cts.—Oats, ing. In point of prospect this inland situation is slips from an acre of newly cleared unmanured land; 40 to 45 cts.-Bran per bushel, 15 to 17 cts.and am now selling them for seed at 40 cents a Shorts, do. 20 to 22 cts.—Plaster of Paris per bushel. The labour to make them consisted in forming the ridges, and in cutting and planting —No. 1, do trimmed \$8—Herrings, No. 1, \$3—that to be inferior but to very few; and, in respect to healthiness, it is with confidence pronounced forming the ridges, and in cutting and planting —No. 1, do trimmed \$8—Herrings, No. 1, \$3—that particular. The water is excellent, and springs for fattening hogs, making as good pork as corn. See the second second in that particular. The water is excellent, and springs abound in every field. for fattening hogs, making as good pork as corn. Soal Leather per lb. 25 to 27 cts.—Skirting, do.

The sweet potato, cut into thin slices, dried, 30 to 33 cts.—Upper whole side, \$3 to 4 25—Canparched, and ground, makes good coffee. When dles mould per lb. 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to add to 13 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 15 baked, it is an esculent, and is a treat for an epi14 cts.—Spermaceti, 35 cts.—Beef fresh per lb. ed; a liberal credit would be allowed upon a large
cure. In this climate, after they have been hous8 to 12½ cts.—Pork, 6 to 9 cts.—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10
25 countable.

The title is in-

> son, sold for \$35, being the highest price paid for any tohacco the present season. We hope the state of foreign markets may as fully compensate our enterprizing merchants as their competition has in the present case, rewarded the industry of our planters. One hogshead also raised by the

animals-with appropriate and substantial build- Extract of a letter to the Editor of the "Ame- same persons, sold for \$25. Through the porican Farmer," dated Albany, (N. Y.) 31st liteness of inspector MACHALL, we have been furnished with samples from each of the hhds. "BURDEN, the plough maker, has invented a which we shall take pleasure in exhibiting to any

> Fine spangled tobacco, \$16 to 18-fine red do. \$12 to 16—good do. \$8 to 10—Inferior, \$5 to 7—Common tobacco crop, \$3 to 4 50—no demand.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO-10hhds. Richmond, sold

A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the FARM, whereon he resides, called MORVEN, situate on Elkridge, sixteen miles from Baltimore. It contains about 636 acres, the most of which is prime plaster land-a considerable part in good cultivation, and nearly the whole in good heart. The soil is well suited to tobacco, corn, wheat, and other grain, as also grazing, to which indeed it is uncommonly well adapted. It has about 25 acres of first rate meadow land, lying on a stream called Elkhorn running through it, and which is now chiefly down in timothy. The farm also binds a considerable distance on a branch of the Patuxent, and is bordered to that extent by rich meadow land, which although subject to overflow, could easily be rendered valuable grazing ground. The character of this farm is well known in its neighbourhood, and the proprietor thinks he may confidently say it ranks among the best on the Ridge, at least as regards the natural qualities of its soil, and susceptibility of improvement-he also feels warranted in stating, that its actual condition (the effect of a course of several years improvement,) will be found such as would render immediate and handsome returns to a farmer of capital.

THE DWELLING HOUSE is large and comfortayears received extensive repairs, and an addition at considerable expense-most of the outhouses are also in good condition, and these include a dairy, with a fine spring of water, good quarters for the labourers, corn and meat houses, ice house, &c. On the premises is a spacious garden with a variety of the best fruit, and two ap-

The farm would be sold with or without the

Application to be made to the subscriber on

JOHN G. PROUD.

Elk Ridge, near the Church, 31st May.

For further information relative to this Farm, the proprietor has permission to refer to Nicholas G. Ridgeley, Esq. Baltimore.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

AGRICULTURE.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETY.

Rockville, May 15th, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir: The following resolution was adopted by the Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, Maryland, at its last semi-annual meeting on the 9th March, 1822.

" Resolved unanimously, That the thanks, of

"the 'Rockville True American."

Agreeably to the view of the Society in this to be published.

"Resolved unanimously, That it is the opin-"ion of this Society that 'the American Far-"mer,' Edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq. is eminently " calculated to promote improvements in Agricul-"ture, and rural economy, and that it merits the "patronage of every friend to such improve-

ments.

Some delay has occurred in the transmission of the copy of the address before mentioned.

I am, Sir, Very respectfully, Yours, &c. &c.

Z. MAGRUDER. Recording Secretary of the M. Ag. So.

ADDRESS

Delivered before the Agricultural Society of Montgomery County, by Mr. ARCHIBALD LEE, on the 8th March, 1822.

opportunity of congratulating you, my fellow citiwith the usual liberality that characterises our fellow citizens.

After the able address of our friend, F. S. Key, cate excited in all his hearers. I have to regret, that this duty did not devolve on one more competent to its performance. Honored by your gence, to such remarks as I have had time to pre-

pare for the occasion.

much has been written thereon, that I confess I under affliction, to soften his character, and to progress, and maturity, of the means of suste-approach it with humility and diffidence; confit him for domestic happiness; by cherishing the nance, and to which all around own a similar debt. vinced as I am, that what has been acquired, best affections of the heart. Nor are the pledges of Ignorance in the possessor of the soil, of the manbears an almost infinitely small proportion, to the those affections ever around him to stimulate the ner in which it ought to be cultivated: is far less information still in store for the husbandman.

That is the noblest object for our rivalry, which enriches and enlarges, by the improvement of its means!

tants, and to chasten their moral character .- al enjoyment, where occupation and exercise approving smiles.

fully as it does that of the members of this insti- rank, from the earliest periods of civilization .- demand the boundless space of nature to devepaper. I cannot here, sir, deny myself the plea- ages made it the theme of their warmest eulo- it, that has lived amid the engaging scenes of ruinteresting is the sublime and touching narrative poetof the steward of Pharoah, rendered in holy writ. The Augustan age furnished no theme, so abundant for her fairest poets and orators, as that of Rural Economy. Wit, eloquence, declamation, ence upon society, were sung by the Grecian and brotherly love; will live in the the Latin Bards, in their richest and sweetest his pilgrimage here; he will be enshrined in the strains. How strikingly interesting, were those affections of those he leaves behind, and open a ceremonies performed by the heathens, to propitiate Ceres, as the goddess of harvests.— Hymns and libations, processions with her image, through their fields of grain; all endeavoured to laurels crown these heroes! Such ever-greens invoke her smiles and her protection of their descend in all their vernal beauty to unborn milhusbandry.

iron age; when science slumbered, or kept its ence, content, patriotism, are their bequests; and It affords me much satisfaction, that I have an vigils in monastic retirement; when Barbarism mankind are their heirs. supplanted all the other arts, Agriculture survi-

improvements, in the Agriculture and Rural tility to the soil, and repay the husbandman for Economy of our county-to add to the intelli- all his toils. The war-worn soldier, the veteran gence of our community, to diffuse correct in-statesman, the ingenious artist, and the skilful formation, to ameliorate the manners of its inhabi-mariner; seek this inexhaustible field of ration The means we hope to use are, exertions, ex-sweeten fatigue, and repay them by abundance, amples, stimulants, and the good will of society content and repose. 'Tis the only pursuit of this -by cherishing good feelings, by mutual sacrifi-life, which has afforded to manking an uninterces, by perseverance and forbearance, much may rupted bond of friendship and brotherhood .-be obtained in so good a cause. We have endea-Strife, envy, ambition; those varying and domivored to induce our fair friends to cheer us with neering passions; sooner or later sever us in all "this Society, be presented to Archibald Lee, their countenance, by embracing those subjects others. "Tis the province of large cities to en-" Esq. for his address, delivered at this meeting, for premiums, more peculiarly within their pro- gross the genius, and too frequently the honors of "and that he be requested to furnish a copy for vince; aware as we are, that all our enterprises a community; of them it has been aptly said, "publication, in the American Farmer," and obtain increased value, when warmed by their "they absorb all the honors of producing and pospproving smiles.

Agriculture has been emphatically termed their less eminent inhabitants." The pursuits of resolution expressed, I herewith enclose a copy of the most important, and useful of the arts;" a busy town, leave but little time, for the cultithe address, which if it meets your approbation as and indeed, it would appear to have held this vation of the finer and inestimable feelings, that tution generally, will be secure of a place in your The poet, the sage, the philosopher, have in all lope in. All there, is hurry and noise. Who is sure of communicating the following resolution of gies. When we look through the long vista of the ral life, insensible to their influence and their the society passed in August 1821, expressive of past ages, that have witnessed the rise, the fall, charms? The paramount association of man is the sense of the society, of the merit of the work and the resuscitation of republics and of em-you are now engaged in, and which was ordered pires, we find mankind retaining their esteem, ticular spot, to early pursuits, to the sports of for this pursuit. The Egyptians, the Hebrews, his boyhood, which revive favorite ideas long the Chinese, all bear testimony in its favor; passed, and conjure up the most fascinating and amongst all it ranked the first. How beautifully endearing recollections, till he exclaims with the

> " Hail ye blest haunts of my childhood," " The lawns and the bowers that I loved!"

He who teaches his brother to add one spear of grass to feed the animal, or one grain of wheat found there, the richest scenery, and an un-to nourish the human race—who instils moral bounded field; its charms, its utility, its influ-precepts and brotherly love; will live in the hearts of mankind as their benefactor, during path to a future life, lighted up by virtues that never fade.

Cincinnatus! Washington! What imperishable lions. To such conquerors, no necks bend, save Through that dark period, so aptly termed the those of ignorance, idleness and vice. Independ-

zens, upon the formation of a Society for the im- ved to cheer man with its smiles. When the adprovement of Agriculture and Rural Economy in this county. An institution, to whose utility almost all the sister states bear the amplest testified and enriched by Agriculture. The bright coveries in this science, extend from our time mony; and from which our county cannot fail to luminary, which dispensed its genial rays upon and country, to future ages; securing to distant derive substantial benefits, if it be patronised the Peruvian husbandman, was alike adored with generations, the means of subsistence, enjoyment Manco Capac and his gentle associate, whom and multiplication." By engaging in the examination taught them to believe, had denation of inorganic matter, and tracing its process scended from the Heavens to instruct them as a through its various stages, till it reaches its high-Esq. my feeble efforts will avail you little, save favorite people, in this first and best of arts.— est destination, its subscriviency to the purposes to revive the deep interest that eloquent advo- Among the Aborigines of this country, the most of man, our minds are enlarged: Nor are we listriking evidences of our common descent appear mited by the study of the inanimate part of the in the feasts they celebrate in honor of this art. creation. In this pursuit a portion of our af-The Cherokees, by far the most enlightened fections is divided amongst our domestic animals; request that I should address you, it has become tribe of our red brethren, commemorate at sta-whose growth and increase, participate with our my duty. Permit me to solicit your kind indulted periods, by dances and religious ceremonies, children, in our tenderest cares and anxieties. Is the return of their harvests. All history informs it not a striking evidence of man's superior desus, that man commences civilization only when tination, that the rest of the creation, animate, as The subjects of Agriculture and Rural Economy, embrace such a variety, of the dearest interests of Society, by their immediate and relation, that the free of the common that the common that the free of the common that the free that companion, given by nature to soothe him causes to which we are indebted, for the origin, exercise of his intellectual and physical pow-excusable, than want of information in any other of the pursuits of this life: 'Tis an ingratitude to a For centuries past, the ablest scholars have bountiful Providence, who hath given us this devoted their labors to explore the arcana of na-abundant means of life and increase, at the same ture, in search of those treasures, that give fertime that it is a neglect of our temporal interests.

Need we call your attention to the instances sociate of those profound writers on policy, and all intimately connected. 'Tis true we can live to a propriety, a neatness, and an appearance of comfort, that gladden the eye, and compen-

couraging by talents, weight of character, and contributions, societies gotten up for the improvement of agriculture and rural economy. wise, these patriotic, these eminently useful citizens-these enlightened statesmen, whose public stations, and services, have not only insured the gratitude of their own country, but have nations of the earth; cherish agriculture through every medium, well aware, as they are from a deep insight into society, and thorough acquaintance with the springs of action, of human nature, that the moral intelligence of man, is to be im-proved more directly through the early principles of religion, of subordination, of enterprise guided by practical pursuits; of the various, yet inseparable relations, tied up in the husbandry of the soil, and its twin sister, Rural Economy, than through all the other resources that learning and ingenuity have devised. Is there in our circle, an individual capable of rejecting the means cherished by the immortal Washington, to benefit his country? His attachments to this and high respectability. pursuit are well known. Most justly did he ertions, tend to protract the growth and improve- lations.

so familiar to all of us, where impoverished soils, of those pioneers, to all the glory of this wonder-by the first, but the others are essential to the have, by careful husbandry, remunerated the ful and admirable constitution; takes pride in pre-present order of society. Nature has blessed us proprietor, in comfort and independence?—Constitution over the destinies of a similar institution with a fine country and an abundant soil—all well in his own country, to that, Mr. President, energulated farms will afford a large surplus, which with the barren wastes, that unfortunately spread trusted to your care—and whose paternal regards over so much of our country. Tis not alone by will be as effectually evinced, in the perfortor is in that degree wasted. A great portion of increased wealth, that the industrious, and the enterprising farmer is repaid. His stock of information is enlarged; and what is all important to high and imposing chief magistracy. These simsuits. What crude articles we can manufacture mation is enlarged; and what is all important to high and imposing chief magistracy. I nese similarly the enjoyment of that wealth—health is insured. Some of the fatal effects of disease and death, are, in all climates, attributable to slovenly husbandry, and neglected grounds. Swamps under an endaged grounds. Swamps under an endaged grounds. Swamps under a depositories of stagnant death, and neat household; of an amiable particular our uses at home. Commerce would certainly be not in life; of dutiful and affectionate children and useless, and the means of carrying on the gowater, made fætid by putrid vegetable matter, servants; nay, of the very domestic animals that vernment would fail, not only in exigencies but whence the whole country around is filled with stock his farm; of his luxuriant harvests, of during a profound peace (save when wrung from miasma. The pure fountains so essential to our that peace of mind, that quiet, that beautiful the industry of our people,) did we not exchange comfort and health, are choked up by wasted order and propriety that pervade all around him, our surplus commodities with other powers, either grown up with rank weeds; which in going through the regular decomposition of matter, surcharge the atmosphere with a variety of disturbed through the regular decomposition of matter, surcharge the atmosphere with a variety of disturbed to an all wise, and an all good Providence? West. To force the population from tillage incases, that baffle the skill of the ablest physici- Reduce the subject to one of mere interest, and to manufactories, would be most unwise, both as ans. Your labour is rendered unavailing, your attend with me to the experience of an able, regards the health of those occupied, and the inhealth is destroyed, your capital is impaired, by and acute statesman. Whatever view our preterests of the land; as much so would it be, to slovenly husbandry. Your fields are filled with judices may dispose us to entertain towards that drive our population from the land to the cities, briars and thistles; poverty, discontent, misery learned and intelligent magistrate; all agree in and upon the ocean. Manufactures will assured and mortification, are the sure attendants on ig- meting out to him, the merit of deep political ly succeed, in a due proportion to the means norance and negligence; whilst abundance, information, and a thorough knowledge of man. engaged in them, and the fair demand of the health, cheerfulness and content, are united in a late address to the legislature of New York, country, for the articles manufactured. Any un-

> of science, and inventions of art, and which ex-people, is here much corrected by judicious prement.

> ty of Norfolk, in England, was forty years since far more reduced and more desolate than our nomy. county is at this day; yet to the enterprise of one man, and in the life time too of that most emi-England owe the vast importance of that county, now the granery of her Island. Would you know the means he used; Agricultural meetings, personal exertions, encouragement of rural economy in all its branches, premiums to induce emclared, the rapid amelioration of the tenants in this day. Stone-fences have been built upon as their habits, manners, customs; their intelligence

esteem it first in importance, first demanding greater facility, and they distribute as much in a bis example. How could the soil he fought so day, as individuals could in months. They do ous sections of the county, and thrives sufficiently nobly to defend, prove useful; how could this what is equally important to society; they sepa-splendid empire, and all her vast resources, her rate the good from the bad, and thus prevent materials for high-ways; our streams are capable laws, her peace, be secured, but by this pur those experiments so injurious to practical men, with proper management, of supplying us with suit? And will it not be admitted by all, that by presenting in one view the experiments of all water for machineries, and for irrigation. Our the enterprise and intelligence of her citizens, sections in implements of husbandry, in house-meadow grounds are ample for all the purposes of when limited to their own farms and personal ex- hold manufactories, and in farming in all its re- our farms, and may afford us a considerable sur-

due attempt to give either of these three great "The labours of agriculture, have, for the last and important interests a preponderance, must be sate the heart of the judicious husbandman for all his toils.

The disinclination to enter into agricultural societies, would appear to exist in this quarter of the Union, to a degree unknown elsewhere.

This supineness, this miserable apathy, and indulgence of undue prejudices, on subjects so intimately connected with our best interests, is to say the least, a fatal proof of the entire ignovarious kinds of grain, the invention and adoption of the objects, as well as the advantages of these institutions. When we turn our attention to the promotion of husbandry, and a growing attention to the promotion of head of the promotion of t tion to our sister states, we find the most distinguished citizens not only taking part in, but most degree, from stitutions which concentrate the prominent in superintending, in patronising, in enfruits of experience, which apply the discoveries fruits of experience, which apply the discoveries are which apply the d cite into activity, all the generous principles of emulation, and all the latent powers of improvement." cautions; and in a condensed population, such as some of the Eastern states afford, it may become problematical, whether more strength is not retained, by this mode of disposing of any This passage is in itself a volume for you to excess they may have, than by allowing it to reflect upon. We must not say that our soils emigrate to a distant quarter in search of agriculturaised her to a commanding rank amongst the are too poor, too much exhausted, that we have rail occupation: but in our state no such question not the means possessed elsewhere. The councan arise; we unfortunately have much unoccupied land, and are deplorably deficient in rural eco-

This country, my friends, holds a high rank in nently useful and valuable individual, does the improvements and inventions that experience approves. To Mr. Thomas Moore, the union is indebted for an excellent treatise on farming, in which the superior merits of deep ploughing are set forth in language simple and impressive. Davis, Warfield, Brown, and several others have inulation, but above all, as he has frequently de-vented, and furnished ploughs equal to any used at cheap and probably as durable a plan as any extant. One individual has erected more than four Agricultural Societies collect information with miles of this valuable enclosure with his own serplus for market. Our tobaccoes are unrivalled in ment of a country. Mr. Madison, the early as. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are quality; our grain districts supply excellent bread,

water. Our local situation is certainly commanding, being upon the direct line between the seat of government and the western world. In fine, we possess within ourselves all the means, if judiciously exerted and applied, to convert this county into a fertile, a picturesque, and a most desirable abode. Allow me before we part, to turn your attention to the subject of premiums, and to offer reasons that are apparent; yet the primary obfor your consideration, the ideas that have occur-ject should be the general tystem of farming and red to me as important in their distribution. Upon the judicious selection of the objects that are to receive encouragement, will in a great degree, depend the success and the utility of this institu-

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tion to the community. The plough must be admitted on all hands, to be the most important implement of husbandry; it therefore claims your first attention. The harrow ranks next. In tenacious soils, the hoe was wont to be preferred by those who cultivated tobaccoes and indian corn; and in sandy soils it is still highly esteemed; but for all the essential purposes of a farm, experience proves that there are three necessary implements in tillage, viz: the plough, the shovel plough or cultivator, and the and the rake, and still many degrees inferior. On the preparation of the soil, the value of its product mainly depends. Consequently those implements best adapted to that object, merit our primary consideration. As the spade and the rake enable us to prepare our gardens to the greatest farms, that approach nearest to them, must of consequence prove most important to the farmer. being perfect, we must all acknowledge; how many degrees less perfect, our farming implements are; will be apparent to every one, who contrasts the relative quantities produced by these several cultivators, the disparity in the profits being inconceivably great. After the grain, used in giving us the staff of life; the plough, the harrow and the hoe, are then the fairest objects for premiums: next to the implements with which to put them in motion. In some countries, horses in others oxen, are the favourite force applied to the draft: and one of the most polished nations, in many districts depend upon the cow for this essential duty. With us, the horse, the ox, and purpose. These then are the next fairest objects for premiums. Next in order come all those ani-These then are the next fairest objects mals useful to feed or clothe man-as the sheep, the hog, &c. The cow is after all perhaps the draft; and in some countries her hide is used to clothe man. In due order follows household manufactures; with which I would be disposed to unite the most useful and substantial of the do-mestic manufactures. It is certainly important that the mode of bringing these various objects into fair competition, should receive our attention. Without meaning to innovate upon usual, and I fear establisehd customs, I beg leave to add, that observation and experience point out the propriety of extending the field, to farms, to stocks of cattle, and to the general practices and management of the farmer, in the various seasons of the year. The injurious consequences that flow from the appropriation of all your premiums, to individual tend to obstruct the current of improvements. It

As it is necessary to improve our stock animals we must give to that object a portion of patronage; but it should be minor to the improvement of an ject should be the general tystem of farming and of the farm: that farmer who can shew the best kept, and most highly improved stock of horses, cows, sheep and hogs; a well cultivated farm in and economy in his management of his soils; and the largest quantity of manures to invigorate, and

in the rural economy of a country. These being in the rural economy of a country. These being saving machinery, to the details of industry; more in the province of females, are too frequent-thus facilitating the work of civilization and reharrow. These are all substitutes for the spade comforts, and often become sources of profit -Good fruits, vegetables, poultry, cheese, butter and milk, are by no means secondary considerations in a well regulated family: cheeses in many countries, a substitute for meats. It was foradvantage, so the implements used upon our an article of profit, and a beverage in which we That even the garden implements are far from country. Household manufactures, are imporare altogether used-in some, mules are preferred, tures, that will in beauty, neatness and excellence Thus do we secure the double advantage of sa-ving our capital, and enlarging our stock of in-to every field, and afford an immeasureable supply to every demand for internal improvement. the mule are all made subservient to this great that portion of our population, and retain them for the purposes of labour, called for by our mixed husbandry.

I have already trespassed too long upon your attention; the deep interest created by the submost important—she gives milk, butter, cheese, ject, which encreased as I progressed, must form meat; she is converted into all the purposes of my apology. my apology.

REPORT

was referred so much of the Executive Commu-

the following report:

pride may be fostered, but no general good, no ways been considered, by the wisest statesmen, timed appropriation of her resources.

and our fountains the purest and most salubrious general improvement can result to the communi- the surest method of promoting its strength and ts happiness, and has accordingly enlisted the zeal of the most enlightened patriots of every age. It is rousing into active life the dormant energies of the soil; giving spirit to the enterprise of entire stock; and the same idea 'tis believed ap-the citizens; turning to a more profitable account plies with equal force to crops. Some kinds of the labors of husbandry; creating new fibres in vegetables may justify a limited cultivation for the body of the republic; infusing into it a more wholesome circulation, and in its effects "almost annihilating space:" thus by bringing neighbour states into closer proximity; equalizing their mutual advantages, and restoring the balance which the partial dispensations of providence all the crops that he raises; great neatness, care may have rendered necessary to the wants and the weakness of the less favored.

> To a young state these improvements are vitalrenovate his lands; will turn his labour to a ly interesting; a spare population becomes vested greater profit in the general account than his with all the faculties which render a more nuneighbor is likely to do, whose cares are absorbed merous one efficient and useful; invention and in producing the fattest animal, or the best acre skill supply the force of numbers, and the same advantages are afforded on a large scale, which Gardening and the dairy are important objects result from the application of all kinds of labor ly neglected. They are nevertheless essential finement, and giving to the tardy gait of years, the strides of centuries.

To the state of Maryland this subject is presented with the most imposing pretensions. uated in the very bosom of our great confederamerly made in this county, and we may hope it the north and the south, and from her fortunate will again be the product of our dairies. Cider is proximity to the most important points on the may vie with the north. With equal attention ducts of that region which no rivalry can arrest our trees would be as long lived as those of any from her enjoyment; a control which at no distant in rural economy. We have a population great western trade; the guardian of the gates unavoidably idle, during our inclement winters, through which the treasures of a boundless country. There are many of the most useful articles of try shall find their vent, and which shall draw to clothing that may be prepared to advantage in her shores the riches of an incalculable comour houses. Habits of neatness and industry will merce. In addition to this, the bounteous hand of accompany this pursuit; our females will be nature has spread through her confines one of the agreeably and usefully occupied in teaching their most magnificent bays in the world, upon whose servants, and in performing themselves the light-expanse, float securely to their market, the er duties of the wheel and the loom. There richest portions of her produce. The Susquewe prepare our soils, we rank the means required, still remain amongst our thrifty, notable, and hannah and the Potomac washing her remotest spruce dames, instances of househould manufac-borders, open to the industry of her citizens, the tures, that will in beauty, neatness and excellence of fabric, rival those obtained from abroad.— ble fertilizing streams between, literally irrigate

These advantages have not been overlooked or unappreciated by the citizens of our state, and numerous efforts founded upon private as well as public patronage, to facilitate and improve the means of internal transportation, attest the interest it has excited; and your committee rejoice to find that this subject begins still more to engross the attention of every intelligent portion of the community. In this, our state does but respond to the pervading sentiment of the nation. Since the late war, there is scarcely a part of the union To the House of Delegates of Maryland, by the which has not directed its attention and its means committee on Internal Improvement, to which to this question, and the result has been, an improvement in the general aspect of the United nication as relates to that subject. December States in the course of a few years, which con-Session, 1821.

Sidering the population and the wealth of the committee to whom was referred so much of country, and the extent of territory upon which the Governor's Message, as related to Internal these improvements have been spread, is per-Improvement, respectfully beg leave to submit haps unequalled in the history of free nations . The state of Maryland has, from the period of Your committee cannot but feel a deep convicthe revolution to the present time, evinced a most tion of the importance of the subject which has commendable disposition to lend her aid to every animals, or to the partial cultivation of crops, been submitted to their consideration, when they undertaking which professed to encourage these look over the vast field it presents to view, and objects, and although at times an injudicious calis evident that our means, our attention and our reflect upon the intimate connexion it has with culation may have thwarted her success or disintelligence being devoted to a single object, octation and prove the prosperity of the Commonwealth. To im-appointed her hopes, still she has derived many prove the internal resources of a nation has al- and most permanent advantages from the well

The competition of formidable rivals, although, marks in reference to it.

The competition of formidable rivals, although, marks in reference to it.

The committee believe, it cannot subvert her strength, may, for a long time retard the full and resolutions of last session, to unite in an exami-which the river presents the greatest body of obprofitable exercise of it; and it therefore be- nation of the river with a similar commission stacles; an undertaking which could only be comes a matter of the most urgent solicitude, from Virginia, have been delayed by the tardi- achieved with the wealth of an empire. that we should be in a situation to keep pace with ness of the latter state, in the commencement of Your committee are naturally led from these the zealous enterprise of our sister states, who this work. Although the Virginia commission-speculations to a contemplation of the resourare at this moment contending with us for the ers have been named by the executive of that ces of the state in another quarter. The river prize of future power and importance in the com- state, obstacles unknown to your committee, oc- Susquehannah has been brought upon the public merce of the west. Though that struggle be curred to prevent the execution of the design en-view with a renewed interest, and the means of maintained with all the perseverance which self trusted to them, until the lateness of the season improving it have been already submitted to this interest can supply, and the effective force which rendered it impracticable to proceed to any sa-committee, upon which they have had the hoan revous and a wealthy population can bestow, tisfactory examination of the state of the river nour to make a distinct report. They had the Maryland must nevertheless, by a discreet and It is presumed however that all parties will be satisfaction to find their report promptly adopted, intelligent expenditure of her means, aided, as ready to progress in the contemplated enterprise and the bill which accompanied it speedily passshe is, by a more than countervailing beneficence as soon as the approaching year may become ed into a law. This river stands in a very difof providence, forever hold a successful mastery most favourable to their purposes; and as the ob- ferent predicament from that or which we have in the strife.

urged upon the attention of the state by other con- committee would recommend a continuance of to improve the bed of the river, and render it siderations. The present generation seem to be the resolutions; and in order to apprize the exe- more practicable to the purposes of navigation, more imperiously called on for the adoption of a cutive of Virginia of the feeling of the state up- must ultimately offer a rich remuneration to the system of policy in regard to this question, than on this subject, your committee would respect- state, in an increased supply of produce. The any other that has preceded them, and perhaps fully suggest the adoption of the additional reso- Susquehannah, unlike the Potomac, has, until it more than their successors ever may be. The lution accompanying this report. tranquilized state of Europe; the establishment of what appears to be a more settled order of things; the general competition in every branch This noble river, from its peculiar course, hold- and fall of its water, and in every respect is things; the general competition in every branch of trade, appear more decisively at this time, than at any former period, to throw the several states of our union back upon their own resources, and, of necessity, todrive them to the contemplation of their intrinsic energies. The period is rapidly approaching, at which it is conceived a large manufacturing interest will be fostered in our country, and the attention of our population approaching, and the attention of our population approaching a respectively through the confines of more propitious to navigation. Within forty or the state; watering an extensive and fertile refitty miles of the fide, it passes through a range of country which falls with great abruptness to the Streams of our country, among the rest the Shenandoah, whose protracted channel sweeps through the most luxuriant valley in Virginia, must river, offer almost the only serious obstacles always be considered one of the richest possessions of our state, and eminently entitled to the offer of the state of New York. Some late efforts country, and the attention of our population ap-plied to furnish a substitute for a vast variety of the lapse of many years, must become the pro-duct of our own labour and the growth of our own soil. This consequence has been partially benefits of a commerce longing to seek that chan-must be productive of incalculable benefit to developed at the present day, by the entire thange of our political relations with the states of any river in the United States, of an immense extent of country, reaching of Europe, and it is believed that so far as rewhere an ascending navigation is attempted, and through the heart of Pennsylvania and penetraof Europe, and it is believed that so far as regards the condition of this continent, that posture of things will be permanent. From this view, it is obvious, that the labor of our country must be differently applied, and the current of our national means turned into new channels.

Your committee beg leave further to say, that in their opinion it is impossible to give a more profitable direction to the policy of the governinternal improvement. A judicious effort in this way is always sure to produce a rich harvest of remuneration, and it is believed, that every expenditure required by it, is completely reimbursed to the country, almost before its deficiency is felt. There is scarcely a turnpike road constructed, or a canal made, which does not, in the course of a very few years, yield to the community, however unprofitable it may be to individuals, a full recompence for its creation; and indeed from the facilities which the state of Maryland every where presents to this species of enterprise, and the increasing trade that must inevitably be the consequence, your committee do not hazard too much by declaring, that a well selected scheme for the improvement of the means of internal transportation, must become one of the most profitable objects in which capital could be invested.

by the house, your committee conceive it necessary that they should present a general view of

At the present juncture much is required of her, tention, they would beg leave to make some re- only method of improvement therefore which

the strife.

jects for which this commission was created, are of just spoken. It appears to be now satisfactorily
Your committee conceive that this subject is very interesting importance to both states, your ascertained, that every work which is calculated

ures, and the reiterated attempts of a well or- patronage in its favour. In the discharge of the duty assigned to them every thing seems to be done which can be done in route extended from a selected point on the Elkthe most prominent objects of improvement, at present within the contemplation of the state, considerable falls are provided with durable and as the governor's message more particularly substantial locks; the trade, nevertheless, still other causes of less importance, this work did designates the river Potomac, as a subject of at-

approaches within a short distance of the tide, a As to the improvement of the navigation of the moderate fall, and rolls over a wide and compa-Potomac, your committee would say a few words, ranvely smooth bed; is more regular in the r se attention of her citizens. Amid these advanta- evince the entire practicability of surmounting the present commodities of trade, which, before ges, it is the unfortunate lot of this river to pre- these difficulties, and there no longer remains a the consequence is, not only an accumulation of ting into the interior of New York, are at once rocks and rapids, which can only be surmounted poured into the lap of Maryland. For an estiby the arduous toil and disciplined skill of the mate of the value of this commerce, even unboatmen, but a liability to extreme lowness of der its present disparagements, your committee water which has been known in some extraordibeg leave to refer to the separate report already nary years to have prevailed through the whole made by them upon this subject. This work boating season, almost to the entire exclusion of therefore, in the opinion of your committee, dethat mode of transportation. These causes have serves the serious and immediate attention of the operated to produce a neglect of the trade of that legislature, and it is hoped that the measures ment, than by the application of its strength to river, so far as to reduce it to an amount certain- already projected by the spirited and meritorious ly insignificant when compared with the illimita-ble riches which might be collected on its banks. the effect to demonstrate the importance of the The state has already spent large sums of money in the fruitless endeavor to seize upon its treas-

ganized and richly endowed company, give a stri-king demonstration of the futility of attempting duties of your committee, is to be found in the to vanquish obstacles in their nature insuperable, execution of a design which was conceived as The time doubtless will come, when the enter-long ago as the year 1799, and as yet but partly prize of the state aided by an abundant treasury, accomplished, to effect a water communication and the keen edged activity of commercial wants, between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. will devise and execute some project which shall A route was at that time marked out by commisyet put Maryland in the full and perfect enjoy-ment of this yet unconquered tributary. That day is certainly not at hand, and the slender sup-plies of the state, your committee conceive, would be leviced by a company incorporated for this purpose (the commission consisting of gentlemen of Pennsylvania, Delaware and this state,) which was supposed to be the most be lavished with a useless prodigality, upon any eligible course presented by the character of the attempt to render the navigation of the bed of country of the peninsula, as well as by the conthat river more practicable than it is; indeed venience afforded in the supply of water. This regard to that object. The channel has been River to the Christianna, in Delaware, and the cleared, canals have been constructed around or supply of water was to be obtained from a feed-

expended.

lature, expressing a design to co-operate in the few years give rise to projects, as yet unanticipated duce, also, whose size and weight, compared with original scheme, by a determination to subscribe and unknown. There are many, however, ratifor two hundred and fifty shares of the stock, onally within the view of the present time; such | vent them becoming commodities of trade so long whenever the government of the United States, as the scheme of a connexion between the Sus- as they are shut out from the means of water and the states of Pennsylvania and Delaware quehannah and Potomac, by means of a junc- carriage; yet which, with this opportunity, may should have subscribed in their individual capation canal, and its intersection at some middle form no inconsiderable portion of the internal cities for amounts therein specified. Since the point by another, leading to the city of Baltimore. commerce of the country. There are others alpassage of that act, no movement has been made This project is recommended by the command it so, which, although of a more convenient bulk, towards the ulterior accomplishment of this work. As the interference of this state appears over the trade of the vast extent of country con- to the expense of transportation. In regard to to be of doubtful policy, a bill has been submit- nected with the Susquehannah and its tributaries such articles, the uncertainty of their becoming ted, which yet remains upon the table of the on the one side, and the Potomac and the Ohio a matter of profit, induces a negligent culture, house, recommending the repeal of that act be- on the other. The means of its accomplish- and prevents them from arriving at that perfecfore the performance of the conditions by ei- ment too, are considered as in no embarrassing tion which the activity of trade always communither of the parties, shall have placed this state degree difficult, while the revenue it would un- cates to an important staple. The difference of under an obligation to redeem the pledge. Your doubtedly afford to the state, or to individuals con-expense of transportation between roads and ca-committee do not hesitate to recommend the policy of this procedure, if circumstances which ordinary calculation. Other schemes, looking to that to 1 to 10 in favour of the latter; to this, almay be unknown to them, have not before this the same object, the concentration of this extend- so, may be added, the convenience in regard to occurred to render their withdrawal a violation of ed trade in the city of Baltimore, have from time size and packing of the burthen borne. In Mr. faith. In this recommendation, your committee to time occurred to view. Among these may be Fulton's report to the secretary of the treasury, deem it necessary to say, that they are far from ranked, a canal extending from York-Haven on in 1807, this subject is considered by him, and being actuated by any sentiment hostile to the prosperity of the projected enterprise; that, on posed will eventually furnish a substitute to the lowing short extract by way of illustration: "I the state of Maryland may derive essential ad-ting the Monocacy, Patapsco, and many others af- windings to make 100 miles, at 15,000 dollars a vantages, in the choice it may present them of an iording the means of an union with the upper mile, or for the whole \$1,500,000. On such a caintercourse with two of the most extensive marcountry. The late attempt of the state of Penn- nal, one man, one boy and one horse, would convey kets on this continent; and also from the facili-ties afforded to a trade with an extensive manu-trade dependant upon some of the above menti-would be the expenses: facturing district, through which the intended oned improvements, to the city of Philadelphia, canal is destined to run; but your committee by forming a connexion between the Susquehan-conceive the propriety of the measure is urged nah and the Schuylkill, through the means of by a consideration in the first place, of the li-mited means of the state, at present applicable dertaking is said to be now in a state of prosto such a purpose, and more especially, when, perous forwardness, certainly furnishes an addiby the terms of their enactment, they may be tional argument for urging at this time a consi-called upon, almost without notice, to perform deration of these subjects upon the state, and their stipulation: and in the second, from a refer-ence to the much superiour interest in this un-ments as relate to the navigation of the Susquescrupulous adherence to every engagement, (if it is presumed, will meet with their approbasuch this may be called,) howsoever indiscreetly it ion, providing for an immediate co-operation and places the superiority of canals in the most may have been made. In the present case, your with the state of Maryland in the plan of improminent light. committee do not perceive the existence of any provement for that river, suggested in the bill such obligation, or that the state ever designed reported by this committee in an earlier part of would turn to the subject of the roads, upon which to binditself to do more than good policy, evidenced the session, and passed by both houses. even by a future state of circumstances, should require.

of improvement in internal transportation by most important objects of attention, and although levels, it must ever be necessary to substitute means of water, in the present contemplation of the superior facility, on the score of expense, or turnpike roads in many of the important districts,

of the design, by the partial completion of nine the citizens of this state. Every year may be ex- making roads, may have a tendency to attract capor ten miles of the feeder, in which attempt pected to develope new schemes, and to suggest the ital to that species of investment, yet this advanthe whole capital originally paid in, amounting to wakening of some dormant power. Our country tage is more than preponderated by the great disthe whole capital of one hundred thousand dollars, was teems with the facilities of this kind of enterprise; proportion between the two in the expense, the laexpended.

the wants of an augmented population, and a bour and expedition of carriage, as well as in the In the session of 1812, an act passed this legis- more extended culture of our soil, must, in a very bulk transported. There are many articles of prothe contrary, they believe it to be a work lower navigation of that river; a canal connect- will now suppose," he writes, "a canal to have from which a very respectable portion of ing the Potomac with the Patuxent; another uni- been cut from Philadelphia to Columbia, and its

the most improved methods of conveying pro- part of this state, as well as the difficulty of pro-Such appear to be the most prominent objects duce by land, will always render the former the curing a sufficient supply of water at the summit

would instantly afford to the state of Maryland, are entirely precluded from a low market, owing

und be the ex	henna.	60.					
One man,		-	-	-	1	81	00
One horse,	*	-	-	-	-	1	00
One boy,	-	-	**	-	-		50
Tolls for rep	airin	g the	cana	1 -	-	1	00
Tolls for pa	assing	; lock	s, in	cline	1		
planes, tu						1	00
Interest on t	he w	ear o	fthe	boat			50

Total

"This is equal to twenty cents a ton for twenty dertaking in the government of the United States, hannah. That cause will, doubtless, operate to miles, and no more than one dollar a ton for one and the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, which give expedition to the labours of our citizens, hundred miles, instead of ten dollars paid by the it is presumed, is sufficiently cogent to induce since delay must not only be attended with pre- road. Consequently, for each ton carried from them of themselves to finish the work—this sub-ject always having been one of favourite interest future hope of enjoying a rich and lucrative com-pany might take a toll of six dollars instead of at Washington, and to the city of Philadelphia, merce, now about to be lured into the channels one, which is now got by the road, and then the a matter of such engrossing importance, as to in-of a jealous and powerful competitor. In many flour would arrive at Philadelphia for seven dol-duce a belief that she alone could enter, single of these improvements, it will likewise appear, lars a ton, instead of ten, which it now pays." A handed, upon the enterprise. These arguments that the interest of the adjacent states is so obvilittle before the above extract, the same writer no doubt would have been better urged against ously connected with our own, that we may safe-had given a calculation in regard to the road. the policy of the act of 1812, at the time of its ly confide in the expectation of their assistance "From Philadelphia," he observed, "to the Suspassage, and may now appear to fall with ill grace from the state of Maryland. Your comcalculated to open the sources of the Potomac I am rightly informed, cost on an average 6,000 mittee would, however, again repeat, that unless river, and to connect them with the western wa-dollars a mile, or \$444,000 for the whole. On it, the withdrawal can be made without tresspassing ters, must be a subject of equal concern to the from Columbia to Philadelphia, a barrel of flour, upon the proper expectations of the other pars states of Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky, and say 200 weight, pays one dollar carriage; a broad ties, much less trenching upon ther interests, would, unquestionably, insure their aid; while it wheeled wagon carries thirty barrels, or three they would reprobate the act and recommend an is no less to be supposed, that the state of Penn-tons, and pays for turnpike, three dollars; thus instant provision to be made for this anticipated sylvania, would heartily concur in our labours on for each ton carried, the turnpike company redemand, no matter what may be the embarrasments of the treasury, since they should regard every reason to believe, that even now, a bill is ed as it doubtless is, upon a careful and accurate it their duty to inculcate the propriety of a most before the legislature of this latter state, which, consideration of the question, demonstrates at

> From this communication, your committeeit is necessary they should say but very little. The advantages of transportation by water, over From the hilly and broken character of a great levels, it must ever be necessary to substitute

in the place of canals. To this species of labour, plan could be devised than the establishment of a ecutive of this state, as soon as it may suit your the public spirit of our citizens has been long Board of Public Works. As this however is a convenience, not delaying longer than the period zens of the upper counties of Virginia, have pro- next general assembly. jected a scheme to shorten the distance between the city of Baltimore and Cumberland, by making to present the resolutions accompanying this rea road from Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, to port. the last mentioned point. Should this enterprise be carried into successful operation, the diverging point would most probably be at Boonsborough. That circumstance however, your committee conceive should have no effect in retarding the ope-RESOLUTIONS ACCOMPANYING THE rations of the state in regard to the proposed work, as in any event it is a matter deeply interesting to a very extensive and populous part of the country, who suffer at particular seasons of the year, the most serious privations from the want of

While upon the subject of this road, your committee cannot withhold the expression of their desire to see some efficient arrangements made for the purpose of rendering the whole of this important line of communication free of toll, or subject only to such burthens as may be necessary to keep it in repair. The propriety of such a measure is urged by a multitude of considerations which have been so frequently submitted to the legislature, as to make it unnecessary to repeat them, and such appears to be the general accordance of opinion upon this question, that it is believed nothing but a deficiency of means has prevented the purchase being made long since. Your committee merely throw out this topic for the consideration of the house, as connected with the objects of their report, without pretending to suggest any plan upon the subject. Connected with this, also, is the subject of a bill now upon the table for the purpose of authorising congress them, as soon as the season and other circumstanto impose a small toll upon so much of the Wheel- ces may render it most proper. ing turnpike as extends within the limits of this state; the object of this oill your committee be-lieve to be politic, and they would respectfully directed to select as soon after the passage of ferent situation, and who occupy strong land, recommend its passage.

faithful outline of the subject, without aiming at individually, as their convenience may allow, upan exhibition of the details, which a more com- on the most efficient, useful and practicable plans plete elucidation might demand. It is with some hope of recommending even a more general application to these speculations, that they have may think proper respectively to select. And progressed in their work, as they feel confident that the executive be authorised to supply any the subject cannot be too soon taken up or too vacancy in said committee which may occur durmuch dwelt on by the citizens of Maryland, who ing the term of their appointment. are compelled to maintain, by the resources of ingenuity and artificial improvement, the influed as aforesaid, the governor and council be dience and political consideration in the confederacy which e small population and a limited territo- nal improvement, by the committees of the Sen ry might deny them. In order therefore to keep ate and House of Delegates respectively, and alalive the attention and the zeal of the state upon so a copy of the following instructions.

this question, your committee conceive no better "You are requested to communicate to the ex-

since applied, and there is no state in the union matter for which the state may not yet be prepar- of commencement of the next general assembly, more amply provided with excellent roads. The ed, and which may require much more informasuch information as you may have it in your pownunificence of the general government, has, in tion in regard to the objects of internal improvethe space of a few years past completed one of the most substantial, and best constructed turnthe most substantial, and best constructed turnpikes, perhaps in the world, leading from Wheeling in the state of Virginia, to Cumberland. This
work is connected with the other roads forming a
members of the objects of internal improvethe most repeated one of the improvement for the presconfining your attention to a description of the
general face and character of the country—the
elevations of the most remarkable hills and
members of the community, with directions to
mountains—the nature of their minerals, the soil communication with the city of Baltimore, and report either individually or collectively to them, has become the route of a very extensive trade. The line of communication however is interrupted by a space of about ten miles between Boonsborough and the Conococheague, which yet response to the communication the course of the roads, canals and rivers of the state, or such parts of them as may come under through which they pass, and the produce in which it abounds. The means of connexion between Boonsborough and the Conococheague, which yet response to the communication to the communication to the communication to the communication to the roads of the most judicious course of improvement in response to the most judicious course of improvement in response to the most judicious course of the courses and creeks—the nature of the courses of the roads of the most judicious course of the most judicious course of the roads of the most judicious course of the roads of the roads of the courses of the report either individually or collectively to them, and vegetable productions—the courses of the roads of mains unpaved. It is indispensable this piece of authorised, if they should deem it expedient, to to the construction of canals, roads or Railways; road should be instantly completed. Your committee however conceive it unnecessary to sug- cd, of such districts, roads or water courses, as charges per mile in making roads or canals; gest any plan for this purpose, as they believe the in their opinion may be necessary to the illustra- the probable advantages to the internal trade fullest reliance may be placed in the efficacy of tion of any proposed plan of operations. And and commerce of each district by making such the measure already submitted and adopted by that directions be given, that such reports be improvements, and all such other information this legislature. It is understood that the citimade, if possible, in time for the meeting of the upon these questions as you may consider useful."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN P. KENNEDY Chair, of the Com. House of Delegates, Feb. 11, 1822.

REPORT.

RESOLUTIONS, No. 1.

Resolved, That the governor and council be authorised and empowered, to take such measures in regard to the appointment of the time and place of meeting, and the adjustment of other preliminaries attendant upon the execution of the duties assigned to the commissioners appointed in virtue of the act passed last session, for the examination of the navigation of the Potomac, conjointly with the commissioners appointed by the executive of Virginia, as they in their judgment shall deem most conducive to the prompt and wholesome execution of the said act.

Further Resolved, That the governor and council be authorised to draw upon the treasurer of the western shore for any sum of money which may be necessary to defray any reasonable and necessary charges growing out of the said com-

And Further resolved, That the governor be requested to apprize the executive of Virginia, of the wish of this state, that the said commission should proceed to discharge the duties assigned

RESOLUTIONS, No .2.

Such appear to be the general topics within nine of the most discreet and intelligent citizens of Internal improvement, in relation either to the whole of the state, or such parts thereof as they

Further resolved, That to each person selectrected to transmit a copy of the reports on inter-

To this effect your committee have the honour opresent the resolutions accompanying this reof country, as they shall in their judgments deem necessary to the illustration of the subjects of Internal Improvement, and that for the expenses of the same they be authorised to draw upon

the treasurer of the western shore.

FROM THE (LONDON) FARMERS' JOURNAL.

ON SOWING WHEAT AND BEANS AL-TERNATELY.

Eastwood Farm, near Rotherham, Sept. 29, 1821.

SIR.

On reading The Farmers' Journal of the 27th August, I noticed that a correspondent had called your attention to the practice of sowing wheat and beans, which you there said was getting into use in Yorkshire. By your last Journal, which I have received to-day, I perceive your correspondent is a Mr. Rhodes, who does not appear to give you all the information you wish to have. You may get whatever you wish from any of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Sittingbourn, Kent, where it is the common practice. I have followed that system fourteen or fifteen years, and introduced it into Yorkshire four years ago; therefore I feel it my duty to give you the following particulars. At the same time I also feel it my duty to caution those who are so burdened with parish rates, and other expenses, as to be losing their property rapidly, not to depend on this or any other system which they have not tried—but to give up such land while he can pay every one his due. But to those who are in a difthese resolutions as it can conveniently be done, which they have regularly summer fallowed after several broadcast crops, I can recommend this the range of the enquiry submitted to your com- of this state, as a committee for the purpose of plan, being confident that the land will produce mittee. They have endeavoured to convey a reporting to the executive, either collectively or more and better crops without being injured: and as landlords are interested in their tenants' prosperity, if it can be proved that the land will produce more to the tenant, without being injur-ed by this or any other system, surely all those andlords who have bound their tenants to summer fallow, or any thing else which is injurious, will not only set them at liberty, but assist them in introducing a better mode.

I once recommended this system (when it might have been of some use, had it been generally practised,) which you will see if you turn to your Journal of February 24th, 1812. I was the writer of the letter signed J. S. T. "On increasing the growth of Wheat." My desire was to benefit both farmers and the communiwhich was then selling as high as 130s. per quarter, as you will perceive by that paper. I feel quantity of the soil for the wheat to take root in, sorry the words plough flat were left out, after and the bottom being well ploughed up, leaves a Kent, in that letter. It ought to read thus: surface covered with small clods, which is useful "It is the practice in most counties to plough to the wheat in the winter and spring, and which the land into ridges, for all kinds of corn, and to prevents the land running together, as is often

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teen months I had effectually cleaned it without clean without much difficulty.

Half my land grows wheat every year: the without considerable expense, for which the price crops have not diminished, but increased in quantum than requisite in the process.

which are early, and productive, were drilled proper. 20 inches between the rows (which I prefer to 24, as recommend by Mr. Rhodes, for there is sufficient room for the horse to walk without injuring them, the horse-hoe works nearer the rows, and the land is sooner shaded from the plate fixed to the horse-hoe the last time. The tails paper, and sold to Col. Lloyd. Mr. Wright beans were cut before the leaves were off is now in this country with a view to Agricultural observation and settlement as a farmer, and stock bourhood,) to increase the value of the straw for fodder for my horses, and laid down in quarter sheaves across the rows till properly withered, then tied and stacked (or shocked) in rows as wide apart as convenient, and the land his behalf, the favor of those attentions and hints he way of his business, as capport fail to prove vize from the shoulders as far back as the ribs. between the rows broadshared immediately, har- in the way of his business, as cannot fail to prove viz: from the shoulders as far back as the ribs rowed, and the bean roots, &c. burnt or ta-alike useful and grateful to a stranger seeking a extend, and generally half way down the sides, ken clean off; and as soon as the beans were place of settlement in a foreign country.

This I call No. 1, and lay it in a clean place carried or moved, the remainder of the land was cleaned in the same way.

twitch, and at the proper season ploughed deep to findele or be rendered shuey with rains, ought and towards the hips, and place it with the best enough to bring up all the manure, sowed or not to be putverised too fine before sowing. drilled with wheat, and managed as to water fur-

ty, by pointing out a way to grow sufficient our-selves, without having occasion for foreign wheat, in the way I described in the letter I have refer-

of corn since has not paid. The following is the tity and quality. About half of the other grows man to lift with ease.

The broad-sharcings and dressings were repeated where necessary: the season being favourable, part of the land was limed the last dressing, and the whole left well water-furrowed (the land being strong and inclined to wet.) till the latter end of January or beginning of February, when as much of the remainder was manured as my stock would permit, which was carted on when the land was frozen so as to bear the carts: as soon afterwards as possible it was mon plough; and the land may be worked to a simple, but expeditious. I then turn my sheep inple, but expeditious. I then turn the carts: as soon afterwards as possible it was mon plough; and the land may be worked to a advantage.

I am Sir, Your obedient servant, THOS. WRIGHT.

sun;) the beans were horse-hoed three times, and brother-in-law of Mr. Champion, the breeder of method to be adopted in such cases that I know hand-hoed twice, and well earthed up with a the fine stock lately imported by the Editor of of, is, for the shearer to clip the ends before the plate fixed to the horse-hoe the last time. The this paper, and sold to Col. Lloyd. Mr. Wright sheep is shorn.

THE FARMER... No. I.

Sheep.-Since the manufacture of cloth has become an object of primary importance, any attempt to improve its quality, and of course, its value, cannot but receive the cordial assent, the land into ridges, for all kinds of corn, and to sow beans broadcast, and in the county of Kent to plough flat, and drill beans." In other respects it gives a tolerably plain account of the plans I have pursued up to the present time.

In July 1817, I removed from the 1sle of Shepland been summer fallowed.

In July 1817, I removed from the 1sle of Shepland been summer fallowed. In July 1817, I removed from the Isle of Sheppy, to this place, and as soon as possible put in
practice the plan I had before recommended. I
found the farm full of twitch (or couch,) coltsfoot, docks, and other weeds although it had
foot, docks, and other weeds although it had been summer fallowed; in the way I have before
been regularly summer fallowed; in about eighlevel of the farm has been kept
than in the strong partiality for cloths of a foreigh fabric. In order to manufacture cloth in
this country, that will successfully compete
described: ever since, my farm has been kept
with foreign fabrics, nothing is more wanting
the foreign fabrics to the preliminary steps than requisite attention to the preliminary steps

As the season for washing and shearing sheep way I cleaned and cropped it: immediately after beans, one fourth clover, and the remainder poharvest I set a sufficient number of light turn-wrest ploughs, (I mean considerably lighter, and of more simple construction, than the common Kent plough, though called Kent ploughs here, and considered heavy) to work, but without the same purpose, and always wrests (or mould-boards) or coulters with shares cart out manure upon mould or covering of reaching and shearing sheep has now arrived, and as the quality and value of the cloth depends much upon the manner in which I use a considerably lighter, and of the cloth depends much upon the manner in which these are accomplished, permit me to recommend to the farmers of Windsor County, ty and quality of my manure. I also grow turn-ty and considered heavy) to work, but without the same purpose, and always wrests (or mould-boards) or coulters with shares cart out manure upon mould or covering of reaching the practice I have adopted and pursued for a series of years. Experience testifies to its superior excellence. I take a horshead tub or wrests (or mould-boards) or coulters, with shares cart out manure upon mould or scrapings of roads perior excellence. I take a hogshead, tub or from 12 to 27 inches broad, according to the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always taking care that the shares worked under all the original to the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always taking care that the shares worked under all the original to the land as to weeds, always taking care that the shares worked under all the original to the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and state of the land as to weeds, always to wash the strength and th roots of twitch, by which means the land was completely broken and the roots raised so near the top as to be got out by scarifiers and harrows; but my favourite implement for that purpose is what is called a shake drag in Notting-hamshire. It is a strong harrow with fixed handles, and teeth projecting forward, so as to work the land effectually, but not too heavy for a sufficient depth, the earth raised and broken mean to lift with ease. without turning up a stiff bottom (which is gener-ness of cotton. This process is not only sim-

ploughed with a turn-wrest plough (with wrests) greater depth, and more effectually destroys which when well done turn the manure quite under, coltsfoot, thistles, and other weeds, than scarited to it. The shearer should be extremely fiers.

I fear I have extended this to too great a strength exhausted by evaporation. My beans, length; if so, cut it down as much as you think length; if so, cut it down as should keep the shep in such a position, that the skin may be smooth, and thus enable him to cut the wool close and even. It may always be observed, that the extremities of the wool of yearling sheep that have never been shorn, are The intelligent writer of the above is the much coarser than towards the body. The best

Editor Am. Farmer. on the scaffold, where it cannot be injured by the fowls or chaff. For No. 2, I take a strip By the above means the land was cleared of * This is a very just remark : soils that are apt of wool farther towards the neck, down the sides

jine before sowing.

Edit. Farmers' Journal.

part of the wool from my second best sheep, and so continue until I have made about eight

number of sorts to be culled, in lots of sheep a preference, and thence be an essential benefit generally. Too much discrimination cannot be to the country in retaining its species and promo-exercised in making these divisions, as a small ting its industry. We hope that this experiment quantity of coarse wool, mixed with fine selec- will succeed, and that others in different parts of tions, will materially diminish the value of the the country will engage in similar enterprises. cloth.

After my sheep are shorn, I take about six pounds of butter, six ounces of tobacco, one pint of tar, and two ounces of sulphur, or in this ratio, and put them into a kettle over a small fire, stirring it frequently for about one hour. ges; but are allowed a profit on the produce of I then take it off and let it cool until I can bear flocks. From the adoption of this arrangement it would no doubt have been performed before my hand in it. Then with a cloth dipt in this the sheep owners derive great advantage, as the now in the most satisfactory manner, if Mr. composition, I rub the sheep and lambs the sheep hand lambs the sheep and lambs the shee ly salutary in preventing the sheep from tak- of the flock. ing cold, as the oil and tar will keep the dews and rains from penetrating so much to the skin. try, it would be rash to assert; it is however It also hastens the growth of the wool, and the worthy of investigation and perhaps of trial. ensuing year it will be found to have increased the size and fineness of the fleeces. Without ter, will give the butter made therefrom, the flathis application, the sun will for a long time vor and appearance of that made in Summer.—scorch the hides of the sheep, and by closing [Feeding the cows with carrots is better.] the pores, thus destroy the genial influence of the natural oil and moisture, so necessary to the Horses, regularly with their water or food, for 3 and others who may now desire to procure a few rapid growth of the wool. The tobacco is added or 4 days, night and morning, will completely exof this valuable race of sheep, may now be supminutes after the application is made.—The object of the sulphur is to prevent dogs and wild animals from molesting the flock, which effect it from the ravages of flies and burn.

Water in which Potatoes have been boiled, it is said, will protect cabbages, turnips and vines, will have for a low for a low

will have for a long time.

As cleansing the wool, before it is taken off, is much less expensive, it is also much better. ploughed from it. If cleansed after, it extracts the oil so necessary to be retained, and the wool becomes more harsh, and less capable of making good cloth.

If I should be deemed minute in my details, my apology must be found in the importance of the subjects.

AMERICAN GRASS BONNET MANU-FACTORY.

It affords us unfeigned pleasure to give our readers the following intelligence from the Hartford Times; and we sincerely hope the ingenious and industrious ladies who deserve so much praise for their efforts hitherto, will meet with every facility in their new enterprise, which a liberal pub-

ment in our paper this week, that an establish-disorder. ment is about to be commenced in Wethersfield, intended to be carried on to a considerable extent. Mrs. Sophia Wells, who is to have the principal nets from the Agricultural Society of this county. —they are thought to be the Ochra seed—please It must give satisfaction to every person to wit-inform me if I am right in my conjecture." ness this attempt to emulate an ingenious and elegant foreign manufacture, the importation of Ochra, and is considered when ripe and roasted bonnets and hats can be manufactured equal in fine soup.

divisions, having reference to the length and quality and beauty to any Leghorns imported, and This I consider about the proper if they can be afforded as cheap, they will have

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FROM THE BERKSHIRE STAR.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDA.

In Saxony, the Shepherds have no fixed wa-

The juice of carrots, added to cream in Win-ings.

A table spoonful of unslacked lime, given to

to draw bog and swamp earth into the Barn Yard. shape, or quality of flesh.

" Prevention is better than cure." " GAPES."

bottom of the trough where they are daily watered; this method is to be adapted in the spring

for manufacturing Grass Bonnets and Hats, and is Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated SPAR-TA, Geo. 28th May, 1822.

"Our corn and cotton crops look pretty wellsuperintendance of the establishment is the lady the latter is always planted in drills, in my setwhose ingenuity first wrought this kind of bontlement from three to five feet apart, according to 14 cts.—Spermaceti, 35 cts.—Beef, fresh, per lb. nets, and who has been voted for one of her ef- the richness of the land, and left from six to ten 8 to 121 cts .- Pork, 6 to 9 cts .- Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 forts, a valuable Medal from the royal Society of inches apart, one stalk in a place—the drill system. Arts in London, and was offered a handsome premium in money on condition that she should furpling and for this purpose we use generally like the society with a sample or description of Wood's patent and the Deagan ploughs. This is \$\frac{4}{5}\$ to \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\frac{5}{3}\$ to \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\frac{5}{5}\$ to \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\frac{5}{5}\$—Oak, do. \$\f mium in money on condition that she should fur-ploughing, and for this purpose we use generally nish the Society with a sample or description of Wood's patent and the Deagan ploughs. This is nish the Society with a sample or description of Wood's patent and the Deagan plougns. Inis is to \$3.—Tar, North Carolina, \$2 25—Rosin, \$2 and manufacturing it, with which condition, we that have so much suffered by the wretched sysunderstand, she has not complied. She has also tem pursued here. Prejudice is wearing away, obtained a patent for the invention. The other young ladies who are to act as superintendants, have we believe received premiums for grass bon-ricans from the lower districts of South Carolina:

which has drawn vast sums of money from our the best substitute for coffee, and when cut up country; especially as it is founded upon female and boiled in the green state with the pods, skill and industry. There is no doubt that grass with a small quantity of meat, makes a very rich

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1822.

IF As we are aware, from enquiries that have been made, that many will be disappoint-ed in not seeing the official account of the last Cattle Show in this No. of the Farmer-and as many people erroneously suppose it to be the duty of the Editor to prepare it, we are in a manner forced to explain, that that duty is committed by the Society to much abler hands. and we doubt not he will avail himself of the How far this practice is feasible in our coun-first leisure moment to connect all the details, and we shall be happy to present as soon as we can obtain it, the report of the whole proceed-

BAKEWELL, OR DISHLEY, OR NEW LEI-CESTER SHEEP.

Those who have been hitherto disappointed,

It is a safe maxim, that grain should never be of the celebrated Holderness or milk breedsown but when the ground is laid down to grass, or from an imported sire and dam, both of which have taken the highest prizes given at the Brighton It is remarked by Sir John Sinclair, that neither Cattle Shows. He is a very superior animal, and wheat or rye straw should be given to Mules, as may be had for less than it would cost to transport it disagrees with them, and will render them un- one from England to this country. The Editor can with the utmost confidence recommend him To insure a good supply of manure for the en- to any friend desirous of improving his stock in suing year, profit of every favourable opportunity their milking properties, without sacrificing size,

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, \$6 75-Wharf Take a piece of assafætida about the size of a ditto sales have been made at \$6 50 cts. cash hen's egg; beat it tolerably flat; then wrap a —Best white Wheat fit for bakers flour \$1 50 cts. piece of cotton cloth round it, and nail it to the —Common white 140 to 145 cts.—Red 138 to 140 cts.-White corn 80 cts.-Yellow 76 to 78 cts. -Rye 70 cts.-Oats 40 to 45 cts.-Bran per lic should bestow, and an ample reward in its complete success:

We are gratified to perceive by an advertise-ment in our paper this week, that an establish-disorder.

When the begin to bring forth bushel, 15 to 17 cts.—Shorts, do. 20 to 22 cts.—Shorts, valuable success in preventing that destructive tri mmed \$8—No. 2 do. \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7-No. 2, do. \$6—Herrings No. 1, \$2 75 to \$7-No. 2, do. \$6-Herrings No. 1, \$2 75 to \$2 87½ cts.—No. 2, do. \$2 50 to \$2 62½—Whiskey 33 to 34 cents—Soal Leather per lb. 25 to 27 cts.—Skirting, ditto 30 to 33 cents.— Upper whole side, \$3 to \$4 25 cents-Canwax, per lb. 37 to 40 cts.—Salt, Liverpool coarse, per bushel 50 to 55 cts.—Turks Island, 65 to 70-St. Ubes, per bushel, 53 to 55.

MARYLAND TOBACCO-raised by Charles M'-Elfresh sold for the following prices:-2 hhds. yellow, \$25—2 do. spangle, \$15—1 do. sec'd. \$5—1 yellow, \$32—1 do \$26—By P. M'Elfresh, 1 old ground \$14—4 at \$8—1 second, \$4.—

VIRGINIA TOBACCO-a few hhds. sold for \$6 25 to \$8 50-no sales of Kentucky.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

O

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

INTRODUCTION.

It is now universally allowed, that no country ever attained to such eminence, either in same subject. commerce or the arts, as the British nation has

at present.

adapted for his happiness in the creation of the or in quality. world: "And the Lord took the man, and put to keep it."

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the most care, is rewarded by being made a

mandarian of his class.

Among the Persians, horticulture was most

Socrates makes this noble encomium upon shall last. agriculture: "It is," says he, "an employment

res and Bacchus were mortals that were deified for having given to men immortal blessings, by bestowing on them the knowledge of raising to say, which are natives, and which are not. fruits. At Rome especially, during the Comturned up the earth in time of peace.

trees which they had procured from the conquered nations, as monuments more durable and useful than those of brass or marble; and long before their time, after the sacking of Carthage, the Senate reserved from the libraries of that great city only twenty-eight volumes, (the writings of Mago on Husbandry,) which they causwithstanding Cato had so lately written on the

As the mind has become more enlightened, the taste of course has become more pure; whence it is no wonder that man in this island has now so much directed his attention to an island possessed but few fruits, which for want to be a search of plants and the formula for the formula few fruits which for want to be a search of plants and the formula few fruits which for want to be a search of plants and the formula few fruits which for want to be a search of plants and the few fruits which for want to be a search of plants and the few fruits which few employment which the Almighty deemed best of proper culture must have been very inferi-

him into the garden of Eden, to dress it, and to their native country the natural productions upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, No people of old, in their greatest prosperity, ever ceased to cultivate and honour this useful pursuit, which, far from being considered a mean and vulgar study, commanded the attention of kings themselves. Of Solomon it is written to make them flourish as the sycar of the conquered nations, and cultivating them flourish as though indigenous to the climate, it is probable that, after the fall of their empire, the Crusauntil the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

But flowers have principally engaged the care.

But flowers have principally engaged the care. tion of kings themselves. Of Solomon it is written, that "he made cedars to be as the sycamore trees that are in the vale for abundance," and that he wrote a history of all the plants, from the cedar of Libanus to the moss growing on the wall.

The chinese have ever been celebrated for their attention to horticultural pursuits. A pearly whose garden or fields are cultivated with

But it was during the reigns of Henry the lost their baneful effects.

Induced by these reflections, the author en-Among the Persians, horticulture was most strictly attended to, if we may trust the authority of Xenopinon, who states that Cyrus the Younger was accustomed to inform himself, whether the private gardens of his subjects were well kept, and yielded a plenty of fruit; from the new world. At that period so little ly so interesting; and the few works in our that he rewarded the superintendants or overseers whose provinces were the best cultivated;

does horticulture seem to have advanced, that language on this head, are either too expenseers whose provinces were the best cultivated; and punished those who did not labour, and improve their grounds. I will not here omit the self-base were seldom seen except from that countries and Joseph Banks, that "Every anecdote that tends

rus, whose virtue was as eminent as his fortune, the cultivation of useful and ornamental plants, as a private instruction for his family, might, and who in the midst of the greatest affluence. After them, Linnaus altering and enlarging the with care, become worthy the perusal of the splendour, and magnificence, had yet preserved foundation upon which former naturalists had public, and enable him to make further inquia taste so pure, and so conformable to right built, raised that system which will remain as ries and discoveries, which has emboldened reason."

Since this, there has been kept up a conthe most worthy of the application of man, the tinued search for every kind of tree, shrub, and most ancient, and the most suitable to his na- herb, that could either please the eye, gratify ture; it is the common nurse of all persons, in the taste, or contribute to the advantage of meevery age and condition of life; it is the source dicine; the hottest and the coldest climates every age and condition of the; it is the source of health, strength, plenty, riches, and of a thave been explored: and those plants that, for thousand sober delights and honest pleasures; it is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and in short of all virginity. The source has a pleasure of the accounts of the account perance, justice, religion, and in short of all virtues, both civil and military."

Cottage walls are now covered with the roses of China; our gardens with the flowers of Perthey were held who encouraged or improved sia; and even the woods ornamented with the spiral blossoms of the Asiatic chesnut: in short, this art, it will be only necessary to attend to introduced to beautify our happy land; and with such success, as render it difficult sometimes And kinds are less material to his theme;

monwealth, the greatest generals, consuls, and improving our farms, the very meadows of which Driv'n by the western wind on Lybian lands, dictators, with the same victorious hands that are clothed anew: this produces the grass of the Or number, when the blust'ring Eurus roars, overthrew the enemies of their state in war, Italian fields, and that the pasture of the Ne-The billows beating on Ionian shores. therlands: the chalky hills wave with corn, our

Pompey and Vespasian bore in their triumphs marshes are no longer stagnated, and famine, which formerly succeeded an unfavourable season, seems no longer to be dreaded.

The Horticultural Society was established in the year 1809, in order to give further encouragement to this art, and to extend the best possible system of it to every part of the kingdom. By means of this company, what is dised to be translated into the Latin language, not-covered in one place, may be sent post as it were to others, through the remotest corners of the dominions, without travelling as before, by ages. Besides this advantage, individuals As soon as they had in some sort made them-selves masters of Britain, the Romans began to

The author has ascertained, by the assistance of the Hortus Kewensis, that since the discovery of the new world, we have produced 2,345 As the Romans made a practice of conveying varieties of trees and plants from America, and of the conquered nations, and cultivating them in addition to many thousands which have been

Eighth, and Elizabeth, that the most valuable deavoured to discover to whom we are indebted the just compliment of Lysander to this moder, who was telling him that many of the dies—they came so far and cost so dear."

Joseph Banks, that "Every anecdote that tends try. "These," says he, "were dainties for late to throw light on the introduction, or on the probable origin of plants now collected for use des—they came so far and cost so dear."

probable origin of plants now collected for use, about the commencement of the seventeenth is interesting, even though it is not quite pertrees they were looking at had been planted by himself. The Lacedæmonian, observed "That century, Tusser, Gerard, Bacon, and others, feet," he continued his researches till he was the world had reason to extol the happiness of Cyturned their attention to natural history and flattered that the work, originally intended only

> It has been the compiler's wish and endeavour to render the work a History of Fruits, that may not only be read through, but referred to, with some amusement; in it to blend entertainment with useful information, as much as the subject would allow; to combine and compare

plied.

Which who would learn, as soon may tell the sands

Dryden's Virgil.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE TURF.

To the Editor-Sir, I have always been of opinion that nothing would so much contribute to preserve for us a fine race of Horses, as the keeping up on a respectable footing, the amusements of the turf. They have been lately revived under the most promising circumstances in New Vork presided over and regulated by gentlemen of the highest respectability in that state. There was some talk here lately about following their example, amongst gentlemen who are alone able and capable of taking the lead on such occasions, and I hope it will not be abandoned. Some object, on the score of the gambling and dissipation which ensues, but it is not fair to argue from the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the rational part of the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the rational part of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the rational part of the height of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted that the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the rational part of the horses, whether for racing, or of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the rational part of the horses, whether for racing, or of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted the rational use to the abuse of things, else we might with equal justice decry every species of the study of the horses, whether for racing, or of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted to the rational use to the abuse of the horses, whether for racing, or of full seventeen hands; a form, it may be averted to the horses, and the horses are the horses and the horses are the horses are the horses and the horses are the amusement and recreation whatever. On that principle we had better all turn hermits at once, and seeking gloomy caverns and clear springs, live on blackberries and cold water for fear of being contaminated by the vices of society or enervated by the luxuries of civilization! It is only requisite that the thing should be taken in hand by gentlemen who have leisure and taste, and be sanctioned by the name of some one long known, and every where respected for the urbanity of his manners, his hospitality and high character as a fair and liberal sportsman,* and success would be the sure and speedy result; we should have thousands coming from every quarter to spend their superfluous money in our neighborhood, and how much better would that be than sucking your paws and moping and growling about hard times, like surly bears. What put it into my head to send you this scrawl, was reading in the London Sporting Magazine of April last, the following

COMPARISON

Of the NUMBER of RACES, and AMOUNT of SUMS WON at NEWMARKET: of the NUMBER of RACE courses, and of covering stallions, advertised between 1779 and 1819: REMARKS on the late TROTTING MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Shorting Magazine. SIR,

Says the author of the "Philosopical and Practical Treatise on Horses," published in 1796, in the chapter "On Running Horses,"—"The sage lucrubations of our closet jockeys, which occasionally make their appearance in the daily prints, are in the following strain :- 'When the turf has sunk into that contempt it merits, we shall again have that race of strong boney horses to which our forefathers were accustomed; the old English hunter will again rear his crest.'-Precisely so, in part, it would no doubt be; and we should again jog on after the sober rate of half a dozen miles per hour, upon that marble-breasted sort, which old Bracken dignified with the name of "pioneer horses;" and again might we make a long day of travelling fifty miles in a stage coach. So much for the strong boney horses of our grandsires. Respecting the old English hunter, so highly in favour of these reforming jockeys he was always a half-bred horse, and how would they contrive to make such an one, without the help of racing blood? With paragraphs of the above tendency, may be classed those congenial ones, which, at least during every unfortunate period of war and distress, announce the decline of the turf, and forbode with exultation its approaching ruin. It was nothing uncommon in known. regular and authentic prophesying times, for two prophets, equally well bred, to predict clean contrary things; and I will be bold to foretell the IN-

GREASE, instead of the decline, of horse-racing, extremes both of short an long races, seem to Never were so many bred stallions kept in England, as at present : never was Newmarket beter attended, than at the late meetings.

Let us see how correctly this last soothsayer has wo dates 1779 and 1819, of which, his date 1796

150gs .- In all 1010gs.

30 matches, (two quarter, and one half-mile our Asiatic Empire, and the export is far greater match,) 7355gs.—In all, 16,380 guineas. Seven-than in former times, and the priceshigh in proteen of these races were over the B. C., six over portion. the R. C., and one over D. C.

teen sweepstakes, 7215 guineas; four plates, 300 ploded, and crossing and jostling races have been guineas; nine matches 2000gs.—In all, 9515gs. equally long out of vogue: this last, not prema-Of these races, only two were over the B. C., and turely, for certain, since it was a relic of barbathree only of three miles each.

tal of money won, 8048gs.

of money won, 1620gs.

ings, 1779: 25,438gs.

Ditto, ditto. 1819: 28,135gs.

July Meeting (the 6th.) 1779: money won, no crossing, never appears. 2785gs. July Meeting (the 12th.) 1819, 1980gs. Currency on the turf, as

5545gs:- Total in both, 13,856gs.

won, 5796gs.—Total in both meetings, 9497gs.

1779-32,079gs.

Ditto, ditto, in 1819-39,612gs.

Race courses in England, 1779, eighty-five-in Scotland two-in Ireland, thirteen.

being annually held between March and November on the Curragh of Kildare. In 1779, only four meetings on the Curragh.

Number in 1820, ninety-four, among which there appear no foreign horses.

The observations which naturally occur are as follows: in the first place, the prophet who fore- trot. That is to say, told the increase, vice the decline of horse raing, comes in first and first, beating the whole field of his prophetic brethren in a canter. The

have been abandoned. We seldom or never, at present, hear of quarter or half-mile matches, and those of six or seven miles, had been out of vogue long before the earliest of the two periods prophesied, by a Newmarket comparison of the specified. Even racers over the B. C. or R. C. at Newmarket, or indeed four-mile races any s not, indeed, quite a medium-a circumstance where, now seldom occur, comparatively with of no great importance, presuming, however, the custom, of 1779, and the earlier periods.—that, in essentials, the period between 1769, and The late Sir C. Bunbury was materially instru-1789, was one of the most flourishing ever known mental in the introduction of short races, for in England or Europe, including France, which which he had, probably, various motives. This can be named, either before or since; and in no perhaps may be connected with the late custom particular to a greater degree, than in the high of breeding large leggy horses up to the height rel, Bay Malton, Eclipse, Goldfinder, Bellario, more solid motive in any view than breeding Pumpkin, Mambrino, Mark Antony, Gimcrack, useful horses, and such as will serve as stallions Shark, Masquerade, the Rocket Gelding, Magog, for other purposes beside that of the turf; and Woodpecker, Potatoes, Imperator, King Fer- more especially on account of the uncertainty of gus, Rockingham, Phenomenon, Sir Peter,-althe stud, the best racers, full often, proving of no list, whether as racers or stallions, it would not use whatever in getting racing stock; and further be easy to match at any other period.

Newmarket Craven Meeting, March 22, 1779; sixteen hands at most, may include, and perhaps, on the consideration that fifteen hands one half, or Stakes won by Woodpecker, 16 starting-four with greater certainty, every desired quality of sweepstakes, in amount 860gs.; three matches, speed, stoutness, or of ability to carry weight, as has indeeed been exemplified in the list already Newmarket Craven Meeting, April 12 to 17, given. Hence perhaps, the sod of the B. C. 1819: Won by Cannon Ball, 20 starting-twenty-might, with real use, be more trodden than of two sweepstakes, 13,990gs.; two fifties, and 13 late years it has been. It must nevertheless be matches, 3010gs.—The whole, 17,000gs. matches, 3010gs.—The whole, 17,000gs. impartially stated, that during the latter period, First Spring Meeting, April 5, 1779: Sixteen the character of the British thorough bred horse weepstakes, 8675 guineas; five plates, 350gs.; has continued to rise upon the continent and in

From the generally large size of racers, give First Spring Meeting, April 26, 1819: Four- and take plates have been long since almost exrism even among our true and high bred Second Spring Meeting, April 26, 1779; To-sportsmen; but of the low bred kind or leather-plate jockies, within memory of the pre-Second Spring Meeting, May 10, 1819: Total sent writer, it was most abominably savage, the riders cutting out their competitors' eyes, or Total of money won in the three Spring Meet-knocking out their teeth with their whip handles! It is to be taken for granted that crossing is abolished, since in a match the old appendage.

Currency on the turf, as well as at the Bank, is First October Meeting (the 4th) 1799: money also shortly about to be changed, and guineas to won, 8311gs. Second Meeting, October 18: won be metamorphosed into pounds, as previously and advantageously plates had been ready melted in-First October Meeting, (the 4th,) 1819: mo-ney won, 370 lgs. Second Meeting, October 18: horse, that ascribed to Flying Childers, namely, a mile in one minute, is only traditionary, such a General total of money won at Newmarket, in trial and performance never having been recorded; and the only authentic account with the stopwatch, and the greatest performance on record, is of the match between Firetail by Squirrel, and Pumpkin by Match'em, 8st. each, the R. Mile for 500gs. in the First Spring Meeting, 1773 .-Race courses in England, 1819, eighty-nine— This mile was run in one minute, four seconds and in Scotland, eight—in Ireland, five, six meetings half. Squirrel was got by Old Traveller, and was both the speediest and stoutest horse of his peared the shortest legged racer that we have Number of covering stallions for the turf in the latter part of the first period, and subsequent-1779, sixty-three native, one Barb, one Arabian, and Chillaby, an Oriental horse, country unnumber of mares.

From tollutation to succussation, the digression is mighty easy and natural, as when the horse is dead beat at a gallop, he naturally falls into a

At they do term't, or succussation." HUDIBRAS.

[·] Such an one may be found not far from G** Street.

sumed by the American jockies. In fact, in all into shares, and owned by a considerable num-manuscript before us. During the war with the late matches, whether with respect to the American or present English race of trotters, share, bear their proportion of the expenditures office, to report the operations of the British arthere has been full as much cry as wool. Not an and receive their proportion of the profits. individual of them has been found able to trot a mile in three minutes, a very clear indication that, States, the main profit of a newspaper is derived sions, the Times almost invariably anticipated the as they say at Newmarket, we have trained off, from its advertising customers. The Times, Government despatches, sometimes by days and in the trotting way; and from long disuse, we have nothing now to compare with the trotters of paper, is one of the most expensive newspaper former days. The mare Phenomena was a stout establishments in the United Kingdom, or in the for many successive weeks. When operations and lasting trotter, but speed was not her play; world. The regular literary establishment of ceased there, and the British army was ordered the great things she did, were in consequence of that paper is: an editor, at 10 guineas (46 dol-to re-embark, the Times newspaper published light weight, always carrying a feather, and trot-lars 70 cents) per week; an assistant editor at the final account of the proceedings three weeks ting over a bowling green. She never could car-ry weight, and was repeatedly beaten for speed, at 5 guineas (\$28) per week; and eleven reporters on the road. So much has been said on the sub-duty of those reporters is to report Parliamentary columns from the Times of three weeks before. his match, an account of which was some time tant trials and proceedings of public meetings in attendant, who waited for his daily despatch, and since given in these pages, there were at least half the most distant parts of the kingdom. Thus immediately sailed with it in a fast sailing cutter. but carrying their owners over the common road. travelling expenses, &c. &c.

There were several in Norfolk also capable of this performance. They would start and trot the but they may be inferred from the following Middleburg is the capital. We will resume this which I rode. What would the two best of these the proof reader is three guineas (\$14) a week. horses have done with a good rider of sevent stone, over Sunbury? I really believe twenty (\$12) a week. The compositors' wages are twenty-four guineas (\$13) a week. The compositors' wages are twenty-four guineas (\$13) a week. The paper is printed by means miles in one hour; with respect to nineteen, I of a week, which is constantly at-

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

A friend has put into my possession, and authorised me freely to use, for publication, a manuscript volume, containing some very interesting facts, touching the establishment and mode of conducting nearly all the daily papers in Lonwho, for nearly thirty years, was engaged in the literary department of some of the London Journals. We had supposed we had some know-ledge of the sphicete of which this don. The volume is written by a gentleman ledge of the subjects of which this volume treats, yet we are free to confess that some of the facts pave excited no inconsiderable admiration in our

None of the London editors give credit to sub- a year. scribers. Those papers which are served in

Trotting, during many years, declined in this London, are weekly paid for by the news carriers, sale of the Times averaged 8,000 papers. We country, the high prices of the war having indu-who receive subscribers, and are allowed by have before said the price of the stamp is three sed the Norfolk and Ely farmers to pay more at- the editors a certain profit. The country sub- pence halfpenny, therefore, the daily stamp tax tention to growing wheat, than breeding trot-scribers all pay in advance, and the very day on the times was equal to \$518.53 cts., or allow ting horses. The trotting rage has revived, their subscription expires, their names are ing 313 publishing days in the year, the stamp du as it appears from the circumstance of seve-stricken off the books, unless care has been taken ty paid in that time by the proprietors of the Times ral horses of this description being imported to forward the necessary advance for another year was one hundred and sixty two thousand two from the United States of America. In that or half year, as the case may be. The editors hundred and ninety six dollars and thirty cents. country, both trotters and amblers have been of papers in the United States are paid in a very long much in request, and with respect to the different manner, and the consequence is, that dent of the tax which is paid for advertisements, former, the Americans have been always bold they neither can incur the same expense, nor which must be very great, as no advertisement, enough, in discourse, to challenge all England.— hope to realise the same profits as the editors, or however short, is inserted without paying five It has been now, for the first time, brought to the rather the proprietors, of the London papers. shillings (60 cents) duty to the government. test of English and stop watch trial, but not with Few papers in London are owned by the person any proof of that superiority so confidently as- who acts as editor. Many of them are divided tant occasions, we shall state a few facts from the

ject of capital trotters of former times, in the debates, law proceedings, discussions at the In- An Irish gentleman named Hogan, who died Sporting Magazine, that a repetition at present dia House, Common Council, Livery of London, about five years after at Sierra Leone, where he would be superfluous: suffice it to say that, about and at all other public meetings. Some of those filled the office of chief justice, was the Times' two or three years before Mr. Aldridge trotted gentlemen are occasionally sent to report impor-correspondent at Walcheren. He had a regular a dozen known trotters in and near the metropolis, the regular expense of the literary department So soon as it touched the English coast, the deswhich actually trotted the mile, a considerable of this paper is 71 guineas (\$331 33 cts.) a week, patch was handed over to a courier, conveyed by number of seconds under three minutes, not or three thousand six hundred and ninety-two blood-horse expresses to London, and the news jockied by a feather and over a selected course, guineas (\$17,229 33 cts.) a year, independent of appeared in the Times the day next but one after

first mile off hand, under three minutes. I speak facts. Each paper has a stamp, which costs subject. as an eye witness, and from a number of trials three pence halfpenny (6 cts.) The salary of The accounts we have had in the public papers, of the mode in which some of these trotters have been midden are of the more of the mode and the cost of the paper, ink, house the public papers, of the mode in which some of these trotters have been midden are of the more on mathematical the control of the mode and the cost of the paper, ink, house the public papers and the cost of the papers. to a gallop, and of all things, one of them trot-ed about the Exchange to obtain commercial ingence, and a nameless detail of minor occurrences, which make up the miscellany of a London newspaper, are furnished by a detached body of irregulars, who furnish their contributions at a unless their contributions are accepted for publication. These irregulars pick up from two to eight guineas a week, according to their industhe weekly expenses of the establishment, exclusive of the whole printing department, 80 gui-

The amount of stamp tax is altogether indepen-

To shew the extra expence incurred on impor-

the Human Mind in a Diseased State.

Some years ago a farmer of fair character, who resided in an interior town in New-England, sold ters have been ridden, are of the rum, or rather all the expenses of this great establishment. his farm, with an intention of purchasing another queer kind. The nags perpetually breaking in- There is a confidential agent constantly employ- in a different town. His mind was naturally of a melancholy cast. Shortly after the sale of his ting the last half mile in, whipped and spurred! formation, and procure extracts of letters receiv- farm, he was induced to believe that he had sold Ithink Mr. Albridge must smile at this new fash- ed by the merchants from their foreign corres- it for less than its value. This persuasion brought ioned way of managing and riding a trotter .- pondents. These extracts are purchased some- on dissatisfaction and evidently a considerable However, if the game goes on, we may hope for times at very high prices. Domestic occurren-degree of melancholy. In this situation, one of some improvement both in trotting and jockeycs, such as the proceedings of the police offices,
his neighbours engaged him to inclose a lot of
at coroners' inquests, boxing matches, races, land, with a post and rail fence, which he was to at coroners' inquests, boxing matches, races, land, with a post and rail fence, which he was to fashionable routs and assemblies, court intellicommence making the next day. At the time appointed he went in the field, and began with a beetle and wedges to split the timber out of which the posts and rails were to be prepared. On finishing his day's work, he put his beetle and wedges into a hollow tree, and went home .-Two of his sons had been at work through the day in a distant part of the same field. On his return he directed them to get up early the next morning, to assist him in making the fence. In mating the expense of this department of the the course of the evening he became delirious, and Times at but nine guineas (\$42) a week, it makes continued in this situation several years; when his mental powers were suddenly restored. The first question which he asked after the return of neas (\$373 33 cents) a week, or four thousand his reason, was whether his sons had brought in one hundred and sixty guineas (\$19,413 33 cents) the beetle and wedges. He appeared to be wholly unconscious of the time that had elapsed from At the time our informant wrote, the daily the commencement of his delirium. His sons,

had been at work a number of years before, and Remarks on the above by the Rev. Thomas found the wedges, and the rings of the beetle, where he had left them, the beetle itself having

which it was conversant in health.

tion when in health.

A lady in New-England, of a respectable family, was for a considerable period subject to paroxysms of delirium. These paroxysms came on instantaneously, and after continuing an indefinite time, went off as suddenly, leaving her when she was engaged in rational and interesting conversation, the would stop short in the midst of it, and become in a moment entirely deother subject, not having the remotest connex- riment, that the compost is a more useful dision with the preceding one, nor would she advert to that during her delirium. When she became rational again, she would pursue the same conversation in which she had been engaged during the lucid interval, beginning where she had left off .- To such a degree was this carried, that she would complete an unfinished story, or sentence, or word. When her next delirious paroxysin came on, she would continue the conversation which she had been pursuing in her preceding paroxysm; so that she appeared as a person might be supposed to be who had two souls, each occasionally dormant, and occasionally active, and utterly ignorant of what the other was doing.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

SOAP SUDS A MANURE.

A few years ago my attention was attracted by the soil of my garden, reduced to a state all its future produce, influenced my wishes for its restoration. An invigorating manure was nesuccedanea within my reach, had the greatest probable appearance of succeeding, it occurred, that possibly some trivial advantage might be derived from the oil and alkali suspended in the waters of a washing. Pits were immediately ordered to be made, and in them, the contents great success; but he has applied it awkwardof a tub, which my servant usually committed by and wastefully. He directs it to be poured to the common sewer, were carefully deposited; from a ladder out of a watering pot over both a small portion excepted, has in this manner tom. Mr. Speechley is not the first person who prived of the blood, which answers all the purbeen watered and enriched; that small portion has thought of this application of the mixture. poses of crimping; for it is owing to the coaguremains a visible demonstration of the utility of It is a fact which has been long known and lated blood remaining in the fish, with the other this manure. There vegetation is still languid; neglected.

while the rest of the garden, invigorated by the A considerable extent of wall may be washed firmness, which they otherwise would have.

Falconer.

mouldered away. During his delirium his mind haps, remind the reader of the principle ingre- the spring will be sufficient to secure them from had not been occupied with those subjects with dients of the oil compost, suggested by Dr. Hun- the injuries of these insects. On the whole then, hich it was conversant in health.

ter of York. In this simple fluid manure, we this must be considered as a vluable manure, as have an animal oil, and the same alkali, but it can be obtained easily, at small expense, and a respectable family in New York, some years neither of them, perhaps, in so pure a state as in large quantities; and when its nature is well ago undertook a piece of fine needle work. She in the manure, with the addition of fresh understood, will probably be no less esteemed, devoted her time to it almost constantly, for a horse dung. The fresh horse dung is added in by the farmer than horse dung.—To the gardennumber of days. Before she had accomplished it, she became suddenly delirious. In this state, without experiencing any abatement of her dis- to make the compost fit for use. All, however, may be applied to his fruit walls as a wash fatal ease, she continued for about seven years, when that seems to be gained by the horse dung, is to the noxious brood of predatory insects. her reason was suddenly restored. One of the the animal oil, which may be united by the alfirst questions she asked after her reason return-ed, related to her needle-work. It is a remark-able fact, that during the long continuance of her delirium, she said nothing, so far as was recollected, about her needle-work, nor concerning supply of vegetable matter. If we make the nerally. In addition to the applications of oil, any such subjects as usually occupied her attended on strictly accurate on the other side, pointed out by Mr. Falconer, I have used it with must be an increased quantity of animal matter vines from the bugs which are detrimental to in the water, after it has been used for the purthem. I also think that water and muskmellon pose of washing linen.

vantage of the application of the oil and alkali it are not sufficiently known. Future experiments mind perfectly rational. It often happened that only, as a manure, and perhaps the delay of 6 I am disposed to believe will stamp a value on it when she was engaged in rational and interest-months in preparing the compost would not be far beyond what we at present conceive or anticompensated by any superior efficacy, that may cipate. be expected to arise from the combination of lirious, and commence a conversation on some the horse dung. It also appears from the expecovery than Dr. Hunter himself could justly infer from his own limited experience of its ef-

2. This mixture of an oil and an alkali has been more generally known than adopted, as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit trees. It will destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred amongst their leaves. When used in the early part of the year, it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them; but whether by rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the bodies of the animals, and thus repelling them, or neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine.—One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground, may be by its destruction of the insects, which prey upon the plants. It is also, I think, to be preferred to the lime water, as the wood ashes and lime, which Mr. For-syth recommends to be used for the removal of bit of feeding their horses on cut rye straw and of poverty unfriendly to vegetation.-Interest in insects. It is preferable to the lime water and meal, say they seldom die of the botts. the lime, because lime loses its causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and known as the first horse keeper in the state, ascessary; but such a stimulus could not easily must consequently be frequently applied; and to be procured.—While considering which of the succedanea within my reach, had the greatest wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is urine, and after some time giving a strong purgaproduced by the mixture without the same la-tive. bour, and is obtained without expense.

as washing succeeded washing, other pits trees and wall, beginning at the top of the vale, are to have their entrails and gills extracted, and were dug and filled, so that the whole garden, and bringing it on in courses from top to botten packed in ice, in which state they are de-

a return of his disease, simply replied that they equal to any thing this fertile neighbourhood can had been unable to find them. He immediately produce.

The immediately produce.

The immediately produce into the field where he is a supply of a mixture can be procured; or if the water of the matter of the ma a quantity of potash of commerce dissolved in water may be substituted. The washing of the 1. The above important experiment may per-trees and wall twice a week for three weeks in

Remarks of a Countryman.

The discovery of Soap Suds as a manure, is worthy of the consideration of agriculturists gewe may observe, that in the fluid manure there some success in the preservation of cucumber ose of washing linen.

The experiment then shews what is the adtimely application of Suds. The advantages of

A COUNTRYMAN.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

In your last paper I saw a cure for the Botts, or as they are commonly called the Grubs, in Horses. It may be very correct; but having learnt from the late Mr Craven, of this city, a much more simple, and perhaps as effectual a cure, I offer it for publication. He stated, that on a visit to Edenton, he could not procure for his horse any other food than cut oats. The horse having been ac customed to be fed on corn and fodder, he feared that he would not be able to support himself on cut oats. A few days after he arrived, the hostler requested him to go to the stable. When there, he found his horse had passed a large quantity of grub worms, and every day while he stayed, he continued to pass them in a reduced quantity, so that he believed that his horse was preserved by this excellent food.

POOR RICHARD.

The late Austin Curtis, of Halifax, who was

FISH.

The Philadelphians have adopted the mode of despatching vessels to the Capes of the Delaware, for the purpose of procuring fish, which parts, which deprives them of that sweetness and

tatives, April 30, 1822.

A statement shewing the annual amount of the of the total actual receipts from 1802 to 1821, inclusive; and shewing particularly the amount estimated, and the amount actually received 71 parts in 500, or 14 per cent.; and, in the cusfrom customs.

YEAR.		TOTAL RECEIPTS.	_		DIF	DIFFERENCE.			REC'TS FROM CUSTOMS.	M CUSTO	S.		DIF	DIFFERENCE	
	Estimated.	Actual.							Estimated	Actual.	-				
1802	10,600,000	13,668,233	95 A	Act. rect's .29		more than est'd rec'ts.	est'd		9,500,000,12,438,235	438,235	74	Act. rec'ts	3	more than	est. rec'ts
1803	10,000,000	11,064,097	63	Do.		more	do.		9,600,000 10,479,417		61	Do.		more	
1804	10,400,000	11,826,307	38		.14	more	do.		10,000,000 11,098,565	,098,565	င္သ	Do.		more	do.
1805	11,750,000	13,560,693	20			more	do.		11,280,000 12,936,487	936,487	04	Do.	.15	more	do.
1806	13,500,000	15,559,931	07			more	do.		13,000,000 14	14,667,698	17	Do.		more	do.
1807	14,500,000	16,398,019	26		-	more	do.		14,000,000 15,845,521	,845,521	61	Do.	.13	more	do.
1808	15,800,000	17,060,661	93			more	do.		15,000,000 16	16,363,550	58	Do.	.07	more	do.
1809	10,500,000	7,773,473	12		_	less	do.		10,000,000 7	7,296,020	50	Do.	.27	less	do.
1810	10,300,000	9,384,214	220			less	do.		9,800,000 8	8,583,309	2	Do.	w	less	do.
1811	12,500,000	14,423,529	09		.15	more	do.		11,500,000 13	13,313,222	73	Do.	.16	more	do.
1812	8,200,000	9,801,132	76		.19	more	do.		7,500,000 8	8,958,777	53	Do.	.19	more	do.
1813	12,000,000	14,340,409	95		.19	more	do.		11,500,000 13	13,224,623	25	Do.	.15	more	do.
1814	10,100,000	11,181,625	16		.11	more	do.		6,000,000 5	5,998,772	08		mos	almost equal	do.
1815	18,200,000	15,696,916	82		-	less	do.		-	7,282,942	22		.12	more	do.
1816	33,400,000	47,676,985	66			more	do.		21,000,000 36,306,874	,306,874	88		.73	more	do.
1817	30,650,000	32,896,623	*		.07	more	do.	-	24,000,000 26,283,348	,283,348	49	Do.		more	do.
1818	24,525,000	*21,060,171	04	Do.	-	less	do.		20,000,000 17,176,385	,176,385	00	Do.		less	do.
1819	24,220,000	24,559,617	16	Do.	.01	more	do.		21,000,000 20,283,608	,283,608	76	Do.	03	less	do.
1820	22,500,000	17,840,669	55	Do.	.20	less	do.		19,000,000 1	15,005,612	15	Do.	21	less	do.
1821	16,050,000	14,573,703	72	Do.	.09	less	do.		14,000,000/13,004,447	3,004,447	15	Do.	.07	less	do.

\$955,270 20.

hd

\$1,600,000, amounted only to \$1,212,96646.

If these twenty years be divided into four se- ous in the end. But, secondly, if trees be un-Accompanying the Report of the Committee of actual receipts have either exceeded or fallen worth the risk to make experiments. It must ways and Means to the House of Represen-labort of the estimated receipts in the following be a case of the latter which with Six Labort of the estimated receipts in the following be a case of the latter which Six Labort of the estimated receipts in the following be a case of the latter which Six Labort of the latter which six Labort of the latter which which six Labort of the latter which six Labort of proportions:

customs, 79 parts in 500, or 16 per cent.

toms, 75 parts in 500, or 15 per cent.

toms 119 parts in 500, or 24 per cent.

toms, 55 parts in 500, or 11 per cent.

timates were made by Mr. Gallatin.

From the year 1814 to 1846, inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Dallas.

From the year 1817 to 1820 inclusive, the estimates were made by Mr. Crawford.

mers' Journal, received at the office of the of the effect to be expected. American Farmer.

QUERIES ON BARKING FRUIT TREES, AND ON IMPROVING GRASS LAND. Bromyard, May 8, 1821.

I beg to inquire, through the medium of your valuable Journal, whether any of your corresbe glad to learn whether any account of this ex-periment has been published, and where it is to be procured? Or if no such publication has taken place, perhaps some of your correspondents would be kind enough to state the mode in which the experiment was conducted; on what kinds of

I remain, Sir, ments.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. C. ous; perhaps not merely useless, but mischiev- dently settled more down than that which had

ries, of five years each, it will appear that the healthy, owing to the nature of the subsoil, it is short of the estimated receipts in the following be a case of the latter kind which Sir John Sinclair has referred to, and it was our own case in In the first series, viz: 1802 to 1806, inclu-the experiments above alluded to: the trees were total estimated receipts into the Treasury, and sive, 84 parts in 500, or 17 per cent; and, in the cankered and mossy, and bore mean fruit. The outer bark was removed, by carefully slicing it In the 2d series, viz.: 1817 to 1818, inclusive. downwards, any time during the early part of winter, taking care not to go too deep, but to take off all the outside to the sap green. The effect In the 3d series, viz: 1812 to 1816, inclusive, was, that the ensuing season the fruit was larger and 106 parts in 500 or 21 per cent; and, in the cus- more perfect, and earlier ripened. (The whole trunk and main branches were done.) In the or-In the 4th series, viz: 1817 to 1821, inclusive, chard, two ribstone pippin trees stood contigu-51 parts to 500, or 10 per cent; and in the cus- ous; the first year only one was operated upon, and the superiority of the fruit was very striking. The difference between the estimates and receipts is less during the last five years than during any series of five years embraced in this growth, and has been headed down. The second years afterwards; how it will go on remains to be proved. The operation was tried upon a golden pippin, which had been headed down two years before, and this it almost killed; it was also tried upon a very healthy cherry-tree, which was quite spoiled by it. Thus far our experience has gone, and we shall be glad to hear from Mr. Selections from late numbers of the London Far- P. Lyon, of Comely Garden, as a further report

Editor Farmers' Journal.

QUERY ON THE DESTRUCTION OF MICE.

Northamptonshire, May 10, 1821.

SIR, If any of your readers know of a safe and efpondents can communicate a detail of the experi- fectual remedy to destroy Mice in a wheat hovel, ment tried in Scotland on barking fruit trees.— and will be good enough to communicate the Sir John Sinclair, in his excellent "Code of Ag-same, they will confer a favour on me, and I have riculture," page 438, mentions that "Mr. P. Ly- no doubt, many others of your friends. My hovon, of Comely Garden, near Edinburgh, has tri- els stand upon proper frames, to prevent their ed the experiment on above 800 fruit trees, both getting up. In former times we were not trou-young and old, and with great success." I should bled as we are now with these destructive little

I remain, Sir, &c.

A. N. F.

ON ROADS AND WHEELS.

We have received a letter containing some fruit trees; at what season of the year; and what very sensible corrections applicable to the letter now (or lately) appears to have been the effect? printed in our last, from the author; but having, Your Journal of April 2d contains a letter sign-for brevity's sake, made some variations from ed J. S. and dated Hereford, March 16th, "on the original, they became unnecessary. Our the improvement of Grass Land;" in which the able correspondent proceeds at considerable writer states, that he has effected great improved length, and with great ingenuity, to argue against ments in his grass lands, so much so as to double the cylindrical wheels, both as to their strength their produce. Do me the favour to mention, in and pressure (the latter on curved roads must neyour next Journal, whether you are at liberty to cessarily be on the two inner edges when going communicate the address of J. S. As an inhabi- in the centre, and on one inner and one outer edge tant and occupier of land in the same county from when going on the side.) But as he goes princiwhence his letter is dated, I should be glad to pally on the supposition that the cylindrical profit by his instruction; and if he do not forbid wheels are to be enforced, we conceive it is not the visit, should be happy to inspect his improve-necessary to state his reasoning at large. He concludes his very able letter with the following

experiment:—
"Since my last, I have had a cone and cylin-We know the address of J. S. who is a ve-der wheel made as follows: a circular piece of ry respectable gentleman, and we doubt not that board four inches diameter for the naves; six the correspondence will produce an agreeable spokes (six inches long for each wheel) of wire eclaircissment. The experiment on fruit trees (No. 14.) and iron hooping from the same piece, * In consequence of the law repealing the "internal duties," this source of revenue, which
liminaries are necessary to be stated, or underside upon a table, and placed upon the nave 10lb,
liminaries are necessary to be stated, or underwas estimated at \$2,500,000, produced only
stood, before any useful information can be deweight, which did not settle it down one to the
stood, before any useful information can be deweight, which did not settle it down one to the
stood, before any useful information can be deweight, which did not settle it down one to the
stood, before any useful information can be deweight, which did not settle it down one to the
stood of the law repealing the "internal duties," this source of revenue, which
liminaries are necessary to be stated, or underside upon a table, and placed upon the nave 10lb.

Stood, before any useful information can be deweight, which did not settle it down one to the
stood of the law repealing the "internal duties," this source of revenue, which
liminaries are necessary to be stated, or underside upon a table, and placed upon the nave 10lb. rived. First, if the soil be good (including depth an inch. I then laid the cylinder, supported on if in consequence of the law for the relief of the of bottom,) and the trees be healthy (i.e.) free its rims, on a table, and placed half a pound on nurchasers of "public lands," the proceeds of the from canker and moss, or nearly so, we conceive the nave, and could but just perceive the differsales of public lands, which were estimated at that to bark them, as meant, would be hazard-ence; but when I put on one pound, it very evithe 10lb.; the weight upon the cylinder was then in part supported by the hanging of the spokes Held by the Board of Agriculture of Great from the rim, which must have a tendency to make them become ricketty: the spokes and rim of the cone were acted upon just the reverse .-This experiment will, perhaps, speak best for the poor farmers from being driven to an expensive and useless experiment.

I remain, your's &c.

Thursday, on the Woodford road, to perform his Thursday, on the Woodford road, to perform his undertaking of fifty miles in seven hours and a piece of plate valued at 30 pounds sterling, and Mr. Gibbs, the seedsman to the Board, shewhalf, for a considerable bet. He went off well, another valued at 20 pounds, were both awarded half, for a considerable bet. He went off well, another valued at 20 pounds, were both awarded and was backed at odds to win, but he was beat to our worthy friend Charles Champion, Esq., Mangel Wurtzel. at thirty-six miles ; he kept on the whole time, for the best bull and cow of the "Improved Short when he was four miles from home, and lost the horn" breed, and we take leave to remind

Match to Walk Twelve Miles in Two Hours.

This was a match for 100 guineas, for Mr. West, were of this same stock, and procured from Mr. cloth was drawn, the noble Chairman gave, the pedestrian, to walk the above distance in the Champion. Hence it may be fairly presumed that "The King,"—"The Royal Family,"—"Sucset to furf, at Chillingfield, near Barnet, about the very best of that breed in England, and in its of turf, at Chillingfield, near Barnet, about the very best of that breed in England, and in its ment of the business, the Secretary, Mr. Geo. time of Rainer's match, and the distance was acceptated perfection. It will be observed that webb Hall, then rose, and read the adjudication complished in fifty-nine minutes forty-seven set the Editor of the London Farmer's Journal,—a of the premiums, as follows: conds. The pedestrian is nearly forty years of gentleman of great ability of indefatigable inage, and his manner of walking is very true, dustry and of much practical observation, rethere not being more than eight seconds differ- marks as to Mr. Champion's bull "we cannot

dred guineas, by Mr. Gwilt, a dealer, who un-tion at Holkham, and doubtless at many other dertook to trot two horses in tandem thirteen miles in one hour, and to wait three minutes if either horse broke into a gallop. The horses did most general character given on the occasion, the first three miles in some seconds over twelve omitting those of a personal or local cast with Essex, a piece of plate value £30, for the best minutes, when the leader broke from the trot, and the speeches of members, interesting, no doubt half the distance was performed in thirty minutes and thirty seconds. The driver was going on at the interest chiefly from political considerations of rate of a mile in four minutes and fifteen seconds, local origin and existence. when the wheel-horse broke into a gallop in the eleventh mile, and the match was given up as

We are sorry to see from a paper laid on the ta-

per head. This is about half a guinea a week for proved Short-horn breed; the sight was altogethe board-wages of these worthy servants of the ther extremely gratifying. public. But the lodging of these gentry is paid to should be happy to enumerate all the for at a much more extravagant rate. The sum objects, with some observations on such as struck of £400,000, has been already expended on the us more particularly; but this, standing on our building of this prison; which sum divided by individual judgment, might be imprudent; be-551, gives about £722, a piece as the sum paid for sides which, many of the pens were without the erection of the residence of each of these labels, and we should therefore, perforce, omit lue, £10, for exhibiting the best boar, of his perforce to the state of the second and the sec persons. A man who builds a house generally some animals which ought, in all reason, to be gets 10 per cent. for his money, which would commended. The expression of just praise may Mr. George make the house-rent merely, for each of the very well be supposed to be embodied in the for ditto. prisoners, £72. 2s. a year; so that altogether decision of the Judges, whose award gave the they cost more per head than the junior clerks in highest satisfaction to the company. The Judges public offices, and about four times as much as were—Mr. Ellman, sen. of Glynd, near Lewes; well-paid labourers with families in most counties Mr. Joseph Russell, late of Warwickshire; and in England.

SECOND CATTLE SHOW,

Britain.

We must confess that we take particular pleasure in giving the following account of the second Cattle Show held by the English Board of Agriitself, and I hope will be a means of preventing culture-we say the second, for although the Board itself was long since founded by that great agricultural luminary, Sir John Sinclair; and incalculable benefits have flowed from its labours in col-A COMMON LEIGESTERSHIRE FARMER. lecting and disseminating useful information, yet it was not until last year that it first got up

The reader will perceive that the prize of a him that the bull Champion, and heifers White Rose, and Shepherdess, exhibited by the Editor at the late Maryland Cattle Show-This was a match for 100 guineas, for Mr. West, were of this same stock, and procured from Mr. ence in each of his miles. Time was backed at but say he was by far the most complete and five and six to four.

handsome animal of his kind we have ever seen;" TANDEM DRIVING.—A match was driven on and we know that Mr. Holdich has been in the Cambridgeshire, a piece of plate value £30, for Wednesday on the Lewisham road, for one hunhabit of attending the great agricultural exhibition the best bull of the Hereford breed, five years places.

We have inserted a few of the toasts of the where they were delivered, but deriving that

Editor Am. Farmer.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE'S CATTLE SHOW.

This interesting exhibition took place in Alddecline of the value of manufactured woolen minster, on Monday, and Tuesday last. The goods and woolen yarn. For one year, to the 5th Show was highly creditable and satisfactory, and many first-rate Breeders contributed the state of the st ble of the House of Commons, the progressive ridge's Yard, Little St. Martin's-lane, West-The total declared value was - £9,047,960 19 11 on the occasion. It is a very pleasing and in- of plate value £15, for the best ram of the South-To the 5th Jan. 1820 - - - - 6,899,694 6 5 structive sight, when gentlemen from various down (or short-wooled) breed.

To 5th Jan. 1821 - - - - 6,279,164 12 11 parts of the kingdom have the opportunity of seclit appears by the papers presented to the House ing some of the best animals in all the celebralue £15, for the best of Commons respecting the Penitentiary at Mil- ted breeds, and the public is much indebted to wooled) breed. bank (ordered to be printed March 15,) that the exhibitors. For our own part, we had never, there are now 551 prisoners in that prison, the before these shows were instituted, seen any net expense of whose maintenance has been specimens of the best Short-horned and Here-£14,80. 3s. 6d. for last year, which is £26. 17s. ford Bulls, nor any breeding Cows of the im-

Mr. Paul Bright, of Handley, Derbyshire.

Among the company in the Yard, we observed his Grace the Duke of Norfolk; Lord Althorp; the Earl of Egremont; Sir Charles Morgan, Bart.; C. C. Western, Esq. M. P., J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P., C. M. Cheere, Esq. M. P., Davies Esq. M. P., C. M. Cheere, Esq. M. P., Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P., John Fane, Esq. M. P., C. T. Tower, Esq., W. Childe, Esq., J. R. Smythies, Esq., Wm. Green, Esq., John Ellman, sen. Esq., W. B. Thomas, Esq., Charles Cham-pion, Esq. Wm. Lambe, Esq., J. W. Allen, Esq. &c. &c. The company, though not very numerous, was highly respectable.

The number of animals exhibited were eleven PEDESTRIANISM.

an Agricultural Exhibition, and the second was bulls, seven cows, two heifers, six steers, twenty rams, thirty-five ewes, and six lambs; three

THE DINNER.

At five o'clock on Monday, about 40 gentle-men sat down to an excellent dinner at the Freemansons' Tavern; the Right Hon, the Earl of Macclesfield (President) in the Chair. After the of the premiums, as follows:—
Mr. Charles Champion, of Blyth, Notts, a

piece of plate value £30, for the best bull of the Durham (or short-horned) breed, named Aide-

de-Camp, aged 22 months.

The Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, old. Mr. John Putland, of Willingdon, Sussex, a piece of plate value £30, for the best bull of the Sussex breed, two years old; no competition. Charles Callis Western, Esq. of Felix Hall,

bull of the Devon breed, five years old.

Mr. Charles Champion, a piece of plate value £20, for the best breeding cow of the Durham or short-horned) breed.

Mr. John Putland, a piece of plate value £20, for the best breeding cow of the Sussex breed.

Mr. John Walker, of Westington, Herefordshire, a piece of plate value £20, for the best breeding cow of the Herefordshire breed.

Charles C. Western, Esq. a piece of plate va-The lue £20, for the best breeding Heifer of the Devonshire breed.

Mr. Henry Boys, of Salmstone, Kent, a piece

Charles C. Western, Esq. a piece of plate va-lue £15, for the best ram of the Merino (or fine-

Mr. Humphrey Tuckwell, of Signett, Oxfordshire, a piece of plate value £15, for the best ram of the Cotswold (or long-wooled) breed.

Mr. Stephen Grantham, of Stoneham, Sussex, a piece of plate value £15, for the best pen of Southdown Ewes.

For three pens of Merino ewe tegs, belonging respectively to the Marquis of Londonderry, John Fane, Esq., and C. C. Western, Esq., an honorary premium of £10 each.

Mr. George Dodd, of Chenies, Bucks, a ditto,

Mr. John Putland, a ditto, for ditto.

Mr. Stephen Grantham, a ditto, for ditto. Mr. Stephen Grantham, a piece of plate value £10, for exhibiting the best breeding sow, of his peculiar breed.

Charles C. western, Esq. a ditto, for ditto.

Mr. George Dodd, a ditto, for ditto. Mr. Wm. Cawston, of Broadwater, Herts, a ditto for ditto.

for exhibiting the best steer, or young ox, of the quite accurate. [American Refiublic. short-horned breed.

Mr. John Walker, a piece of plate value £20, for the best steer, of the Herefordshire breed.

Mr. John Putland, a piece of plate value £15, for the best steer, of the Sussex breed, in working condition.

The reading of the awards being finished, the noble Chairman delivered the premiums to the respective candidates, with his accustomed urbanity, making suitable observations, and giving appropriate praise to each class of animals. He then gave, "The Judges," and thanks to them for the trouble they had taken, and for their able and judicious decisions. Mr. Bright returned thanks, for himself and his colleagues.

"The successful Exhibitors of stock," with three times three .- Mr. Putland returned thanks for the fortunate competitors: for himself he was perfectly satisfied with the decision of the Judges. (These observations excited some merriment, Mr. P. having obtained no less than four

premiums.)
"The unsuccessful candidates, with thanks to them for sending stock." The noble Chairman accompanied this toast with saying that the only way to get a premium, was by continuing to send stock to such exhibitions; knowledge and judgment were obtained, and emulation excited; and success generally was the reward.

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Mr. Cawston, jun. returned thanks. He said there could be no feeling of disappointment where every one was satisfied; perseverance sel-dom failed of its object; and he should for one not despair; but he rose more particularly to propose the health of Sir John Sebright, whose Michigan absence he much regretted; to him he was indebted for the origin of the stock he had shewn this day (Merinos,) and every one knew how pre-eminently successful at public exhibitions had that stock been in his (Mr. C.'s) father's tries following: hands. He would take the liberty of adding that Sir John was a most liberal and excellent landlord. The toast was drank with three times three, and every mark of affection and respect. Success to the Fleece and the Flail,

" Breeding in all its branches." Many other toasts were drank, and the company broke up about 11 o'clock.

We have to add that the dinner being on Monday, the attendance of company at the Show on Tuesday was so small, that the doors were closed at an early hour.

Mr. Champion's bull 22 months old, weighed by Mr. Pickford's machine, gave 16 cwt. 2 qrs. and 3 lbs. Of this bull we cannot but say he was by far the most complete and handsome ani-mal of his kind we have ever seen. He is called Aid-de-Camp, and was got by Warrior; dam by Charles; g. dam Miss Colling, by Prince; g. g. dam by Comet. Mr. C.'s prize cow, was Miss Colling, now 10 yeas old, and has bred eight Plough, who prefers two coulters to three, I do calves; she was got by Prince, and her dam by Comet. She is a pale red cow, having a very wide, level and beautiful carcase, with a handsome, good sized and well shaped bag. Mr. Putland's Sussex breed was very much admired. Mr. Western's Devons also had singular merit; as had likewise the Herefordshire stock.

We believe there was some hig stock from C. T. Tower, Esq. but we could not ascertain them from a want of labels.

Editor of the Farmers' Journal.

ed with considerable care, by a member from Mr. George Dodd, a piece of plate value £30, Ohio, and it is believed to be very nearly, if not am fully satisfied that there are, at least, 10

		Co.						
STATES	La	Farmers	Physicians	Me	Ma	Pi	Clergy	TVIOI
2	202	18.	18/	lerchants	111	m	00	-
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Maine,	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	7
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Massachusetts,	9	. 1	2	1	0	0	0	13
Rhode Island,	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	7
Vermont,	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
New York	16	7	0	1	3	0	0	27
New Jersey,	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	6
Pennsylvania,		10	2	1	0	1	0	23
Delaware,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland,	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	9
Virginia,	10	9	3	1	0	0	0	23
North Carolina,	4	7	1	0	0	0	1	13
South Carolina,	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	9
Georgia,	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Kentucky	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tennessee,	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
Ohio,	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	6
Louisiana,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Indiana,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alabama,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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Territories. Arkansas, 1

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Brought over	170
Kentucky,	4
Rhode Island, .	2
Tennessee,	1
Maine,	2
Ireland,	2
Bermuda,	1
Total,	189
	In Georgia, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Delaware, Tennessee, Maine, Ireland, Bermuda, Total,

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SUBSTRATUM PLOUGHS.

Notwithstanding I have a host of eminent Farplough, who prefers two coulters to three, I do most strenuously contend that three coulters are J. S. SKINNER, Esq. necessary to constitute a complete substratum plough; at the same time I am willing to admit the 24th ult. including two seeds of the Tea Plant necessary to constitute a complete substratum rather better, and they being made in the common care of. way, will require sharpening or repairing less frequently. I ploughed 25 acres with mine, this spring, and believe I can plough 25 more, before it will want repairing. As to the draft requisite to work it, I can with confidence assert that I found not; and from a table spoonful of the seed I

The following statement, showing the classes no difficulty in working it from 6 to 10 inches and professions of the Members of the 17th Condeep, with two horses, (I do not now work the gress, from the several states, has been prepar- horses as I did prior to my first letter on the subject, but werk them abreast of each other,) and I horses on the farms which I superintend, either one of which would work my plough 7 inches deep, and follow a barshare that would complete one acre per day ; the labor would perhaps be too much, for more than one day, but I know they could do it for that period at least, in my substratum that I have to till.

With Mr. Cocke, the want of a sufficient number of teams, may form an objection to a full tillage of this kind, but I am generally able to command any number of teams, that I may stand in need of. On emergencies, I resort to a greater number of oxen than I generally use, always having young cattle suitable, on the farms, and I have in one instance, made an excellent worker of a strong cow that was almost useless as a milker. My object is to economize human labour, and if I cannot spare horses, a yoke of good oxen will work my plough, and keep at the heels of the horses in the barshare before them, which will be less expensive than a single horse in a single coulter plough, as each must have a driver or ploughman.

Your's &cc. JOSEPH DELAPLANE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON TRANSPLANTING YOUNG CEDARS.

SIR.

The most eligible season for removing and transplanting the red cedar, is any time between 97 54 15 13 3 2 3 187 the months of September and June.

To insure their succeeding, it is necessary after the holes are ready for the reception of the young trees to prepare a sufficiency of earth which must be well mixed or puddled with water, about the consistency of thick paint. The holes The Members were born in the states and coun- must be filled with this mixture before the trees are introduced, that it may settle and completely cover the roots. The earth that is removed in digging the holes, if rich, will answer, if otherwise, good loam ought to be procured. The trees will grow amazingly fast if good soil is used. This useful tree for hedges has always succeeded with me when planted in this manner, and I am sure "A Subscriber" will meet with success if he will be governed by my experience. He must be careful that the roots do not become dry by exposure to the sun or drying winds before planting, as they are very susceptible of injury, and ought to be well guarded if removed to any distance.

> I am, Sir, Your humble serv't, R.

June 9, 1822.

Editor's Correspondence

Columbia, S. C. June 5th, 1822. MILLET.

that two coulters having broad feet, may pulver- for which I am much obliged to you, and I assure ize the earth sufficiently, yet three will do it you that if they come up, they will be well taken.

brought from France with me, I have been able "I am very glad you have," said Drew, to give away enough to plant many acres. It was my intention to send you some of it earlier than Quoth Tom (aside) "No matter, this, but having neglected to send by a favourable opportunity, I thought of putting it off till 'T will lie by, till the lucid fat next winter, when I shall send you a quantity for distribution among your agricultural friends.— The plant grows about fifteen feet high, bears from ten to forty stalks from each seed, the cars are from eighteen inches to three feet long; but what I think its most valuable quality, is that it will like Guinea Grass, bear 4, 5, or 6 cuttings in Wy neighbour has some friends to dine:—
"Your neighbour! who?"—"George Benson." fond of it; I know of no better plant for soiling. "His Chimney smoked; the scene to change, It is doubtful whether the seed enclosed can bear seed this fall, the season being so far advanced; but I beg you will have it planted nevertheless, as I shall send you a plenty of it in time for next Went home just half an hour ago, year. Being a very large plant, it ought to be planted about the same distance as Indian corn, and only one plant left in each hill; at least there " is no advantage in leaving more as it fills the ground well in good land. I presume that what is intended for fodder might be planted closer.

Tom, why that look or doubtful dreating the power of the property of the power of t

I am very respectfully, Dear, Sir, Your obedient servant, N. HERBEMONT.

THE HAUNCH OF VENISON.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. At Number One dwelt Captain Drew, George Benson dwelt at Number Two; (The street we'll not now mention)
The latter stunn'd the King's Bench bar, The former, being lamed in war, Sung small upon a pension.

Tom Blewit knew them both-than he None deeper in the mystery Of culinary knowledge; From Turtle soup to Stilton cheese, Apt student taking his degrees In Mrs. Rundell's College.

Benson to dine invited Tom: Proud of an invitation from A host who "spread" so nicely, Tom answered, ere the ink was dry, "Extremely happy-come on Fri-Day next, at six precisely."

Blewit, with expectation fraught, Drove up at six, each savoury thought Ideal turbot rich in: But, ere he reached the winning-post, He saw a Haunch of Venison roast Down in the next door kitchen.

Hey! Zounds! what's this? a hauch at Drew's I must drop in; I can't refuse; To pass were downright treason: To cut Ned Benson's not quite staunch; But the provocative-a haunch! Zounds! it's the first this season!

"Venison, thou'rt mine! I'll talk no more-" Then, rapping thrice at Benson's door, " John, I'm in such a hurry! Do tell your master that my aunt Is paralytic, quite aslant, I must be off for Surrey."

Now Tom at next door makes a din-"Is Captain Drew at home?"-" Walk in"-"Drew, how d'ye do?"-" What! Blewit?" "Yes, I-you've asked me many a day, To drop in, in a quiet way, So now I'm come to do it,"

I went do-my stomach's up to that, Comes quivering on the platter."

"You see your dinner, Tom," Drew cried, "No, but I don't though," Tom replied:
"I smok'd below,"—"What?"—"Venison—
A haunch"—"Oh! true, it is not mine;

let him have my kitchen range, While his was newly polished; The Venison you observed below, I guess it's now demolished.

Tom, why that look of doubtful dread? And read the "Dog and Shadow" through, When next you open Æsop.'

THE FARMEN.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1822.

In this number we commence the publication of an historical account of "FRUITS KNOWN IN GREAT BRITAIN, by HENRY PHILIPS," under the persuasion that it will prove highly entertaining and useful to a great portion of our readers It is a species of reading that may be put with advantage into the hands of the children of our subscribers, whether sons or daughters; and there is no medium through which a benevolent mind is amused or instructed with so much gratification, as by the agency of our children. Information derived in this way is accompanied by the delightful reflection, that in the very act of acquiring it we are fostering curiosity, the main spring of mental improvement

As the extracts will be continued through a great many of our succeeding numbers, it might be apprehended that they would become tedious were it not that the subject necessarily divides. itself into chapters, none of which will exceed! one page.

A work on the same plan has been published by the same author, on culinary vegetables, which we are endeavouring to procure, in the supposition that it may be used in the same way that we propose to use the one whereof we have here given the introduction.

FINE FRUIT.

If it had been possible to exhibit a variety of cherries, received from our friend Mr. Willis, of Oxford-our readers would have seen in them, an ample justification of all we have said about his care and skill in the management of some of our most valued fruits—we regret that they were not at hand in time for our agricultural exhibition. Some were forwarded by Mr. W. to more desirable than any other farm of the same the President, as a rare specimen of improved and perfect fruit, and were truly worthy of their destination. Many farmers have good fruit, but cessary as, any person disposed to purchase will these cherries show how susceptible good is of course spend a day or two with me in exambeing made better, by constant and judicious at-lining the property. A small sum only will be renever misspent, even though we may not invaria- ser upon giving satisfactory security can be indulbly succeed. The studies and labour they require, are in themselves pleasing, and no farmer should be deterred by the occasional failures in WARNER WASHINGTON.

his experiments, let them rather adopt the motto, opere et fide.

PRICE CURRENT-CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour from the wagons, \$6 75—Wharf do. sales cash, same as last report, \$6 50-Best white Wheat \$1 50—Common white \$1 40 to \$1 45—Red 138 to 140 cts.-White corn 77 to 78 cts.-Yellow 75 cts —Rye 70 cts.—Oats 40 to 45 cts.—Bran per bushel, 15 to 17 cts.—Shorts, do. 20 to 22 cts.— Plaster of Paris per ton, \$3 50 cts.-Shad, No. 1, trimmed \$8-No. 2 do. \$7-No. 1, untrimmed, \$7-No. 2, do. \$6-Herrings No. 1, \$2 75 to \$2 87\frac{1}{2} cts.—No. 2, do. \$2 50 to \$2 62\frac{1}{2}\$—Whiskey 33 to 34 cents—Soal Leather per lb. 25 to 27 cts.—Skirting, ditto 30 to 2 cents.—Upper whole side, \$3 to \$4 25 cents—Candles mould per lb. 15 to 17 cts.—Dipped, do. 13 to 14 cts.—Spermaceti, 35 cts.—Beef, fresh, per lb. 8 to 12½ cts.—Pork, 6 to 9 cts.—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.-Mutton per lb. 6 to 8 cts.-Lard per lb. 12 cts.—Butter per lb. 31 to 37½ cts.—Cheese per lb. 12 cts.—Eggs, per dozen, 12½ cts.—Hickory wood \$4 50 to \$5—Oak, do. \$3 to 3 50—Pine, do \$2 25 to \$3 .- Tar, North Carolina, \$2 25-Rosin, \$2 25-White pine boards per M. \$10 to \$30 Bees' wax, per lb. 37 ½ to 40 cts.—Salt, Liverpool coarse, per bushel 50 to 55 cts.—Turks Island, 65 to 70— St. Ubes, per bushel, 53 to 55.

MARYLAND TOBACCO—Fine yellow, \$20 to \$35-Good do. \$15 to \$18—Fine red and spangled, \$15 to 18-Good red, \$8 to \$12-Common Tobacco, no demand.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO—A few hogsheads have been sold the last week for \$7 to \$8 50.

AUDLEY FOR SALE.

I will sell the price on which I reside called AUDLEY.

This fine estate is situated in the healthy and very fertile county of Frederick in Virginia, 13 miles from Winchester, 10 from the Shannondale Springs, 55 from Alexandria, about the same distance from Washington, and 75 from Baltimore. It contains 1600 acres of first rate limestone land, about 1150 cleared, the balance covered with very heavy timber.

The improvements are a brick dwelling house containing eight rooms and a large saloon. A Barn 60 feet by 40, and all other buildings necessary for domestic comfort or convenience.

There is one mill within two miles of the farm, one within three, and two within four, the last two upon the Shenandoah river, and one of them worked by it. The river is navigable for boats during a considerable portion of the year. A line of stages running three times a week from Alexandria to Winchester, passes within fifty yards of the farm, and about three-fourths of a mile from the house. Snicker's Gap, at which point the turnpike road leading from Alexar dria crosses the Blue Ridge, is distant about four miles, Battletown at which place there is a post office, and through which the stage passes on its route to Winchester is distant about 2 miles.

The proprietor confidently believes, (and in this opinion he is supported by all who have seen Audley,) that fertility of soil, and advantages of situation, render it decidedly more valuable, and

size in the State of Virginia.

A more particular description is deemed unnetention. The time we give to such objects is quired in cash, and upon the balance the purcha-

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 97.) ACORN.-GLANS.

The Oak Tree-Quercus .- In Botany, of the Monoecia Polyandria Class.

THE acorn, which is the fruit or nut of the oak tree, was the food of the ancient Britons, and particularly of the Druids, who, says the historian, lived in caves and hollow trees; their food was same means. acorns and berries, and their drink water. The name of Druid seems to be taken from the Greek word Spis, an oak. They thought whatever grew on the oak was sent from heaven, and nothing was they were compared to the oak. held so sacred by them as the mistletoe of an oak; and they believed it to be the favourite tree of the was not venerated by the Heathens only, as

Content with food, which nature freely bred, On wildings and on strawberries they fed; Cornels and bramble-berries gave the rest, And falling acorns furnished out a feast .- Ovid.

Acorns were not the food of the Britonsonly. The which was in the sanctuary of the Lord. inhabitants of Chios (in ancient times) held out a long siege, having no other food but acorns.

Acorns are eaten to this day in Spain, where they long remained a delicacy at the desserts. Cervantes often mentions them in his Don Quixotte; but the Spanish acorns are certainly of a sweeter nature than those of England.

In times of scarcity and dearth of corn, they the emperor Constantius. have been ground and baked into bread, both in to be hard of digestion, and to cause head-aches and flatulence.

The study of botany, and the encouragement given to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, the mule that was under him went away." have so wonderfully improved the state of this country, that what in early ages a king would have feasted on, the beggar now refuses; and the acorn of false hair. He had a sign painted on the front who pitch their tattered tents, and cook their scanty fare beneath the branches of the treesthat produce them.

Should there remain any persons so ignorantly obstinate, as to exclaim against the study of botathe health, and add to the luxuries of man, by this interesting and beneficial study, which, next to astronomy, carries our thoughts to heaven, and causes us to join the Psalmist in his exclamation, "O Lord, how wonderful are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all."

Before the Conquest, the wealds of Sussex (which is the largest valley in Europe) were one continued forest from Hampshire to Kent, principally of oak trees, that were only valued for the number of swine which the acorns maintained.

Acorns are but little used at present, except to fatten hogs and deer; they are sometimes given to poultry, and would be found an advantageous food for fowls, were they dried and ground into meal. In medicine, a decoction of acorns is reputed

good against dysenteries and colics. Pliny states, that acorns beaten to powder, and mixed with hog's lard and salt, heal all hard swellings, and ment, and applied, stay the bloody flux.

inwardly or outwardly; the bark is frequently used ple that was ever seen in Greece. Suidas informs and for sore mouths and throats. An extract has also delivered the same account; and as it made from the bark is said by some to be equal to the Peruvian bark .- Chambers.

colour their hair black.

John Ellis, Esq. discovered that acorns can be preserved in a state fit for vegetation for a whole year, by enveloping them in bees wax : other seeds may be conveyed from distant countries, by the

The ancients thought, that of all trees, the oak was made first; and that among men, the Arcadians were born first; and that is the reason why

It seems that in ancient times, the oak tree it appears there were oak trees in the temple of the true God, for the bible informs us that Joshua "wrote the commandments and the precepts of the Lord, in the book of the law, and that he took a very great stone which he put under an oak,

In the valley of Mamre, which was in the beautiful country of the tribe of Judea, where Abraham was visited by the angels who announced to him the birth of Isaac, stood an oak, that became celebrated as the tree under which Abraham of-tree. ten went to repose and refresh himself. Bayle says, that this oak was said to have existed under tree was consecrated to Jupiter.

It was an oak that caused the death of the son his head caught hold of the oak, and he was taken up between the heaven and the earth: and

A peri-wig maker in the town of Lewes, in Sussex, made use of this story to recommend the sale is scarcely known as affording nourishment to the of his shop, representing the rebellious son of Dahuman species, even among the wandering vagrants vid hanging in the oak by the hair of his head, with this whimsical couplet below;

O Absalom! unhappy sprig, Thou should'st have worn a periwig.

It was an oak-tree also which cost Milo of Crotona, the most celebrated wrestler of Greece, and ny as useless and uninteresting, let their plentiful who was always the conqueror in the games, his desserts be furnished with a scanty supply of life. He possessed prodigious strength. It is re-acorns, and their wine be exchanged for the beve-lated that he held a pomegranate in his hand so rage of their forefathers; and soon would they firmly, without hurting or smashing the fruit, that join in the praise of this science, and of all those no person could open his fingers strait, so as to take who have given their time and talent to improve it from him. He would put his naked foot on a quoit, greased with oil, and whatever effort was made it was impossible to shake it. His confidence in his (almost supernatural) strength was fatal to him, for having once found in his way an old oak-tree, nearly opened by wedges, which had been forced by the hatchet and hammer, he undertook to finish the felling of it, by the power of his arms alone; but in the effort he undid the wedges, and his hands were caught by the two parts of the oak, which joining together again, he was unable to liberate himself, and was devoured by the wolves.

The famous forest of Dodona, in Epirus, consisted of oaks that were consecrated to Jupiter; this was one of the most ancient oracles, of which

in gargarisms, for the relaxation of the uvula, us that the answer was given by an oak. Homer was generally believed to proceed from the trunk, it is easy to conceive that the priestess had nothing The gall nuts of the oak, are of many kinds, more to do than to hide herself in the hollow of this but they have all some medicinal virtue. I learn oak, and from thence to give the pretended sense from Pliny that they were used by the Romans to of the oracle, for the distance the suppliants were obliged to keep, was an effectual means to prevent the cheat from being discovered. During the war between the Thracians and Bœotians, the latter sent deputies, to consult this oracle of Dodona, when the priestess gave them this answer, of which she doubtless did not foresee the consequence, " If you would meet with success, you must be guilty of some impious action." The deputies suspected that she prevaricated with them in order to serve their enemies, from whom she was descended, resolved to fulfil the decree of the oracle; and therefore seized the priestess and burnt her alive, alleging, that this act was justifiable in whatever light it was considered; that if she intended to deceive them, it was fit she should be punished for the deceit; or, if she was sincere, they had only literally fulfilled the sense of the oracle.

> On Mount Lyczus, in Arcadia, was a temple of Jupiter with a fountain: when rain was wanted, it was thought that it would be obtained of the god by throwing in the fountain a branch of the oak

Socrates swore by the oak, perhaps because this

There was an oak near Priene, a city of Ionia, near which athousand Samians were killed by the this country and in France; but the taste of it is of David in the battle of the wood of Ephraim : Priennians. From thence came the custom that rough and disagreeable, and indeed acorns are said "And Absalom rode upon a mule, and the mule the women of Priene had to swear by the darkwent under the thick boughs of a great oak, and ness of the oak, because they had lost, in this place, their fathers, their husbands and their sons.

The veneration that the ancients had for the oak, gave rise to the Greek and Latin proverb " Speak to the oak;" which signified, speak in good security. They had also another proverb on the oak; when they spoke of persons they did not know the birth of, it was said they were born of an oak, because the ancients often exposed children in the hollow of trees.

Lucan compares Pompey to an old oak, hung with superb trophies.

The oak is a tree of slow growth, requiring a century before it will arrive to its full perfection. Pliny, in his Natural History, states, that hard by the city of Illium, there were oaks near the tomb of Ilius, which were planted from acorns when Troy was first called Illium. He also says, "the great forest Hercynia is full of large oaks, that have never been topped or lopped." "It is supposed," adds this naturalist, "that they have been there since the creation of the world, and (in regard to their immortality) surmounting all miracles whatever. The roots of these trees run and spread so far within the ground that they meet each other, in which encounter they make such resistance, that they swell and rise upwards to a great height, in the form of arches." some instances, he says, they were so high and so large that a whole troop of horsemen could ride upright through these natural portals, in order of

Linnaus mentions fourteen species of the oaktree; Miller extended them to twenty; and Aiton we have any particular account. Herodotus gives describes forty-five varieties of this tree. The two accounts of the rise of this oracle, one of most common of the English oak produces the which clears up the mystery of the fable, viz: acornsclose to the branches, without any stalk: but that some Phoenician merchants carried off a the most esteemed for ship building is found grow-priestess of Thebes into Greece, where she took ing in the Wealds of Sussex and Kent; and this cancerous ulcers; and when reduced into a lini-up her residence in the forest of Dodona, and tree often produces its acorns with foot stalks as there, at the foot of an old oak, erected a small long as the cherry stalk. Young says, "Oak is Every part of the oak is styptic, binding and chapel in honour of Jupiter, whose priestess she the staple commodity of Sussex, which, from the useful in all kinds of fluxes and bleedings, either had been at Thebes; and this was the first tem-remotest antiquity, has been celebrated for the

growth of oak; it is estimated that not less than from 170 or 180,000 acres are occupied by this timber, the quality of which is acknowledged by navy contractors preferring, and in all their agreements stipulating for, Sussex oak. This author adds, that the soil is so naturally adapted to the growth of oak, that if a field were sown with and so justly esteemed, for a variety of purposes, furze only, and the cattle kept out, the ground that it would be superfluous to state the whole of would, in a few years, be covered with young oaks, them. without trouble or expense of planting.

Although the late long war has, in some de-

and bulk, and

the sturdy oak,

A prince's refuge once, th' eternal guard Stems the vast main, and bears tremendous war heart of an English oak. To distant nations, or with sov'reign sway Awes the divided world to peace and love. Phillips.

The celebrated oak in Hainault Forest, Essex, known by the name of Fairlop, is thus mentioned by the late Rev. Mr. Gilpin: "The tradition of the country," says this ingenious writer, " traces it half way up the christian era. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is thirty-six feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms, which oversptead an area of three hundred arms, which overspread an area of three hundred ous days of the Romans, although Pliny says, this purpose will consume but a small portion of feet in circuit; beneath this shade an annual fair ous days of the Romans, although Pliny says, this purpose will consume but a small portion of the labour hand fair our wives at home twit us, their husbands, for the season: much of the labour may be done has long been held on the 2d of July: but no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs."

In Bloomfield wood, near Ludlow, in Shropshire, is an oak-tree belonging to Lord Powis, the trunk of which, in 1765, measured sixty-eight feet in girth, thirty-two in length, and which, reckoning ninety feet for the larger branches, contained in the whole 1,455 feet of timber, round measure, or twenty-nine loads and five feet, at fifty feet to a

load.

In the vale of Gloucestershire, near the turnpike road between Cheltenham and Tewksbury, stands the Baddington oak, the stem of whose trunk is fifty-four feet : and some of its branches extend to eight yards from the body of the tree.

The famous oak, Robur Brittannicum, in Lord Norrey's Park, at Prescot, was computed to be able to shelter between three and four thousand men. Dr. Plot, in his Oxfordshire, tells us of an oak near Clifton that spread 81 feet from bough-end to bough-end, and shaded 560 square yards.

In Worksop Park, the Duke of Norfolk had an oak which spread almost 3,000 square yards, and near 1,060 horse might stand under the shade.

I have been favoured with the particular dimensions of the large oak that was felled on the Gelin's estate, in the parish of Bassaley, and within four miles of the town of Newport, in the county of Monmouth, in 1810, as communicated by the Earl of Stamford to Sir Joseph Banks.

Body of the tree, ten feet long -Twelve limbs and collateral parts, contained -1850 Dead limbs 126

2426 ft, or

48 loads and 26 ft .- Quantity of Bark, 65 cwt. and 16 stacks of wood.

pieces of square or hewn timber: the squarers this description in the grounds belonging to the we must live without a great portion of the were three weeks and four days in squaring it. Bishop of London's palace at Fulham, more than One pair of sawyers had been five months in fifty feet high, and eight feet in circumference. I sawing the tree, and had not finished when this ac- conclude it was planted by Bishop Compton, who count was sent. (Mar. 6th, 1811.)

son for one hundred guineas.

1815, near the ferry at Twickenham, with great bal, on the medical and other properties and uses difficulty, by twenty-four horses: it is known to of the oak. It would have been inserted now, but

In building ships of war, one great advantage is, that it seldom splinters, which caused foreigngree, thinned this country of Oak-trees, still we ers to attribute our naval victories to the excellency have many oaks left of extraordinary great age of our timber; but the late war [not the one with the wicked yankees,] has given so many proofs of fully cultivated. It ought to be sufficiently large our defeating our enemies with ships of their own to raise many of the useful and various kinds of building, that they must now acknowledge that vegetables and fruits, which contribute to the Of England's throne by sweating peasants fell'd the bravery of a British sailor is as firm as the

It was not until we had manufactured into furniture all the curious woods of the New world, tle, horses, and swine. The garden should be that the transcendant splendour of the English contiguous or near the house, not only for the oak was brought to any degree of perfection by the late Mr. Bullock, of Tenterden-street, and other eminent cabinet makers. Mr. Penning, of gathering of its products. Holles-street, Cavendish-square, who I am informed has been the most successful in the choice sed with a good fence, and to make it productive of this wood, has lately wrought up some old it must be dug deep and well manured, and the oak-trees of such matchless beauty, that one set weeds destroyed, particularly in the early seaof dining-tables brought him the unheard-of price of six-hundred pounds. This far exceeds any thing of the kind we read of, even in the luxuriour expensive tables, when we seem to find fault with their costly pearls."

"There is at this day to be seen," says this author, " a board of citron wood, belonging formerly to M. Tullius Cicero, which cost him ten thousand sesterces; a strange circumstance, as he was not rich." He also mentions a table that belonged owner. Improvements in horticulture with us to Gallus Asinius, which sold for eleven thousand are of recent date; even in England, as Dr. sesterces, which is about equal to £70 of our mosesterces, which is about equal to £70 of our money; and he particularizes a table of citron-wood that came from Ptolemaus, king of Mauritania, before the reign of Elizabeth." that came from Ptolemæus, king of Mauritania, which was made in two demirounds, or half circles, joined together so cleverly, that the joints yet it yields such a rich variety of sauce as rencould not be discovered; the diameter of it was ders less of either necessary, and at the same four feet and a half, and three inches in thickness. time gives a higher relish to both. A free use of It is related that they set great store on woods of the culinary vegetables, raised in a well improvcurious grains: some there are mentioned with curling veins, which were called tigrinæ (tiger tables); others parthernæ (panther); and some tables is the mention of the parthernæ (panther); and some tables is the mention of the parthernæ (panthernæ). are described waved like the sea, and spotted like the peacock's tail. But those of the highest value were of the colour of honey-wine, with shin-ing and glittering veins, or lamprey-veined, run-pense of living, except taxes, is greater than ning across. I have ventured to make this digres- with us. I know we have the means of good lision, having seen within these last few years oak ving in our power, and it is right that we should of such various grains, that out of them the freely enjoy them; but it is a subject of inqui-whole of the above-mentioned, and many other ry whether we do not consume more animal and curious representations, might have been selected.

The bark of the oak-tree is a most valuable article for the purpose of tanning; and it is by the contains much nutriment, and affords strength aid of this bark, that our English gardeners are to those who live upon it; but when taken in able to supply us with pine-apples, and other fruits peculiar to the hottest climates.

The oak principally used for wainscot, &c. is

brought from Dantzic and Norway.

The evergreen oak (ilex) is a native of the south of Europe, and is planted merely to ornament our gardens and plantations: this variety was introduced into England in 1581, and is found Four men were three weeks and two days in to grow in great perfection on the banks of the felling and stripping the tree. There were 85 Thames, west of London. There is an oak of introduced many new plants and forest trees from The tree was purchased by Mr. Thomas Harri- North America and other parts of the world. (To be continued.)

Part of an oak-tree, twenty-feet in circumfer- In our next we shall give, as connected with the ence, was drawn out of the Thames in September, foregoing, an article from Thornton's Family Herhave laid in the river one hundred and fifty years. that we feared the reader would disrelish so much The timber of the oak-tree is so well known, in one paper on one subject .- Edit. Amer. Far.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

To every farm a plat of land should be appropriated solely for a garden; and if you have but one, it should contain at the least a quarter of an acre, but double that quantity may be usesustenance, comfort, and pleasure, of life; if there be a surplus, and no market for the vegetables, they may with advantage be given to catpurpose of having it under the eye of the owner, but to save time in its cultivation and the daily

To render a garden secure it should be encloson of the year till the vegetables have taken deep root, and by their vigorous growth covered the ground. The labour and care necessary for this purpose will consume but a small portion of when little else would be attended to, and the residue performed by children who otherwise would do nothing but contract habits of idleness, injurious to them in future life. A garden well managed, is an ornameut and a source of profit, but if neglected is a reproach and a loss to the

Though a garden affords neither bread or meat, less vegetable food than our health, or our comfort requires. It is certain that animal food moderate quantities with a due proportion of vegetables, it will be more useful, more healthy, and afford more ease and pleasure.

Whoever reflects on the products which cultivated gardens afford, will be satisfied that the profits of the land, as well as the labour applied to them, are amply repaid; and that our far-mers too much neglect their cultivation. If we have no gardens, or what is almost as bad, if we do not cultivate and improve those we have, richest vegetables and the most delicious fruit our climate yields. We do not sow or plant them in our fields, and if we did, neither richness of our soil or the culture would produce them in perfection. If our gardens have not been grossly neglected, they will afford us, ear-

solved, fresh parsnips of a rich saccharine nature. Later in the season, but as soon as vegetation will permit, our beds of asparagus will yield a supply of one of the richest and most delicious pot herbs or greens, that our country affordsthrough the autumn, we may have a sufficiency of beets, carrots, peas, and beans, and before trees, if properly manured and carefully mana-their value. ged, will yield potatoes; and so far from injuring will benefit the trees, by destroying the grass and weeds, and keeping the ground open and ed in every garden. Currant bushes may be loose. Potatoes thus raised afford an additional raised with ease, and preserved with little laprofit from the same land, and what is of more bour for a long period. I have never been able

are convenient for the family, and some of them ought to grow in every garden: such as cucum-three to four feet from the other, so as to admit bers, melons, and grapes. The cucumber is one the sun, the air, and the hoe freely between of the most useful, and in the heat of summer, them. And if the ground is kept open, well mawhen dressed with vinegar, salt, and pepper, is nured, and the grass and weeds destroyed, they well as on the philosophy of Agriculture, observes, the most cooling and the most wholesome sauce will yield abundantly. Their fruit is wholesome that "land when not employed in preparing food people have a prejudice against this fruit, ari- is not only pleasant and agreeable to the pa- the preparation of manure for plants; and that, sing from an opinion that it is unhealthy. A long late and stomach, but useful in inflammation of this is affected by means of green crops, in consethat they are salutary, and have a tendency to which currants can in my opinion, be applied in the carbonic acid of the atmosphere. That, in promote and preserve health. "Cucumbers," is that of making wine. Currant wine allays a (naked) summer fallow a period is always lost says the celebrated Dr. Willich, "are a wholesome, gently opening and cooling fruit which ly made and properly managed, is far superior to Toranimals or as nourishment for the next crop." may be of considerable service to the consump- that which is sold for good Malaga wine. It may The rewards offered by the board of Trustees yields; and grapes may be raised of a fine flait does not exceed fifty cents a gallon, at a fair more than twenty years successively, for the best vour. These vines may all be cultivated with little price for the labour, the sugar and the brandy experiments on ploughing in green crops for malabour and great success, and they require but used in it. It requires but a small piece of land nure, appear to be still unclaimed; there is of small plats of land. Our ill success proceeds to make sufficient wine for the use of a fa- course good reason to believe that the practice is from not properly manuring our land, not keepmily; my bushes usually produce fruit sufvery limited in the Commonwealth. To shew
ing it clean, and suffering our vines to stand
ficient for more than two gallons to the square
the advantages that result from such a system,
the following is transcribed from a too near each other. The holes in which cucum-rod. If farmers would duly consider how elsewhere, the following is transcribed from a bers and melons are planted should be three cheap and pure this wine is, and with what ease letter that I addressed to John S. Skinner, Esq. feet apart, and large and deep, they should be they could make it, I think few of them would of Baltimore, the able and zealous Editor of filled nearly full with manure from the hog-stye, neglect the culture of the currant, or exchange the American Farmer, and which appeared mixed with mould, and but few seeds put in the produce of their fields and their dairies for in that paper last November.

ted to the growth of fruit trees; such as pears, pendence. quinces, peaches, and plums of various kinds. My method of making wine is to gather the trial may be made with them, I have forward-The pear and the plum tree is better suited currants as soon as they are ripe; to put one ed half a bushel of the seed, which I trust you to the cold, and suffers less from it than the quart of water to three pounds of currants and will cheerfully distribute for the benefit of our peach. The former should be placed to the let it stand thirty six hours in a vessel in the cell-southern brethren. These were sent to me from Fayal; and the following account, which I lare. I then extract the juice from the currants tree would then protect the tenderest against by a press made for the purpose, strain the li- have collected, of the effects of their culture, the inclemency of the season. Our climate is fa- quor clean and add to it two pounds of good brown will, at least, serve to convince us, that "the vourable to the growth of fruit trees, and when sugar to every three pounds of currants. After well cultivated they will yield a plentiful crop stirring the liquor till the sugar is nearly all when exhausted by his instalable demands, requires from him but a little mechanical aid, to that will yield fruit of a good quality and fine it is sufficiently fermented I add one gallon of enable her still to 'spread his walks with flowflavour. But fruit trees, as well as orchards, brandy to every seven gallons of the wine, stirit ers and his table with plenty.' The island of

nerate, and in a short time be no longer cogni-ldy or other spirits had been added. Currants zable as the same."

luxury, of which every farmer may often partake, others; the quantity of sugar should therefore be and that with small expense-it requires the la- varied, but ought never to exceed the proportion and with due care will continue that supply for bour and care of a few hours only in the week I have mentioned.

a considerable time. Early in the summer, and during the season of vegetation. Such fruit of In treating upon the subject of gardens, I have itself will make a better and more wholesome from the brevity I prescribed to myself, omitted supper than roasted beef or poultry; it will a consideration of the medicinal herbs and roots mid-summer squashes and potatoes; and autumn make a poor dinner rich. Much of our fruit, which we may raise, and the important uses to will ripen the onions for use. A portion of these particularly the quince, is capable of being which they may be applied. I have said nothing vegetables, as well as others not enumerated, preserved for a long time in such a manner as upon the beauty and fragrance which beds of should be preserved in the cellar for the use of to vie with the sweet meats of foreign climates, flowers display; or what is more important, the the family in the winter. Though potatoes, which we sometimes purchase at the expense of pleasure and utility which a well stored garden strictly speaking, belong to the field, and should more money than is necessary to raise the fruit affords to the lovers of botany. My sole object principally be raised there; yet I have assigned in our own gardens, and to make those which are was to suggest hints upon the use and importance them a place in the garden; but I do this only equally as good. The medicinal uses to which of a kitchen garden. To those already suggested for the use of the family before those in the field our fruit may be applied, and the comfort and I will only add, that I believe few errors are are ripe. In a garden the ground under fruit relief they will administer to the sick, enhance more common with farmers, in the management

importance, they save the time and labour of to raise them from the seed, though I have sevetravelling to the field to gather them for daily ral times attempted it; but they may be multiplied by dividing the roots, or what is much easi-The fruits which may be raised from vines er by simply setting the slips into the ground.

must be pruned, the ground manured and kept open, and the catterpillars and other insects destroyed. "It ought," says a late writer, "at the same time, to be recollected, that as the improved and most delicious fruits have come of careful cultivation, and are derived from originals of very ordinary character, so if the trees duces such as is good and wholesome. I have od of time, every part accessible to the island of Fayal though in the same parallel of latitude with Maryland, is subject to a temperature selection above 80, or below 50 degrees of Farenheit. The soil is thin, and incumbent on scoriæ and his table with plenty." The island of Fayal though in the same parallel of latitude with Maryland, is subject to a temperature selection above 80, or below 50 degrees of Farenheit. The soil is thin, and incumbent on scoriæ and his table with plenty." The island of Fayal though in the same parallel of latitude with Maryland, is subject to a temperature selection above 80, or below 50 degrees of Farenheit. The soil is thin, and incumbent on scoriæ and the catterpillars and other un-decomposed volcanic substances; but not be the best mode of making wine, but it pronaturally exceedingly fertile. For a long perinals of very ordinary character, so if the trees duces such as is good and wholesome. I have

ly in the spring before the frost of winter is dis- are treated with neglect, their fruit will dege- drank very good currant wine to which no branhave more juice and are more acid in some years The fruit which a good garden will afford is a than in others, and some sugar is sweeter than

of their gardens, than shallow digging, sowing

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.

An Essay on the advantage of manuring with green crops. By S. W. Pomeroy Esq. first Vice President of the Society for promoting agriculture in Massachusetts.

that our tables afford. I am sensible that some to eat-and a gelly may be made from them that for animals, should be applied to the purposes of and a very free use of them has convinced me the throat. But the most important use to quence of the absorption of carbonaceous matter

each. The best cucumbers that I raise is from seed planted the first of June; but melons should they consult their ease and happiness to live, as they consult their ease and happiness to live, as they consult their ease and happiness to live, as they consult their ease and happiness to live, as the White Lupin stands pre-eminent in those climates that I raise is from the product of their own productions. This is the garden should be appropriated as green dependence of their own productions. This climates that I raise is from the product of their ease and happiness to live, as the white Lupin stands pre-eminent in those climates that I raise is from the product of the produ the periods of harvest and seed time." That a

selected patches shifted for flax, under alternate crops of wheat and Indian corn, (the latter being the chief food of the labouring classes.) Such a system of severe cropping; the resources tion. There is another objection-weeds and cession of ripened crops; and it is a fact within for manure very limited, and without the advantage of improved implements or modes of culture, caused a visible deterioration of the soil; the crops lessened from year to year; partial tions. importations were resorted to; and the well born of the island became seriously apprehensive of the most distressing consequences.

" Providentially, some 15 or 20 years since the White Lupin was introduced from Italy, and though it came by accident, to a people strongly bigotted to old practices of husbandry, the great exhauster.

cultivation soon became general.

"The wheat and corn are harvested in August, the land is soon after ploughed and Lupins sown on the surface, or but slightly covered, at the their seeds, that the soil is not exhausted! I with light stock or mown. Winter rye sown earrate of two bushels per acre. In February they presume this theory is founded on the supposiflower, and are then turned in with the wheat, tion, that while the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be corn or flax in their several rotations. By this the supplies are drawn from the atmosphere; the supplies are drawn from the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the atmosphere; the supplies are drawn from the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the atmosphere; and the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the atmosphere; and the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the atmosphere; and the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be the supplies are drawn from the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly arrive at sufficient stature in season to be supplied to the stalk and foliage are green, ly a apprehensions of famine; a very redundant population subsists; and besides supplying 10,000 on any thing but the vine is cultivated, a surplus is limitted extent. often sent to other islands, and in some instances

degree of frost they will bear. From a single results! experiment I am led to believe that, owing to the droughts to which our climate is subject, not Their application to spring crops, in those sec-

and in Fayal.* But this plant is supposed to be important crops. unsuitable for our climate :- we should not des-

pair, however, of finding a substitute.

cient than in manure that has gone through the process. He also remarks, that it may be doubt-(with green crops) nourishment is rapidly produced, at a time when no vegetables are present

Such expositions shew the importance of selecting plants that will arrive at sufficient stature and succulence, in season for spring crops; and it may be well to enquire what vegetables

capable of absorbing it."

has been in tillage; and, with the exception of there are within our reach, that can be sucess- without manure it feeds millions in some counfully applied.

CLOVER is unquestionably one of the greatest improvers; but a season is lost by its applicawild grasses that rise with it, the first season, my own observation, that on the alluvial banks ripen and shed their seeds; the effects of which, of the Connecticut, rich friable loams, which are severely felt in the succeeding tillage rota- have been exhausted by repeated, unmanured,

country for green dressings; and doubtless with rye. If it will do this with the dry stubble, good effects on summer fallows for winter crops; what may we not expect from it green, when but, besides not coming on early enough for buried rampant and succulent in the soil?

spiring crops, it often leaves the land foul with its In order to ensure a sufficient growth, in own seeds; and is allowed, on all hands, to be a to plough in with Indian corn and most of our

rect as to certain classes of vegetables, but the wheat, may be one of the best fallow preparations

and the flavour of the honey from the hives in be considered, that gyhsur "Lupins are ranked by Gardeners among the the vicinity, afford strong presumptive proof that fully on soils thus prepared. hardy annuals, but I am not able to say what the atmosphere does not alone produce such sweet

vern us in the selection of plants for the object tend to increase our products immediately, and much advantage will be derived by sowing them in view. It cannot be doubted, but that the soil ensure a progressive improvement of the soil. on summer fallows as a dressing for winter crops. contains, not only materials suited to particular but from a firm conviction, that it is one of the vegetables, but that several species require the most efficient resources that the farmers of Newtions of our country where they can be grown in season for that purpose, will probably become the first object of experiment."

In the several species require the most efficient resources that the farmers of New-England can command, to enable them to meet the first object of experiment."

In the several species require the most efficient resources that the farmers of New-England can command, to enable them to meet the first object of experiment." The culture of crops to plough in for manure, observation of the effects of their culture on my is by no means a modern practice. The Romans, 1800 years ago, according to Pliny, cultition that they exhaust the soil of those material dred miles from navigation, will soon be (apvated and applied Lupins for manure in the als or principles necessary for clover and other proximated for every useful purpose and prosame manner precisely as they now are in Italy, grass, to a degree very destructive to those all-duce the same effect, as if they were within for-

deteriorating effects on the soil would be lasting, How is the Massachusetts farmer to meet in the It has been asserted by Sir Humphrey Davy, that a few years since, I restricted a tenant, in a market on equal terms, the mass of agricultural "that it is a general principle of chemistry, that lease which he now holds, from sowing oats, productions which will then inundate the shores in all cases of decomposition, substances combine even to cut in the milk, under a penalty of an of the Atlantic? much more readily at the moment of their dis-increased rent of ten dollars an acre,-I wish to engagement, than after they have been regular-ly formed. And in fermentation beneath the soil to apply solely to dry soils—such as are suita- zing? We have no inland seas mingled with

even while it is warm, to the organs of the climate. plant, and consequently is more likely to be effiincreasing, and as an important article for fcd-feet of the surface, seven times stronger than der, or for soiling, will probably within a short the waters of the ocean; and from which the ed whether there is as much useful manure at period be more fully appreciated, that seems whole Atlantic seaboard may be supplied with the end of a clean (green crop) fallow, as at well adapted, to sow on summer fallows for the heavy article of Salt as cheap and of a purthe end of a clean (green crop) fallow, as at the time the vegetables clothing the surface were first ploughed in. That the action of the enrich the land for the ensuing spring tillage of the world! Neither do our mountains afford the surface of the soil, tends to disengage the gaseous and volatile fluid matters that perties of millet I am ignorant, but from the portation of which on canals, contribute to the it contains; and heat increases the rapidity of bulk of the stalk and foliage, it must make main support of those costly undertakings in Eufermentation; and that in the summer fallow large draughts from the atmosphere, and copious rope!*

(with green crops) nourishment is rapidly proreturns to the soil. The cheapness of the seed * The is much in favour of its extensive application.

most promising. This plant, too much neglected the whole canal is estimated at \$13,800 per to produce food for brutes, but, what is to be mile. The expenditure for canals in Englamented, too much cultivated to furnish poison land average \$22,000 per mile. The Middleser

tries, from soils little better than blowing sands.

Those soils inclining to loam, that produce a rank stubble, are said to be enriched by a succrops of Indian corn, have been in some mea-BUCK WHEAT has been most used in this sure restored by two or three successive crops of

In order to ensure a sufficient growth, in season reat exhauster.

I am aware that an opinion generally pre-by the middle of August, and much thicker than vails that, if plants are cut in the milk, as it when intended for a crop of grain. If it gets too is termed, or ploughed in before they ripen forward before winter, it should be fed down soil has become apparent: there are no longer are perfected with food exclusively from the soil, it will bring forward with great luxuriance, and This reasoning is plausible, and possibly cor-that in its most succulent state, turned in for the neighbouring island of Pico, where scarce position should in all cases be admitted to a very for it that can be devised; and is probably the cheapest and most convenient process to restore The hum of bees in a field of buck wheat, an exhausted soil. At the same time it should and the flavour of the honey from the hives in be considered, that gyhsum acts more power-

I have been induced to submit the foregoing remarks, not only from an impression that such There is another consideration that should go- a system, as has been imperfectly suggested, will

By the noble efforts of the State of New York. ty miles of the Hudson,)-And I apprehend that And such have been my impressions that their the question cannot be too soon propounded—

Is it by Canals in an uneven confined territothe fluid matter produced, is applied instantly, ble for Indian corn or wheat-and in our dry mighty rivers, to feed levels through rich alluvial tracts of an hundred miles in extent! No in-MILLET is a plant, the cultivation of which is exhaustable reservoirs of brine, within twelve

> * The canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, 363 miles, will probably be finished in 1823. For Of all the vegetables that may be best substi-tuted for the Lupin, Rye, in my opinion, is the necessary to be removed! The average cost of land average \$22,000 per mile. The Middlesex for men; possesses all the ameliorating proper- canal is said to have cost \$17,000. Mr. Gallatin ties for the soil, that we are accustomed to de-rive from any of those belonging to the legumin-would amount to \$31,000 per mile. See North ous tribe. Rye, withstands severe drought; and American Review for January, 1822. Art, xiii

[.] See Pliny's Nat. Hist. Book 17, chap. 9. book 18, chap. 14-27.

On the other hand; would not greater benefits flow, was every dollar of capital that can be spared from commerce and manufactures, appropriated to those vast improvements of which the soil of Massachusetts is susceptible? And the afflictions of God with patience.-Will you should a mania for water works arise, it may honor buy a bow-pot? have ample and profitable gratification, by cutting trenches on the ridges, and tunnels through but here's a shilling for you. the hills, thereby draining the numerous ponds, swamps and bogs, creating luxuriant meadows; and by erecting hydraulic machines on the innumerable streams and brooks, to irrigate the parched fields on their borders! It is by such enterprizes that the Massachusetts farmers may expect to prosper, aided by a regular system of vities of a Voltaire. The practice of Christianity was possible to the same a lesson of Philosophy, that has done me ticle, but if our farmers would turn their attention to the subject, and make themselves accepted to prosper, aided by a regular system of vities of a Voltaire. The practice of Christianity quainted with, and pursue the best mode of cultural regular system of all the must be the foundation of happiness—and who live that expense will be saved on five hundred and sixty pounds; which would lack-a day, I am so poor I have no change; I was a profit about equal to the value of the acre of land. This, it is true, is an extraordinary ticle, but if our farmers would turn their attention to the subject, and make themselves accepted to prosper, aided by a regular system of vities of a Voltaire. The practice of Christianity quainted with, and pursue the best mode of cultural regular system of the application of all the must be the foundation of happiness—and who live hundred and sixty pounds; which would have a profit about equal to the value of the acre of land. This, it is true, is an extraordinary ticle, but if our farmers would turn their attention to the subject, and make themselves accepted to prosper, aided by a regular system of all the must be the foundation of happiness—and who live hundred and sixty pounds; which would have a profit about equal to the value of the acre of land. This, it is true, is an extraordinary to a creation and the subject and the subjec management, with the application of all the must be the foundation of happiness—and whomanures that can possibly be collected, on soever disputes its pre-eminence over every one third part of the soil that usually receives other system of morality, is not only an enemy them, and by enriching the remainder by that to himself, but a foe to the general interest of joint process of nature and art, PLOUGHING IN human kind. OF GREEN CROPS.

Brighton, 3d, June, 1822.

RESIGNATION.

The futile cause was, having a dramatic part derstood by the too great length or shortness of to find that the letters I sent you have drawn forth assigned him, which he imagined not precisely to a trimming, or the inaccurate cut of a dress—or the observations of some very respectable farhis ability. Going through and round the court, by the numerous, but really unimportant crosses mers on some important subjects of husbandry, gnashing his teeth and biting his nails in the bitterest vexation, his perturbation was suspended and truly pious resignation of the old widow Lew-communicate their thoughts, or the results of

come buy my bow pots, ye pretty maids; an ! bring on themselves and those connected with pecially his attention to the nature of the turmp-God Almighty bless your honor, will you buy a them, by giving way to morbid feelings, or ner-fly, or beetle, and the means of effecting its de-bow pot for your window—madam—of the hazle-vous instability. What, when we are reclining struction, I am no stranger, having occasionally tree with the nuts placed in order, some lilies of the valley, wild rosemary, and a few violets."—splendid equippage, or "clothed in fine linen, Holkham; and I wish much that other intelligent sumptuously every day" are we to be farmers would adopt the plan that he has done, fered him the most rural bouquet, with a look rendered unhappy by the want of etiquette, in that of directing particular attention to one use-

How old are you, my poor woman? Eighty-five, your honor, next Martinmas.

Where do you live?

At Finchly, replied the woman.

What is your name?

Ann Lewton, an' please your honor.

And did you walk from Finchly, to-day? interrogated Edwin.

Yes, indeed, Sir, and I hope with God's bless-

bow pots?

Seven pence half-penny, sir.

return contented to your cottage?

Yes, indeed, I shall.

vidence, when this calamitous creature bending duty requires, even when real misfortune assail crop should not have succeeded, the second one under the infirmities of age and the pressure of us, to be prepared, to sanctify the affliction, and may almost be confidently relied on at a very tripoverty, can be thankful to her Creator for ad- be thankful that our lot is so much more happy, fling expense; and thus it is in the power of evevantages that comparatively is misery in the ex-that so many more blessings and enjoyments ry active and intelligent farmer to insure a crop of treme.-Do you enjoy a good state of health?

nine weeks almost without food.

Did he survive the illness?

Ah! no, my sweet gentleman, said the hoof worn doe with her eyes full of tears; it was in the winter of the hard frost, and he could not bear up against the blight; he died, and the stroke would certainly have broke my heart with grief, if it had not pleased God that it should be

And did no one contribute to your relief? said the repentant comedian.

us six pence and some rasberry wine; but alas it was too late, but it was the will of heaven it should be so, and it is our duty you know to bear

No : keep your bow-pots for better customers :

What a lesson and what materials for reflection and profitable commentary does the foregoing SIR JOHN SINCLAIR ON THE TURNIP anecdote afford! Let those who are really rendered miserable by the petty concerns of life, by Edwin, the celebrated comedian, went from a the want of a rigid compliance with orders to rehearsal with the most uncomfortable sensations. domestics, probably indistinctly given, or not unby the following event:—

"Green and pretty bow pots, two a penny, come buy my bow pots, ye pretty maids; ah! bring on themselves and those connected with pecially his attention to the nature of the turnipsucceeded, or by diappointments, which it is agriculture of the country would be most essenquite probable prevented the occurrence of a tially benefitted. serious real misfortune to us! When we look In regard to the point to which I wish once around, and see the world full of real, poig-more to call the attention of your readers, I think nant distress; of sickness and poverty combined, it right to state that the information I transmitand in those too, who likewse once enjoyed the ted to you in my former letter, on the means of good things of this life, can we reconcile it to destroying the fly, "by flame and smoke," was ourselves to be made unhappy by trifling events, founded upon actual experiments, reported to me or by an anticipation of evils? The author of from a most respectable quarter, and represented ing, to sleep there this night.

Or by an anticipation of evils? The author of from a most respectable quarter, and represented the first of moral Codes tells us, that "sufficient to have fully answered in practice, even on alterunto the day is the evil thereof", and shall nate ridges. The plan is, therefore, entitled to we take distress on interest, and permit a fair trial above all, in cases where the first crop And when you have disposed of them, you will ourselves to be miserable by the prospect of its has failed. In that event, Mr. Paul will admit that possible occurrence? The philoso, hy of the the fly has been decoyed into the field, and is, ancient Pagan teachers was directed against therefore, placed in a situation where its destruc-Oh, Heavens! exclaimed Edwin, and shall we such weakness, and shall we give way to it, and tion may be effected in the manner I have propopresume to murmur at the dispensations of Prostill lay claim to the name of christians? Our sed. Under this system, therefore, if the first are left to us, than numerous fellow creatures turnips. I never was sick but twice in my life your honor, once on the death of my poor Billy—and anogreater than our own, and whose sufferings, as the plan of a decoy seems to be ingenious; but ther time when my husband lay ill of an ague, for far as we are enabled to judge, are less deserving after the insects have been brought there, I think than those of which we complain.

J. M.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RAISE FLAX. ange County) Patriot.

Mr. Silas Newman, of the town of Goshen,

Oh yes, a good lady in our neighbourhood sen' | Seed. This, at the present price of flax and seed would amount to about sixty dollars the acre-The expense of seed, cultivation, and cleaning, according to the usual tedious mode, could not be more than thirty dollars; here then would be a clear gain of thirty dollars on an acre of land, in one year; and when the new machines get into use, ten dollars of that expense will be saved on tivating flax, we venture to say, that the yield would not be considered so large.

> Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the office of the American Fermer.

FLY, OR BEETLE.

George Street, Edinburgh, 12th May 1821. SIR,

I am a great friend to discussion, and I am glad

fraught with so much wistfulness, that Edwin those from whom we expect deference, by de ful object, and publishing the result of their exrangement of our plans, which we are not sure perience respecting it. In this way much valua-would have increased our happiness had they ble information might be obtained, by which the

it would be a shorter and simpler plan to destroy them by flame and smoke, than by any other means that can be suggested; and I hope that Mr. Paul himself, with his well known zeal for The following is copied from the Goshen (Or- improvement, will try the experiment, and ascertain how far it will answer.

Having much advocated the use of salt for agsowed last spring thirty-one quarts of Flaxseed, ricultural purposes, I derived much pleasure from on an acre and a quarter of ground from which he the perusal of a letter, signed W. T. in your paraised five hundred and sixty-four hounds of per of the 7th May. I must again express my Flux, and fourteen bushels and four quarts of regret, that your correspondents will not sub-

much greater authority. Mr. W. T.'s communi-ed, were very ricketty, and in a short time reelcation is of very great importance, and if his plan were generally adopted, it would materially to walk but a short distance without falling; and improve the art of feeding stock on green crops, the disease has generally so speedily increased, ordinary to his Majesty. It is from the hands of and the profit to be derived from that practice. as to make them incapable of getting up, when it It would be desirable, however, that he were was of course necessary for me to kill them. more explicit as to the sorts of green crops he cultivates, and whether he tried salt with cattle-ceive the sort of sheep can have nothing to do feeding upon clover, to prevent their being hoven. with the cause of disorder.

I hope that any of your readers who may have

Farmers' Journal.

I remain, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, JOHN SINCLAIR.

N. B. All along the coasts of the kingdom, dried seaweed would be an excellent means of deto insects.

ON FEEDING OFF CLOVERS SAFELY WITH BREEDING STOCK.

Yorkshire, May 10, 1821.

SIR. upon land of the same quality.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, JOHN HOWGATE.

P. S. I presume W. T. has had his ewes too high in condition, particularly the shearlings. which has occasioned the loss he states. My reason for believing so is, that before I had much experience I suffered in a similar way; however, for the last thirty years I have been very fortunate, which I impute to keeping them (the ewes) low, after taking from the ram, until within three weeks of lambing.

to mean rye grass, either the common or the improved; if any other grass, we should be glad to know its name.—Edit, Farmers' Journal.

QUERIES ON A DISEASE IN SHEEP. Lee, May 16, 1821.

SIR.

As the columns of your Paper are so usefully employed in the general spread of agricultural improvement, I shall make no apology for troubling you with the following description of a com-

respondents, I hope some may be found capable of Essays and other publications bearing direct-out of the mazy paths of political economy, and of explaining the nature of this complaint; and ly on practical agricultural subjects, of late alturn my attention to what is ten thousand times should they know of any remedy by which the most discontinued by you; the remarks with which more congenial to my mind-practical agriculture. disease may be cared, they will confer a particu- you have hitherto introduced the readers of The But the arguments of farmer Jobson may be worth lar obligation on me, and probably on many others Farmers' Journal to new interesting agricultural recording. by having the kindness to communicate it through publications have been alike distinguished for the medium of your Journal.

scribe their names and places of abode to their loins: none of the lambs were subject to it till readers in selecting such publications as are of letters, as it gives the information they transmit they were many weeks old, and, when first affect-real practical value.

My flock is of the Merino breed, but I con-

If you, Mr. Editor, or any of your corresponsend you an account of them for insertion in The the cause, as well as with their advice what mea-JOHN LEECH.

The disorder is so prevalent in some countries as to preclude breeding with profit and sucstroying vermin in the ground, by means of flame cess: in comparative instances that we have noand smoke. It is to be observed, that land, when ticed, it appeared to be occasioned by the poversmoked, for a long time retains a smell offensive ty of the ewes in winter, and is often fatal to three fourths of the flock. It is called in the Fens cockshring, from the vulgar name of a plant growing early in spring by the sides of ditches, the eating of which erroneously supposed to cause it. This plant is the reed canary (phalaris arundinacea), and is very innocent and agreeable ment, were those engaged in it enjoying that com-Many years ago I lost a considerable number of food to young stock in spring, when grass is scarce. sheep in the manner J. G. states, which induced The disease is a species of tube dorsaliz, or conme to sow with the clovers one and a half or two sumption of the spinal marrow, and evidently pecks of long grass* upon an acre, which va- affects the head in its progress, producing a wildriety, I believe, is very pleasant to the sheep, ness of look, and a clearness (or bloodless appearand not injurious to the land as some suppose.— ance) of the eye. It is wholly incurable, and the And when I remove the sheep (which is frequent-lambs which are seized ought to be killed at first ly) it is in an evening, when they are pretty well they will sometimes be in good condition, inclisatisfied with food, and least dew upon the grass, ning to fat, and very good meat : we have slaughfor I consider the clovers sufficiently succulent tered them at eight or nine weeks old, to weigh without dews. Since the above practice, I have from 6 to 8 lb. per quarter. The way to prevent it experienced very little loss, not one this season; is to keep the ewes in fair condition through the and I find my sheep to improve as much as any winter, and not to let them winter on low or cold land, without a preparation in a corner for lodging, and some dry food, with a little salt, to wont them to their lair .- Editor Farmer's Journal.

ON UNDER DRAINING. Suffolk, May 12, 1821.

SIR, I should wish to be informed, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the advantages deved from under draining rich old pastures (subsoil strong clay), as opinions amongst eminent agriculturists are much at variance as to whether, or not, any benefit is derived from under-* By long grass, we suppose our correspondent Sir, your constant reader, &c.

A SUFFOLK FARMER.

17 Query to the Querist .- Does the water, after heavy rains rest any where long on the surface?—Editor Furmers' Journal.

ON THE MISAPPLICATION OF THE CO. LUMNS OF THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

Bedfordshire, May 4, 1821.

SIR. In common with many of your readers, I am plaint to which several of my lambs of this year sorry to see that a very interesting and useful por-have been subject. Amongst your numerous and enlightened cor-usually devoted to Notices or short Reviews great ability, candour, clearness, and precision;

Impressed with these ideas I send to your nosuch men of science, who stand at the head of their profession, that the practical man can look for first principles, as the leading guides of his practice, and by which he can never be misled. To those who are acquainted with the deplorable deficiency in the practice of country farriers, or other facts to state in favor of the use of salt, will dents, will favour me with their sentiments as to leeches, the score of humanity will be more than a sufficient reason for extending by every means sures to adopt respecting it, I shall be most the knowledge of the diseases of the eye of the thankful, and I am Sir your obedient servant, horse; and when the importance of that noble animal to agriculture is superadded, it becomes a duty of every friend to the art to render his assistance however small, to the furtherance of so desirable an end. As you have my name and address, I have only to say with how much respect I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

> IF We can assure this esteemed correspondent that we are very much of his opinion, excepting as to the praise he is pleased to bestow on Nothing would give us so much satisfaction as the rational pursuit of agricultural improvefort and security in their avocation, and that reward for their labour to which industry and skill are entitled, and which their importance to the public welfare renders indispensable : the controversy, however, is now at an end, although we are vet to learn the event. The treatise above mentioned is a most excellent one, and we shall shortly extract from it the practical treatment of inflammation .- Editor Farmer's Journal.

ON IMPROVING THE BREED OF HORN-ED CATTLE.

"We want only such a standard of value as is proportioned to our political and financial state, to render all other contrivances unnecessary."-The Farmers' Journal, May 7.

Akehead, May 11, 1821.

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Your sensible reporter for Durham has remarked, "that ruinously low prices deprive us of all hope from the fruitful appearance of our fields; and we do not hesitate to say, that nothing but ruin can be the inevitable fate of nine tenths of the cultivators, if some efficient remedy be not applied speedily to stay the overwhelming torrent of disaster." This is very true. I have long been of opinion, that if we are to have lowpriced gold, low-priced labour, and low-priced corn, our knowledge in practical agriculture would prove useless, because the relations of industry would be broken up and destroyed, by the overthrow of our personally religious and civil institutions. Indeed, I hold this as a regular and certain effect arising out of low prices.

But the arguments of my honest and industrious neighbour, farmer Jobson, has taught me to hope that I have looked too much on the gloomy side of the shield. Well, then, as my voice has been every where closed on the Currency Question, and as that question does not involve my personal interests further than as a member of the whole community, I shall for a moment step

"I can see clearly enough," says he, and he great ability, candour, clearness, and precision; spoke feelingly, for he had the appearance of one The complaint appears to be wholly in the thereby acting as a safe guide to your numerous interested, "the present race of farmers must be

cient capital in the country to cultivate the ground fairs." without ours. The Legislature know this, and therefore care nothing about us. Though there at the same time; and, depend upon it, this gene-ral system of ruin cannot be persisted in, because, Though the arguments urged by farmer Jobson

With all my supposed knowledge of political rage for low prices continue. economy, I listened to him with profound atten- But as I have not yet mentioned what I sat down ple fortune of young Benfield (a more clever and be deferred to some fature opportunity. I remain, John S. Skinner, Esq. amiable a man lives not) will be laid out in the Sir, your obedient servant. JOHN ROOKE. amiable a man lives not) will be laid out in the Sir, your obedient servant. JOHN ROOKE. purchase and cultivation of my farm. Perhaps P. S. Tillage and Hay-making farmers have purchase and cultivation of my farm. Perhaps you may not be aware [farmer Jobson talked of these things with coolness] I already pay two thirds of my rent to him as interest of a mortgage. Now, should both my landlord and myself become in solvent to-morrow, and it cannot be otherwise in solvent to-morrow, and it cannot be otherwise in through the medium of your paper.

1. S. I mage and Flay-making larmers have "Francis Valck," which presents in a new arrangement, some old arguments for additional protecting duties in favour of manufactures. As this letter states nothing which has not been bestore to-morrow, and it cannot be otherwise in of actual grazing farms in 1818, 1819 and 1820, through the medium of your paper. the end, should things go on at this rate, are you through the medium of your paper. of opinion my farm would be worst managed by Benfield, a man of talents, information, and forbandman." feeling rendered me mute, and he went on.

To show you a little of this experimentally, the hawsings of the ships. which alarmed you so much lately. A little hap-properties of a cold atmosphere. which adarmed you so mach latery.

The distance at which sounds were heard in the first leaves of the "New Olive Branch,"

* This inference will not be considered unformed the first leaves of the "New Olive Branch,"

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ruined if the prices continue at this rate. But ribly numerous will weigh but a feather in the were we all insolvent to-morrow, there is suffi-scale of power. This is my notion of public af-

may be too much truth in what he urged, I at-empted to appease him by stating, that every moment taxation cannot be carried higher, and I which they shot. One of them named Peter ene who had monied obligations must share one think it is at that height at present, should the Fisher, being asked on his first arrival on board common fate; and, therefore, what involved the ruin of the farmer, must pull down the whole faditure, that expenditure, along with the interest bric of society. Your landlord, for instance, though he may have property worth £20,000, amount of the public revenue. Remember the grouse for dinner, and grouse for supper, to be yet, from what I have learnt, his debts amount to old adage, half a toaf is better than no bread; and 10 or £12,000. What ruins you must ruin him you must see the fund-holder would remain satis-

to the distresses of the labouring classes, it will gave me no better opinion of the theory of low-pri-add those of almost every other rank in the ced gold, however it might be supported by the period of 8,800 years, a comet will come as near walks of active life. Farmer Jobson replied as original bullionists, Messrs. Horner, Brougham, to the earth as the moon is. Once only in four follows:—

and Huskisson, or since confirmed by the support millions of years, a comet will approach the earth "You contend, the ruin of those who have mo- of my Lord Liverpool, Messrs. Vansittart, Ricar- within 7,700 geograpical miles; and if it be equal nied obligations will be added to the distresses of do, &c. than I had formerly held, yet, I confess, in size to the earth, will raise the water to the the labouring classes. I cannot admit that. So- he quieted my apprehensions in an extraordinary height of 13,600 feet (a second deluge.) And onciety will right itself. The capital stock of Bri-degree. I cannot, however, banish from my mind ly in 120 millions of years will such a body come tish agriculture, along with its well cultivated the frightful picture of insolvency he had sketch-in contact with the earth !!! soil, will change hands. I will show you how." ed in clear and distinct lines, should this political

tion. He continued: "The moment my land- to write about, "The improvement of the Breed lord and myself are ruined, most probably the am- of Horned Cattle," as my paper is done, it must

by Benfield, a man of tatents, information, and tortune, than at present? Besides as I have strength,
the Arctic Regions has just been published.—
the Arctic Regions has just been published.—
this subject," (manufactures) says Mr. Valck,
industry, and some little knowledge, on my side,
I beg leave to refer you to two most lumin-I may expect him to engage me as his head hus-it, the following, on the singular effects experien-

priced corn, may rum both myself and my fand strong stood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best tamgs I have ever read on this interesting lord; but in what way will that affect the circumstood at 29.70 inches, the contain the soundest doctrines, stances of the labouring classes? I know you painful experiment to touch any metalic subhave long pitied, I own justiy enough, the starv-stance in the open air with the naked hand; the ed condition of the operative cotton weavers. feeling produced by it exactly resembling that oc. You have frequently said this state of starvation casioned by the opposite extreme of intense heat, compelled them to execute an unusual quantity of and taking off the skin from the part affected .work : now take your own THEORY, and as corn The eye pieces of the telescope, if suffered to ters of the Carey school are noted : 1st. They

natural effect upon the market of cotton goods, from the funnels, scarcely rose at all above the tation of these said "facts," and arguments, or

cumstances are somewhat better, and you do not been on board since the preceding May, and was soning as this; but merely to refer Mr. Valck, hear a word among them of that radical spirit preserved without salt, merely by the antiseptic

do not find the husbandry labourers in worse cir-cold, was a matter of great suprise. People examined. Mr. Carey has there advertised his cumstances than are usual; in fact, the weekly were often heard distinctly conversing, in a com- previous writings, with such recommendations as payments to the poor are lower now than at this mon tone of voice, at the distance of a mile, and he could obtain. Among the rest, his "addresses,"

rative weavers will be alleviated, and their former half an hour so benumbed, and animation so com-lieving it impossible that the sentiments could proloyalty will return. The labouring classes make pletely suspended, that on having his hands ceed from Mr. Skinner, I took the trouble to look up the great mass of society. They who hold the plunged into a basin of cold water, the surface of until I found the piece. It was extracted from the acknowledged rights to the wealth of the country the water was immediately frozen by the intense essays of an anonymous contributor to the first are the most powerful. Then they who are ruin-cold thus suddenly communicated to it. His fin-volume, for whose words Mr. S. is no more reed by monied obligations, though they may be ter-gers were obliged to be amputated.

The following anecdote illustrates the dry humour of the sailor, and his indifference to hardships of the severest kind:-A party belonging "Well, but Jobson," said I, "in what way will to the Griper being sent to surprise some rein all this right the national debt?" Having assumed deer, unfortunately lost themselves for several

ASTRONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Your last paper, No. 8, contains a letter signed "Francis Valck," which presents in a new arlumns alone afford sufficient evidence,) I pre-Captain Parry's account of the late voyage to sume that this letter was intended solely, as the vehicle of the following panegyric.* "But on Jobson rather faultered here, but my ced from the intense cold, are not the least curi- upon the subject: They are entitled the New "Low-priced gold, low-priced labour, and low-priced corn, may ruin both myself and my land-priced corn, may ruin both myself and my land-stood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "Olive Branch, and an appear to common sense "and common justice, &c. These are the very priced corn, may ruin both myself and my land-stood at 29.70 inches, that "it became rather a "best things I have ever read on this interesting the common justice, &c. These are the very best things I have ever read on this interesting the common justice, &c. because they do not deal in theories, but stub-

There are two peculiarities for which the wrigets low in price, their condition will be bettered, touch the face, occasioned an intense burning continually repeat over and over again, less work will be done, the supply of the market pain." will be diminished, and the price of their wages When the thermometer stood at 26½ degrees, assume the tone of telling something new: 2dly, will rise, when the low price of corn has had its the smoke of the fires in the vessels as it escaped. They pass without notice the most ample refumerely give for answer a repetition of the old asprice of corn has come down, they get the same on Christmas-day, the officers of the Hecla sertion. It is not my intention, Mr. Skinner, wages as before that occurrence, their actual cir-had a piece of roast beef for dinner, which had either now or hereafter, to oppose such rea-

^{*} This inference will not be considered unfair if time last spring.

"In this way society will right itself. As the price of corn gets lower, the difficulties of the opesponsible than for mine, or for Mr. Valck's.

to preceding numbers of the American Farmer, you know me, and that whoever may have a right are informed that they have now an opportunity which at least strongly contradict what he says to ask it of you, is welcome to know it also. " leaves no doubt upon the mind," and which if he had read, I presume that both his candour and his chivalrous spirit would have induced him to notice, previous to putting forward his re-re-assertions. At pages, 348 and 389, of vol. 1; 57, 89, 156, 339 and 377 of vol. 2, and 364 of vol. 3, your correspondent may find the restrictive system ably opposed on general principles by the agriculturists for whose benefit he urges its comple tor of the Farmer through the Easton Gazette of ET is of the celebrated improved short horned tion. At page 322, vol. 3, there is a statement of the 22d, has been cut out and forwarded to New- breed, but belongs to the tribe of deep milkers, the dreadful effects on agriculture, arising from the existing high duties, and at page 182, vol 3, time it is but fair to state that our impressions tion to fatten. At 13 months old he weighed 843,

more to expect a change of matter in a new publication, than to change the quality of small beer, out of ten preserve their papers. by pouring it out of a junk bottle into a decanter. Thus his "three letters, &c." were poured out of his "addresses," again poured into his "new Olive Branch," (all of which I have seen, and what is more, have read,) and I have no doubt the same stale draught is again presented in his late appeal to common sense, which appeal it is much to be regretted he did not make at least ten years sooner. If this author and his followers would only vary their eternal fare ever so little, if they would only convert their cold broken meat into a it is past endurance to be called to "cut and come

doubles our first feelings of disgust.

You lately intimated a wish to exclude all pieces on this or other subjects, relating to the interests of Agriculture, unless signed by the real names of their writers. This custom is excel-lent when agricultural experiments and facts are stated, because their value rests entirely on the credibility of the author, and we ought to attach none to a fictitious signature. But I protest against the rule being extended to arguments which necessarily rest upon their own strength, and not at all (or at least they ought not) on the name of their author. I wish to see your paper fairly open to both sides, on every question affecting the welfare of agriculture, and it is admitted by all, that none affects it more than this. By excluding anonymous pieces, you would forbid all farmers to join in the debate, while enough men of different habits would have no objection to placing their names before the public, for the purpose of attacking our dearest interests. Nor will you do us more justice by allowing a fair field to them have been, our cause would be desperate, \$2 50. was it left entirely to be defended by such inert champions. On the other hand, in towns. (par the present week, at the following prices:-Fine ti ularly Philadelphia,) Societies, Conventions and Institutions, for supporting the views of the manufacturers, may be easily made upon any occasion, taking new names every month, and each individual acting as many characters, as the farm of the late Dr. Colegate, sold for \$18-one saving of labour in hay making time, when labormembers of a reduced company of strolling players. Besides, your correspondents could easily deceive you into violating your own rule, by merely signing John Smith, William Thompson, on any other unappropriated name, which you could not possibly know to be fictitious. For myself, I am not willing to place my name before the public, except in stating facts in agriculture, in which cases, it shall always as heretofore be subfoined. For other matters, it is sufficient that COMET, exhibited at the last Cattle Show, they

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1822.

The communication addressed to the Edithe existing right duties, and at page 182, vol 3, that he will settle either in the immediate viand eleven most after 1624 pounds. His dam, important "facts," of his "very best" author in cinity of a large sea port town, or in the Western which was imported with him and belonged to the favour of manufacturing monopoly. Mr. Carey writes a new book in support of pro-wish to serve the writer of the communication, extraordinary milker, and the admiration of all tecting duties by merely copying out of his old he will admit that the matter is one, in interest, who saw her. Pasture f required will be furnishones; hence his rapidity in composition (so far as too limited, to appear as a communication in this ed without charge, and Cows from a distance will To advertisements of that character, be taken care of and well milked. it respects bulk, and new titles,) almost equals Journal. To advertisements of that character, that of the author of Waverly. But we are no we give insertion for \$1 per square, but never repeat them; nor is that necessary, as nine persons commencing the first of July, or by the month-

> TAN ERROR-in Mr. Smith's Address to the Agricuitural Society of Maryland, as published in our 11th No. of this Vol. instead of electrick force and electrick fluid, near the bottom of the middle column, it should have been printed

> > GENUINE SEED,

The great inconvenience which he has seen resulting from the want of genuine seed of a few of the vegetables most generally in use hash or a broth, it would be more tolerable : but for stock, and a desire to see greater attention given to the raising of roots and vegetables for again," to the same poor dish, until repetition winter feed, have induced the Editor to have some cultivated under his own eye, that he might feel confidence in recommending themand accordingly he can now supply Ruta Baga seed, White Norfolk, and red top (very large) turnip seed-also a great variety of Shaker's Seeds-hitherto advertised by Mr. Redding, and which may be depended on. The genuine mangel wurtzel seed, will be for sale also by Mr. Redding in due season.

Fourth of July Parties

Would manifest their patriotism by taking out portion of American wine, manufactured by Major Adlum, of the District of Columbia. It may be had in varieties of Messrs, Marple and Williams, and the Editor of the American Farmer will be thankful for the candid opinion of connoisseurs concerning its qualities.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Wharf flour \$6,50 cash-Howard street do \$6,75 societies. Agricultural societies are necessarily _\$1 38 to 1 39—white do. \$1 40 to 1 45—Rve 68 important, equal to a saving of one half slow moving bodies, and serviceable as some of to 70—Herrings, No. 1, \$2 87 to 3—No. 2, ditto of the time; because with this rake the

> TOBACCO MARYLAND.—Sales have been made vellow \$25 to \$35—fine spangled, \$18 to \$25—fine facility, also, it passes over any obstruction that red, \$12 to \$18—good, do. \$6 to 12—Inferior, \$4 to may happen to be in a field. The simplicity, utilired, \$12 to \$18-good, do. \$6 to 12-Inferior, \$4 to \$6-common, \$2 50 to 3 50-seconds, \$1 to 6.

One Hogshead of fine spangled, raised on the do. by H. Duvall, for \$20-one by John Duvall, \$25 ers are always so much wanted. 3 hhds. raised by Mr. Henry Jones, of Benedict, sold for \$13 and \$19-seconds, at \$4.

All other articles same as last report.

YOUNG COMET.

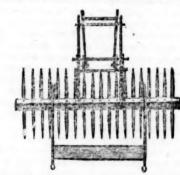
Many persons having expressed a desire to obtain Stock from the fine imported Bull YOUNG of doing so by sending their Cows to him near the first toll gate on the Reisterstown turnpike road, two miles from Baltimore, at Five Dollars for each Cow, the money to be sent with the Cow.

YOUNG COMET is two years old and was shipped from Liverpool, a calf of seven weeks, when a farmer there offered for him thirty guineas, saying " so fine an animal ought not to be suffered to leave the country " YOUNG COM-York, to the gentleman alluded to; at the same combining also early maturity and great disposi-

YOUNG COMET will be let for the season

F Enquire of the keeper of the first toll gate on the Reisterstown turnfike roak.

PATENT HAY AND GRAIN RAKE.



Messrs. Pennock and Pierce, of Chester coupty, Pennsylvania, have lately patented, and used during the last and present season, a horse rake for gathering hay or grain, into wind-row, or heaps, as desired. The plan of this machine is uncommonly simple, and one of them may be made by any rough carpenter, or person accustomed to the use of tools. The price of this rake complete, including the patent right, will not exceed ten dollars, or for the patent right, two dollars only.

We have seen this machine in operation; it does the work quite as well, if not much better, than it is generally performed by the hand rake, and with one man and a horse it is believed that it will do the labour of ten or twelve men. Its ad--Corn, white, 75 cts.-yellow do. 72-Red wheat vantages over the common horse rake are very horse proceeds continually on, the hay or grain being discharged at pleasure, and without any stoppage or impediment; by the means of which ty, and cheapness of this instrument, renders it an object highly to be desired by agriculturists, for its

> This machine, price \$10, can be had of Jo-SEPH T. FORD, Baltimore, manufacturer of Agricultural Implements generally; GIDEON DAVIS George Town, D.C. and JACOB LITTLE, of Frederick Town, Md. Orders to either of the above named persons will meet with prompt attention.

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PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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AGRICULTURE.

Maryland Cattle Show, No. 2.

pursues his round of toil, and the satisfaction he increased by the approval of a friend or neighbor; and when he lights upon some new discoveciations to supply all these deficiences, and none of barren hills and exhausted fields in some parts of interests of the plough. Maryland, where alternate crops of Indian corn ficial grasses has been followed by profitable and frequently luxuriant crops.

Our instruments of agriculture are receiving daily some improvement, and every combination and invention of Mechanics have been put in requisition to save animal labour. Foreign coun- by Mr. Skinner, for the first regular ploughing the most improved breeds of domestic animals are imported. By analyses the demands of our different soils are now particularly ascertained, barren clay is found by the agency of fire, (the most de- the whole exhibition. The paramount importance structive of the elements) to give nourishment of the implement to be tested, the novelty of the and strength to an exhausted soil, and having competition, the beauty and excellence of the

a layer or stratum under ground.*

On the present occasion it was highly satisfactory to observe how fully the committee of arrangement had availed themselves of the experience afforded by the former and first attempt. The chief defects developed on that occasion were now removed, and all their previous arrangements for the show were seen to glide at once into full and fair operation. The Judges to award the Premiums appeared on the ground at an early hour, and being furnished with a warrant of authority and a designation of the objects to undergo their examination and award, every one remarks of commendation to each and of encourentered apparently with the greatest cheerful- agement to others to follow their good example. ness on the performance of the duties assigned To each committee a marshall was appointed, by whom all the members were collect ed and made known to each other, and the whole business of the day was entered upon without report, that they have carefully and with great interruption or delay. The proceedings were moreover very much facilitated by the way in descriptions exhibited for premium, and are of which the enclosures were arranged. The pens formed a hollow square, each one being numbered and distinctly labelled with the name of the animal, its owner, its pedigree, and for what premi-

FIRST DAY.

The exhibition held on the two last days of May, by the Maryland Agricultural Society was attended by a great number of Farmers and Citiat tended by a great number of Farmers and Citiat tended by a great number of increased interest. zens who appeared to take an increased interest the members did from the inside of the square impart some of the most indispensible qualiin the concerns of agriculture : this is as it ought formed by the pens. The committee of arrange- ties for the saddle, or the harness—such anito be. The silent and unostentations life of the farmer deprives him in a great measure of those absolute necessity of adopting some such regulation, and the order in which the business of the years becoming more rare. The reputation in the plaudits and cheers of our fellow men, in day went on fully proved its great advantage.— and performances of Mr. Lawrence's sorrel stallion, Tuckahoe, were too well known for The successful merchant upon change, the skil- ciety to rectify some of the inconveniences which him to pass in review without attention and ad-

ty and applianse which follow them. Not so the of the numerous fine animals, implements of hus-thusbendman. In the retirement of the country he bandry, &c. and at one o'clock the stallions hitherto ly recommend them as animals of great merit, teels at the success of his plans is now and then bridle, and paraded before the judges and the so-public. ciety, and made truly a magnificent display, exhibiting samples of the best blood of that noble ry or improvement, how long does it remain animal; at two, the society dined together in confined to his own practice, or too often perish harmony and satisfaction, and while the judges with him ? It is the business of agricultural asso- retired in the afternoon to make up their reports, other members were agreeably occupied in inus can look back for a few years without acknowl- terchanging sentiments, and congratulations on odging the benefits produced by them. On the the prospects of the society, and the improving

The presence of distinguished strangers gave

SECOND DAY.

On this day at an early hour a great concourse assembled in a neighbouring field, appropriated tries are searched for the best seeds and plants, and match, conducted under the management of the society, and this proved as it deserved to be from its objects and the manner of conducting it, one of the most prominent and interesting features in been for centuries so long cultivating the surface, operation, the steadiness and skill of the it is now proposed to go deeper and till as it were ploughmen, the close and critical investigation of the judges by the application of various accurate tests, all tended to inspire the by-standers the report of the viewing committee.

About one o'clock on this day the several committees were summoned to attend the President with their reports, which were read by the chairman of each respectively, and the premiums were severally delivered to the successful competitors by the President of the Society with appropriate

REPORT ON HORSES—STALLIONS.

The Committee appointed to examine and award premiums to stallions and brood mares, opinion that Robert Wright, Esq. of Queen Jack three years old, called the Duke of Wel-Anne's county, is entitled to the premium of a lington. silver pitcher, valued at \$30, for his stallion SILVER HEELS, and that John Perdue, Es-uire, is entitled to the premium for the second best stallion—for his grey horse, Young Sportsman of Waverly, for a mule very little inferior to the They beg leave further to recommend the ap-

um exhibited, &c .-- and the members of the ag- propriation of one of the discretionary premiricultural society, strangers from other states and ums set apart for objects not coming within the the owners and attendants on the animals exhibit-specified limits of competition, to R. Patterson, ed, were only permitted to enter within the Esq. for his imported horse Exile.* The Comful seaman returning from his fortunate voyage, were found to exist; but on the whole, the order the eloquent advocate in the crowded court room, and regularity preserved, was highly gratifying. state, as well as the fine horse Fagdown, prothe politician, and the soldier all receive an immediate reward for their exertions in the notorieconfined in their stables, were led out under the entitled to the notice and patronage of the

BROOD MARES.

The Committee award to Mr. Jacob Hollingsworth the premium for the best brood mare; and to Mr. Robert T. Messer the premium for the second best-mares of distinguished mer't were also exhibited by Messrs. Owings, and Rogers; a very valuable animal of this class, the property of Mr. Lewis, did not come and tobacco, without any intervening meliorating much satisfaction, and many gentlemen from all under the notice of the society until the second course, had exhausted every principle of fertility, parts of the state, meeting their friends and acted as worthy of a discretionary premium agree quaintances, made the day pass very pleasantly. mare, Miss Fanny, not bred in the state, property of Samuel W. Smith, Esq.-

ROBERT LYON, ROBERT N. MOALE, JOHN COX. WILLIAM POTTER, ALLEN THOMAS.

* Mr. Patterson's Exile is one of the Cleveland bays, which are very much noticed in England. The qualities of this breed consisting as they do in the union of strength and fleetness, and the capacity to endure fatigue, and to carry high weights, are well adapted to our purposesand the extreme difficulty we meet with in procuring a horse answering to the English hunter, is sufficient to prove that the mixture of the heavy Pennsylvania wagon breed with the blooded horse, cannot be depended on for that object: Mr. Patterson was enabled to procure this horse through means which are accessible to fewand we think the admirers of the English hunter and coach horse are under many obliga-tions to him. We hope the stock will be generally spread in the country, as we are confident that for carriages of quick draught, it will eventually prove to be very superior; and it is much to be desired that the entire blood should be secured to our country by the importation of one or more mares of the same stock.

REPORT ON ASSES AND MULES.

The Committee appointed to examine the report, that they have carefully and with great Asses and Mules exhibited for premium, de award as follows:

To. Mr. B. O. Tayloe the first premium for his

To Mr. George Howard of Waverly, the first premium for a three years old mule.t

The second premium to Mr. George Howard

[.] See the remarks on the Substratum plough in the Report of Implements, &c ..

their disposal for the very fine Maltese Jack, which in their opinion had any pretentions to of deep milking; and last, though not the least, Don Carlos, imported by S. Hambleton, Esq. uncommon size or points. of the U.S. Navy; but they recommend him earnestly for a discretionary premium, and are mium of a piece of plate, of the value of \$20, not only makes it convenient and safe to feed of opinion that Mr. Hambleton with many other to Mr. Henry Thompson for his Dun Colour- and milk, but which contributes much to the officers in that service, are entitled to the thanks ed Cow, six years old, descended from English disposition to fatten, and to which no doubt, of the agricultural community for many public and Dutch stock, remarkable for her size, form, may be attributed in a great measure the fine spirited and patriotic acts of this kind, where- and quantity of milk. by the interests of agriculture must be essen-

tially and permanently promoted,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
CHARLES S. RIDGLEY,
COMMITTEE.

JOHN HUNTER,

† Mr. Tayloe's Jack, the Duke of Wellington among four fine cows, and several seven and is descended from Gen. Washington's famous

For oxen, the Committee determination of the Duke among four fine cows, and several seven and is descended from Gen. Washington's famous

For oxen, the Committee determination of the Duke among four fine cows, and seven among four fine Royal Gift: besides his size and figure, he has adjudge a premium, there having been none importer, in the selection of the animals sent proved himself by his offspring, the owner hav-ing several fine young Jacks by him nearly a There were offered a number of year old.

gon, with a full load of plaster of paris. They were Smith shewed a well grown heifer of many very lar introductions, and to reward the present enexhibited as they arrived, in their working good points—the Committee, however, could but terprize. gear; and it is doubtful if a team of five in num-in their opinion award, and efficiency.

REPORT ON NEAT CATTLE.

of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and to award the premiums for that stock,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That, according to their best judgment, they have decided as follows:

For the best bull under two years of age, they award to Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton, the pre-mium of a piece of plate of the value of \$15 Mr. J. S. Skinner, shewed a very heavy and for his bull of seventeen months old, said to be finely formed Alderney cow-calf of seven fication, these animals promise much, particulara full blooded Alderney. They considered him avery well grown and fine animal, but from his form and points, they cannot but presume presented by Mr Coke of Norfolk, England, that quarter in whose hands the society may be that there must have been some accidental cross in his breeding.*

they award to Mr. James Carroll, Jr. the pre-mium of a piece of plate of the value of \$10, The young mium of a piece of plate of the value of \$10, for his bull of 12 months old—a cross of the Alderney on the Bakewell and Dutch breeds. Alderney on the Bakewell and Dutch breeds.

The Committee regret that no premium is at animal of that description having been offered, very estimable points of aptitude to fatten, and

the premium of a piece of plate of the value of on shipboard.* \$10, to Gen. Ridgley, for his Black cow six years As in the opinion of the committee, the society

There; were offered a number of very fine hei-

fourteen months old, and of great weight.

of early bearing in a every handsome heifer in sed of them to Mr. John Middleton of South Carogood condition, no more than fourteen months lina. The committee will not undertake to deold, with a calf by her side of the age of seven termine how far it may prove advantageous in weeks, so that she produced her calf as nearly this country to give up in neat cattle the proper-

were on the ground, and much admired by the confident, the experiment will be fairly made.

Committee, and all who saw them—as they For the second best bull under two years old, cannot cease to be for their beautiful shapes and

* The Alderney cattle exhibited at this opportunity afforded by the exertions of Mr. J. authority to procure and present to J. S. Skinner, show were descended from the importa-tion made by Mr. Creighton. That importation, it is true, was made up of the best of the kind to by him, and now exhibited—a young bull and the procured; and it may reasonably be supposed to the English improved short hora-

§ Sold to Commodore Chauncey, who now has full blood of both sexes .- Edit. Am. Far.

that remarkable quiet habit, and good temper so much valued by the best breeders, which condition in which they now appear, although only For the second best milch cow they award little more than a week since they landed from

old, distinguished for her size, shewing good are alike indebted to Mr. Skinner, for opening a points as a milker, of the Dutch breed, from correspondence on this interesting subject with among four fine cows, and several good hei- Mr. Champion, a justly celebrated breeder in England; and to the latter gentleman for the en-For oxen, the Committee determined not to tire justice he has done to the expectations of the

him-

They beg leave to recommend this successful effers which did much credit to their respective fort to improve the stock of our country, to the ‡ Mr. Howard's mules belonged to a team of breeders. Governor Wright exhibited a very special notice of the society, in such a mode as six, which were driven to the ground in the wa-large one of two years of age; and Mr. Job they may deem best calculated to encourage simi-

There were shown also by Mr. Skinner, a pair ber has been exhibited in this country equal-ling them in size, symmetry, fine condition, value of \$15 to Mr. James Howard, for his unknown in this country, a bull and cow of the brindled-pied heifer two years old, of fine size, Tuscan breed, said to be fitted in an eminent exhibiting strong points; and apparently of the degree for the yoke. They were selected in Tus-Bakewell stock. cany, and brought to this country last year by The Committee appointed to examine the neat cattle exhibited at the second annual meeting plate of the value of \$10 for his which heifer sire of contributing to the introduction of useful animals, they ceded them to Mr. Skinner at the Mr.George Calvert exhibited a singular instance original cost, who in the same spirit has dispo-

J. MASON, JOHN HARE POWEL. I. CHAUNCEY. JOHN BARNEY SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

mo

After the reading of this report and the delive-Understanding it to be within the discretion de-ligated to them, the Committee have awarded no premium for bulls over two years old; no Pagating the milking race. The Committee in concluding their report, ed that a committee of three members of this so-Understanding it to be within the discretion de- form, and many of his points are good; and he ry of the premiums awarded by it, the following that it would furnish the fairest specimens, which are therefore not so liable to the animadversions made in the English books on the size and form of the Alderney in general.—"I was assisted," says the Alderney in general.—"I was assisted," says the Alderney in the selection of them by Col. M'Rea, of the Royal Invalids (in Guernsey) and by the governor, Col. Le Messurier (in Alderney) are of the fure Alderney breed."—Vide Amer. Farmer, Vol. 2nd No. 13.

They are of the fure Alderney breed."—Vide Amer. Farmer, Vol. 2nd No. 13.

After all, the merit of these Cattle will be set-tled by time and experience. At the present exhi-bition, the Alderney held a good place, though their chief value consists in the richness of their milk. The premium bull calf, President, men-tioned above, weighed 1204 lbs. the day before the Show, and was sold to a centleman to Sold of Common Colonel Col the Show, and was sold to a gentleman of Hagerstown, Maryland.

^{*} Sold to Col. Lloyd .- Edit. Am. Far.

I hat the boar of Mr. Councilman was eleven award to him the first premium of a piece of plate, valued at ten dollars.

award the second premium of a piece of plate valued at Five Dollars.

Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers offered a fine sow, ten months old, and sister to the boar he offered. To her we award as justly entitled to it, a piece of

ROBERT WRIGHT, ROBERT SINCLAIR, GIDEON DAVIS, om Dr. HENRY HOWARD,

N. B. Mr. Lloyd N. Rogers' hogs were of Cobbett's breed, " give the Devil his due."

REPORT ON SHEEP.

mium of a piece of plate, valued at \$10

exhibited by Mr. Barney of Port Penn, Delaware; heart throughout the year, and at no time very ficiency, as the quantity cut by it was not far short but which could not be offered for a premium, fat, is the way to obtain fleeces of the softest desnot being raised in the state. All these fine cription, as well as of the finest fibre.

being raised in the state, no premium could be abundance at all times, except when the ground Minor of Virginia, who states it to be an Italian

out expressing their warm approbation of the The two rams now to be sent—one four, and the the advantages of cheapness, efficiency and simpublic spirit of those gentlemen, who have, on other one year old have been thus treated—plicity, doing a greater quantity of work in prothe present occasion enabled the society to see, but the older, which is one of my stock portion to the original cost, than either of the and the country to reap, some benefit from sheep of several foreign breeds, for which, according to 150 sheep, has had no more than the comtheir rules, no premiums could be assigned.
V. MAXCY,

BENJAMIN F. MACKALL, GEORGE CALVERT, J. BANISTER, J. YELLOTT, Jr.

The letter in which General Mason announces his intention of sending his sheep to the exhibition, contains so much valuable information to the purchaser and the breeder of sheep, that

months old, raised on clover. The committee that the pure Merino blood has been preserved at excess, so the re-action was too violent.

Analostan Island, May 26th, 1822.

Dear Sir, It is my intention if the weather continues

They were both bred at this place, and are yet

owned by me.

In the year 1811, I imported myself some Meup of the Paular, Infantado, Guadeloupe, Viadillo, and Montarco sheep, known to be among those of General Mason.

the best fine wooled flocks in Spain.

REPORT ON SHEEP. my own eye, and so preserved a little colony of The Committee, appointed by the Maryland hure Spanish blood (as my insular situation con-Agricultural Society, to inspect the sheep exhi-veniently enabled me to do) uncontaminated by examination of ploughs, straw cutters, drill mabited at their May meeting, have performed any other mixture:—sending out from it to my chines, and "machines or models of machines," the duty assigned them, and have awarded premiums as follows:

The best full-blooded Merino Ram, to Gen.

other farms, the stock rams, and drafting from for preparing flax from the unwretted state for the very year for crossing at these, any excesses the wheel, respectfully report, that, they found it necessary to establish certain principles to govern John Mason, of Analoston Island, D. C., a prethe individuals, found to have the finest and cloticles submitted to their examination. sest wool. As long as the imported sheep lived, The first object of inquiry in all cases was effi-For the best Ram of any other breed, to Sam- I was in the habit of so marking their intermeuel Brown, Jr., Esq. of Elk Ridge, Anne Arundiate descendants as that the intermixtures of cost and durability. the Spanish flocks I have mentioned, could be the machines for e For the second best Ram of a different breed at once ascertained in each case—thus the older the machines for cutting straw, and to enable from the Merino, to Gen. Charles Ridgely, of ram now to be sent, is known to be from a Gua them to arrive at some certain conclusion as to Hampton, a premium of \$5. Hampton, a premium of \$5.

The Committee beg leave to remark, that in awarding the above premiums, their decision has been governed, in relation to the Merino sheep, by the quality of the wool:—and in relation to the other breeds of sheep, chiefly by the size and shape of the carcass.

The committee viewed with great pleasure fourteen ewes and two rams of the Bakewell breed, and also an ewe and lamb, of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Barney of Port Penn, Delaware; heart throughout the year, and at no time very line and also an even and lamb, of the same breed, exhibited by Mr. Barney of Port Penn, Delaware; heart throughout the year, and at no time very ficiency, as the quantity cut by it was not far short

The Committee also inspected with much I make somewhat a better provision during the satisfaction, two broad tailed Tunisian sheep, first fall and winter. I have them put immeters the presented by Commodore Jones, and Lieut. diately after weaning, in combany with a tamed made by Mr. Grafflin, from a model furnished Booth, to J. S. Skinner, Esq. but to which, not bell-weather, on good grass lots, where they get to the Editor of the American Farmer by Mr. being reject in the state no premium could be abundance at all times except when the ground Minor of Virginia, who states it to be an Italian warded.

is covered with snow, and during the hard wea-invention introduced into this country by Mr. Jefther, give them daily one or two feeds of grain. ferson. This instrument seems to combine all tain; as I can asure you, with great truth, that it adapted to the cutting of all kinds of long food for was only during the last week, that they were se-stock. The machine of Mr. Easiman, costs \$60, lected for sending.

Very respectfully, I am Sir,

Your ob't serv't J. MASOA.

To J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

we have subjoined it below. It is gratifying to find rage for Merinos was at one time carried to Analostan; and still more satisfactory to have recent sales of wool imported from Europe, would so convincing a proof that the Merino does not indicate that it is time for us to resume that To Colonel, William Potter for his boar, fif-necessarily degenerate in our climate. The attention to our flocks which the progress of teen months old, grass fed, and sired by his boar youngest ram of the two, offered by Gen. Mason, manufactures in the country demands. The that took the premium last year; the committee was particularly of fine size and figure. As the cotton manufacture is light and cleanly—that of wool, heavy and greasy. The former has established itself fully, and is popular; the latter is demanded by the increasing worthlessness of the coarse woolens sent from England.

We may here notice a piece of superfine blue cloth, which was exhibited by Mr. James Sykes. We think that a cross by the boars of Mr. Councilman or Colonel Potter, would be an improvement of both breeds, as it would combine their excellencies for size and early growth, and the character of the sows for being easily kept.

The councilman at counter of Merino Rams to the Maryland Rams to the Ma unqualified admira on of the society.

On the whole, the shew of sheep was very ood, and embraced the best sorts. The Merinos, and furchased from the importations of others, a few selected from each, as they were landed, and thus formed a small flock, made mer there were several fine specimens besides.

This stock I have ever since kept here under REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL IMPLE-MENTS, MACHINES, &c. &c.

The committees to whom has been referred the

The objects first requiring their attention was

For the lambs, however, intended for stock rams, simple in its construction, being such as may be

mon fare just described; and, that neither has may be constructed and kept in a state for serbeen particularly prepared for the occasion, is cervice, by the most ordinary workman, and is well that of Mr. Sinclair, \$15, and that of the introduction of Mr. Jefferson, from 10 to \$12.

The committee, however, are of opinion that although all and each of the machines possess great merit, neither of them have full claims to original invention, and therefore are not fairly

tee taking into consideration the great efforts of price of plough \$14. Mr. Eastman to bring his machine to perfection,

Thenext object of enquiry was drill machines; \$14. but there being none on the ground coming pro-perly under this denomination, the committee tion, and which came fully under the observation of recommended by the several committees for distion and the committee confidently recommend ces, not liable to get out of order easily.

It for a premium under the impression that it may

The committee had an opportunity of witnessfairly entitled to the premium, there being none for a premium, and in the opinion of the commit-other opposed to it. The committee were shown tee, it is fully entitled to one. some hemp and flax, said to have been prepared by the machine, which had the most beautiful

The attention of the committee in the course of their examination was invited towards a machine for slicing all kinds of roots for cattle, which Mr. Watson of Hagerstown exhibited two The officers of the society were then all reunites in itself great strength, utility, cheapness, Wheat Fans of a construction very much approvelected to serve the ensuing year; a vote of tual experiment at the rate of 60 bushels of po- sold readily on the ground. mend that one of the discretionary premiums be was first designated by the committee of arrange-

wants and circumstances.

the great interests which have been excited by agricultural societies, in general, and was highly creditable to the one of which we have the honor to be members. Those of Messrs. Davis, Ford, Sinclair, Chenewe h, and Grafflin, were particularly worthy of notice. Wood's plough also took is plough also took by plough also took is plough also took by plough prepares the way for other nice and more the ground; and consolation was found in the assurance that distant and respectable visitors, would at Hampton, be made to forget and foreach the Drill husbandry—The soil of many of give any previous want of attention; for there they may expect to enjoy all the pleasures by plough also took by pulverised—in others where it is more tena-

mittee have come to the determination that the premium should be awarded to Mr. WILLIAM BROWN of Brooksville, Montgomery county, Md. In 32 minutes of time, Mr Brown's plough went award of discretionary premiums respectfully re- sisting of Naval Heroes, whose names are idenover a space of ground 330 feet long, 21 feet 8 in- port, that they have awarded

entitled to a regular premium. But that of Mr. ches wide, running a furrow one foot wide and six Eastman possesses most of novelty in its construc-inches deep; carrying a resistance of 500 pounds. thorough-bred Cleaveland bay horse Exile, a tion, and is entitled to the notice and encourage-Price of this plough \$15—Mr. Hink's plough in ment of the society, as well for its ingenuity as 32 minutes went over a space of 330 feet long, 17f. 31.

To Samuel Hambleton, Esq. U. S. Navy, for his ment of the society, as well for its ingenuity as 32 minutes went over a space of 330 feet long, 17f. 3½ To Samuel Hambleton, Esq. U. S. Navy, for his inches wide, carrying a furrow of the same width for their simplicity and cheapness. The commitant depth, and having a resistance of 528 pounds; of the value of \$15.

Mr. Davis' went over a space of 330 feet long, and his successful attempts thus far, beg leave to 19 feet 6 inches wide, carrying a furrow of the award him the premium allowed to the best straw same depth and breadth, in the same time, and plate of the value of \$5. having a resistance of 500; price of this plough, The committee beg

were induced to examine two machines of a simi-lar character offered by Mr. Sinclair, for the pur-however, more for the satisfaction of the owners, R. WRIGHT, lar character offered by Mr. Sinclair, for the pur- however, more for the satisfaction of the owners, pose of sowing plaster, clover, and other seed: than for inspection, and the performance in gene-the merits of one of them was rendered manifest ral was remarkably fine, and the work in all cases by actual experiment, and by letters from gen-done with great neatness and expedition. It is due tlemen of high respectability who have used it. to Mr. Davis, to say, that his plough is plain and Of this machine, Mr. Sinclair, claims the inven-simple, and of course cheap, and from appearan-

be advantageously employed for the sowing of all ing the performance of an implement of husband. the unqualified approbation of the society; a kinds of grain. Attention was next drawn to a ry entirely new to most of them, and worthy of neat "machine or model of a machine for pre-the attention and encouragement of the Society and of agriculturists in general. It is known by the grape, and the manufacture of wine may be given and of agriculturists in general. It is known by the grape, and the manufacture of wine may be given and of agriculturists in general and the manufacture of wine may be given and of agriculturists in general and the manufacture of wine may be given and the manufacture of wine may be g mises many advantages in domestic economy, by loosening the subsoil after the common plough, an easy and expeditious mode of preparing the and holds out every inducement to believe that raw material, but as the proprietor had no flax immense advantages may be expected from it, by on the ground, they could not satisfy themselves affording greater depth of tilth to hold moisture ties, which was sold readily in the Baltimore marby actual experiment. They think it, however, and nourishment for the roots of plants. This important worthy the encouragement of the society and plement was offered by Mr. WILLIAM BROWN,

The reports of the committees having been read

D. PORTER. W. POTTER. JOHN MARSH TENCH TILGHMAN. ROGER BROOKE.

simplicity and rapidity of work; according to ac-ed, in that part of the country, and which he thanks was passed in compliment to the commit-

as the machine may be worked expeditiously by turned in their ploughs, and added to the interesting for that occasion be accordingly appointed by the a small boy. It has the appearance of original inscene—but were not competitors for a premi-President and Vice President of the society. vention, and the committee beg leave to recom-um, owing to an alteration of the ground which given Mr. Graffin, who deserves great credit for ment and for which those gentlemen had prepar-his collection of a variety of root cutters, from ed themselves with three horse ploughs. Mr. Sin-of these exhibitions have been the sumptuous and which the farmer may supply himself to suit his clair has established a manufactory of implements of husbandry, near the water on the most turists which ensued on the next day at Hampton. Of the agricultural implements, in general ex-frequented wharf in Baltimore, which does him lit is always, as it should be, the wish of the Society hibited, the committee feel it due to speak in the great credit, and will be of general use:——to offer every civility and attention to respectable most favourable terms :- most of them bespeak the invitation held out to improvement by such strangers, who manifest their desire for the success great ingenuity in the inventors, and all by their exhibitions of agricultural tools, sold at fair prices, of our exhibitions, by coming at a busy season, neatness do great credit to the workmen in generic is very considerable. The ploughs of Chenow-to visit them. But as must necessarily hapal. The variety brought to the ground, ap-eth, years ago, might be occasionally met with pen: the most active members of the society are plicable to all farming purposes, served to show in all the counties lying on the Chesapeake—The much occupied with its particular concerns on its place in the exhibition; it had gained such cious, it is level—and in almost all, it is free noble mansion, fine air, an extensive and splengreat celebrity, however, that it was not thought from rocks and stones. Norfolk county, in Eng-did prospect of fertile country, and above all, necessary by the proprietor to test, any further, land, with naturally a light and sandy soil, has been a genuine and bounteous hospitality so happily its merits.

To Robert Patterson, Esq. for his imported

To Mr. Brown for his substratum plough a iece of plate of the value of \$5.

To Mr. Grafflin, for his Root Cutter a piece of

The committee beg leave to remark that in awarding the foregoing premiums they have con-

> D. PORTER, ROBT. LYON

CHAS. STERÉTT RIDGELY, V. MAXCY

JOHN HARE POWEL. Several bottles of wine made of the native grape by Major Adlum were tasted, and met with

the members sat down with good appetite to an acceptable dinner; and were afterwards, agreeably entertained by an address from their President. chiefly on the advantages of steaming food, for which they presented him with a vote of thanks, with the request of a copy for publication.

tee of arrangement, and on motion, it was resolvtatoes an hour, with the labor of one man, may be prepared, cut in thin slices as food, and this clair, Chenoweth and Ford present, which are too without any extraordinary labour or exertion, well known to agriculturists. They obligingly stitution, and that a committee of arrangement

JNO. E. HOWARD, Jr. Sec'y.

appropriate entertainments of distinguished agricul After a careful examination of the ploughs in countries: and 35 or 40 bushels of wheat to the towards their host, and agree that such men operation, tested by the dynanometer, the Com- acre is by no means unusual from that cultivation. deserve, since they know how to enjoy, their wealth.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

On Saturday a very numerous company began
The committee to whom was referred the to assemble at Hampton about 3 o'clock, contical with their country's honour, of civil offi-

and confidence, and eminent citizens whose talents and usefulness command the respect of so-ciety. At dinner, the conversation turned chiefly on agricultural topics, interspersed with the prolents and usefulness command the respect of soamongst other toasts that were drank with univer- to cleanse it from the dirt, &c. which being done, in order to dilate the pores and dissolve the gelatisal approbation, the following occur to us at pre-

The memory of William Pinkney. The health of Sir John Sinclair-The en-

grounds attracted by various interesting objects, and amongst others, the General's neat cattle of

We should not have taken this brief and imperfect notice of the Hampton party, without the permission of the proprietor, did we not cursion constituting an exhilirating and rational the society on the two preceding days. It will serve moreover to show, that the friends of the plough, as well as the more congregated members affairs, that AGRICULTURE too, can have its its rights, and its pleasures.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

Prom Thornton's Family Herbal. THE OAK.

Uses .- Oak saw-dust is the principal indigenous vegetable used in dyeing fustian. All the varieties of drabs, and different shades of brown, in dyeing as a substitute for galls. An infusion of the bark, with a small quantity of copperas, is used by the common people to dye woollen of a purpfish blue, which is sufficiently durable.

But the chief use of the bark of this tree is for the process of tanning. Before we detail the process, it may be proper to observe, that raw hides and skins being composed of minute fibres intersecting each other in every direction, the general taken out, and the hair scraped off on a wooden operation of tanning consists chiefly in expanding the pores, and dissolving a sort of greasy substance contained in them; and then, by means of the astringency and gummy resinous properties of oak bark, to fill and reunite them, so as to give firmness and durability to the whole texture. But this three times a day, for the first week; every setheory has been controverted by some chemists, who suppose that the animal jelly contained in the skin is not dissolved, but unites during the process till at the end of a month or six weeks they are

The process of tanning varies considerably, not only in different countries, but even in different ther pit called a layer, in which they are laid parts of the same country. The following is the smooth, with bark ground very fine strewed bemethod most approved and practised in London and its vicinity, where the best leather is general- three months, they are generally taken up, when ly allowed to be manufactured.

forms a combination insoluble in water.

The leather tanned in England consists chiefly of three sorts, known by the name of butts or backs,

hides, and skins.

heaviest ox hides, and are managed as follows: After the horns are taken off, the hides are laid smoothed by a steel pin, are, when dry, fit for smooth in heaps for one or two days in the summer, sale. and five or six in the winter: they are then hung

which is kept a smouldering fire of wet tan; this used for the soles of shoes. the hide is again spread on the wooden beam, and the grease, loose flesh, extraneous filth, &c. care-By Gen. Ridgley-The President of the U. S. fully scrubbed out or taken off; the hides are then Success to the Maryland Agricultural Soci- put into a pit of strong liquor called ooze or wooze, purpose, by infusing ground bark in water; this is termed colouring: after which they are remov-After dinner the company walked over the acid, or with a vegetable acid prepared from rye or barley. This operation (which is called raising), different breeds which are known to be very them more readily to imbibe the ooze, the effect of which is to astringe and condense the fibres. and give firmness to the leather. The hides are then taken out of the scowering, and spread smooth in a pit commonly filled with water, called a bindview it more especially as an agricultural ex-er, with a quantity of ground bark strewed between each. After lying a month or six weeks, conclusion to the more formal proceedings of they are taken up; and the decayed bark and liquor being drawn out of the pit, it is filled again with strong ooze, when they are put in as before, of shoes, boots, &c. with bark between each hide. They now lie two of other pursuits, can now be brought together for or three months, at the expiration of which the the discussion and improvement of their own same operation is repeated; they then remain four or five months, when they again undergo the rational festivities-its science, its literature, same process; and after being three months in the last pit, are completely tanned, unless the hides are so remarkably stout as to want an additional sinous matter, and will therefore tan leather as pit or layer. The whole process requires from effectually as the bark itself. This opinion, which eleven to eighteen months, and sometimes two years, according to the substance of the hide and Howard (Phil. Trans. vol. ix.), has since been pit to be dried, they are hung on poles; and after that the bark of birch will answer the purpose of being compressed by a steel pin, and beat out tanning even sole leather, which, it is well known, smooth by wooden hammers called beetles, the requires the strongest and most penetrating mateare made with oak saw-dust, variously managed and compounded. Oak apples are likewise used they are fit for sale. Butts are chiefly used for the operation is complete; and when thoroughly dry, rials. soles of stout shoes.

The leather which goes under the denomination of hides is generally made from cow hides, or the lighter ox hides, which are thus managed: After the horns are taken off, and the hides washed, they are put into a pit of water saturated with being taken off, they are removed into a pit of weak ooze, where they are taken up and put down (which is technically termed handling) two or fresh ooze, somewhat stronger than the former: with the astringent principle of the bark, and put into a strong coze, in which they are handled once or twice a week with fresh bark for two or three months. They are then removed into anothe ooze is drawn out, and the hides put in again with fresh ooze and fresh bark; where, after lying two or three months more, they are completely tanned, except a few very stout hides, which Butts are generally made from the stoutest and may require an extra layer: they are then taken out, hung on poles, and being hammered and adopted.

cers and statesmen, high in the publick service on poles in a close room called a smoke-house in from ten to eighteen months in tanning, and are

posals of appropriate sentiments from different gen- ing it with a crooked knife. The hair being taken ed, where they are taken up and put down every tlemen, all of which were cordially received; off, the hide is thrown into a pit or pool of water third or fourth day, for a fortnight or three weeks, nous parts of the skin. The hair is then scraped off, and the flesh and excresences being removed, they are put into a pit of water impregnated with pigeon dung (called a grainer or masprepared in pits called letches or taps kept for the tring), forming a strong alkaline ley, which in a week or ten days soaking out the lime, grease, and saponaceous matters (during which period they lightened friend and benefactor of agriculture, ed into another pit called a scowering, which con-&c. &c. skins, and prepares them for the reception of the coze. They are then put into a pit of weak coze, by distending the pores of the hides, occasions in the same manner as the hides, and being frequently handled, are by degrees removed into a stronger and still stronger liquor for a month or six weeks, when they are put into a very strong ooze, with fresh bark ground very fine, and at the end of two or three months, according to their substance, are sufficiently tanned; when they are taken out, hung on poles, dried, and fit for sale.

These skins are afterwards dressed and blacked by the currier, and are used for the upper leathers

The lighter sort of hides, called dressing hides, as well as horse hides, are managed nearly in the same manner as skins, and are used for coach-

work, harness-work, &c.

It has been said that every part of the oak tree contains a great portion of astringent gummy-rediscretion of the tanner. When taken out of the countenanced by the celebrated Buffon; who adds,

A long memoir, written by M. Gleditsch, recommends the leaves, branches, fruit, and flowers; of a vast number of plants as substitutes for oak bark. Heath dried and pulverised, gall nuts, and the bark of birch, are said by M. Gesner to be used in different provinces of Germany. Abbé Nollet informs us, that the leaves of myrrh, are used by the tanners in Naples. In Corsica they make use lime, where they remain a few days, when they are of the leaves of wild laurel dried in the sun and beaten into powder, and in the island of St. Kilda beam, as before described: they are then washed they tan with the tormentil root. In some parts of in a pit or pool of water, and the loose flesh, &c. Italy leather is tanned with myrtle leaves. In Russia it is said that leather is tanned with the bark of willow; and it may here be observed, that a late writer has recommended the extract of bark to be made in America, in order to lessen the expense cond or third day they are shifted into a pit of of freight, &c. in conveying the bark itself to Eu-

> In the year 1765, the Society of Arts, &c. granted a premium of £100 for the discovery of a method of tanning with oak-saw-dust; which method has been adopted in Germany: and the Rev. Mr. Swaine has lately revived the exploded substitute (mentioned by Gleditsch and others of oak leaves.

> Anthony Day, esq. of London, obtained a patent, dated 17th July 1790, for a new method of tanning, "with half the bark in half the usual time." This plan chiefly consists in concentrating the bark into a strong extract, and in some mechanical improvements in the construction of the tan-yard, But neither the one nor the other has yet been

An ingenious manufacturer in London has, by the application of warm air, conveyed by means These hides are called crop hides: they are of flues from stoves properly constructed, and by other contrivances not generally known, considerably abridged the usual process of tanning. Some experiments have likewise been made with the

bark of ash and of horse chesnut.

A substitute for oak bark, the price of which has lately been enormous, is the grand desideraabove enumerated have hitherto been found ineffectual; but a patent, bearing date 16th January, 1794, has been granted to Mr. Ashton, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, for his discovery of a cheap and expeditious method of tanning leather. This method of the others. chiefly consists in applying a preparation of mine-ral substances instead of oak bark. Those which, on account of their cheapness, are most to be preferred, are the dross of coalpits, called sulphur or red ochre; and, in general, all astringent, sul-phureous or vitriolated substances.

by reducing the expense, may ultimately be of great advantage to the public. Many other experiments are now making in England for the imleather manufacture, much may be expected from

their industry and skill.

The revenue arising from the duty on leather terwards cured by the Peruvian bark.

tanned in Great Britain (exclusive of oiled leather) is upwards of £200,000 per annum.

MEDICAL VIRTUE.

The astringent effects of the oak were sufficiently known to the ancients, by whom different parts of the tree were used : but it is the bark which is now directed for medicinal use by our pharmacopæias. To this tree we may also refer the gallæ, or galls, which are produced from its leaves by

means of a certain insect.

Oak bark manifests to the taste a strong astringency, accompanied with a moderate bitterness, qualities which are extracted both by water and by rectified spirit. Its universal use and preference in the tanning of leather is a proof of its great astringency, and like other astringents it has been recommended in agues, and for restraining hamorrhagies, alvine fluxes, and other immoderate evacuations. A decoction of it has likewise been advantageously employed as a gargle, and as a fomentation or lotion in procidentia recti et uteri. Dr. Cullen tellsus, that he has frequently employed the decoction with success in slight tumefactions of the mucous membrane of the fauces, and in prolapsus uvulæ, and cynanche tonsillaris, to which some people are liable upon the least exposure to cold: and in many cases this decoction, early applied, has appeared useful in preventing these disorders. It must be remarked, however, that the doctor almost constantly added a portion of alum to these decoctions.

Some have supposed that this bark is not less efficacious than that of the cinchona, especially in the form of extract; but this opinion now obtains little credit, though there be no doubt that oak bark may have the power of curing intermit-

Galls, which in the warm climate of the East are found upon the leaves of this tree, are occasioned by a small insect with four wings, called Cynips querci folii, which deposits an egg in the substance of the leaf, by making a small perfora-tion through the under surface. The ball presently begins to grow, and the egg in the centre of it changes to a worm; this worm again changes to a nymph, and the nymph to the flying insect abovementioned, which by eating its passage out, leaves a round hole: and those which have no fold in the skirts, begin at the tail and fold it up mind to send your strawberry vines at the proper tholes are found to have the dead insect remaining close and firm, until you come to the neck which them.

In them, in them.

or whitish colour, smooth, round, easily broken, or twine of any kind. less compact, and of a much larger size. The two sorts differ only in strength, two of the blue galls Wells, and Co. who are large sheep growers and being supposed equivalent in this respect to three wool purchasers, direct wool for their factory to

Galls appear to be the most powerful of the vegetable astringents, striking a deep black when mixed with a solution of ferrum vitriolatum, and therefore preferred to every other substance for Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated St. Mistones or pyrites, and the yellow ferruginous earth the purpose of making ink. As a medicine, they are to be considered as applicable to the "Harvest has commenced. The crop will be same indications as the querci cortex, and by poslight; one of my neighbors is now cutting a field If this discovery, which is yet in its infancy, should prove successful, it may cause a material alteration in the process of this manufacture; and, to fine powder, and made into an ointment, they about eighteen for one.
have been found of great service in hamorrhoidal. The land on which this wheat grew, having affections. provement of tanning; and as there are many persons of ingenuity and knowledge engaged in the my of Sciences, and from his report it appears that ago for fifty shillings per acre. The present prothe galls succeeded in many cases; and also that prictor took possession of it in 1808, previous to they failed in many other cases, which were af- which time no effort whatever was made to im-

cal difference between the bark and nut galls, the too, without capital and a very slender force. latter precipitating tartrite of antimony and infu- Another of my neighbors has made a more recent

former.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

R. 1. Take of oak bark, in pieces ounce 1, -boiling water - a pint:

Alum in powder - - - a drachm:

and also to scrophulous glands.

R. 2. Take of galls, in powder drachms 2, lint to the external piles, or even pressed somedrew up another load, declaring that it would what up the fundament every night. This has ruin the land." done wonders in the piles, taking at the same time the following:

R. S. Take of quassia, in raspings drachms 2, ____boiling water - - pint Let it remain three hours, strain:

To the strained liquor - -Add, aromatic confection drachm 1, Ginger, in powder - - scruples 2, Take of this mixture two table-spoonsfull at

welve and seven every day.

How to MAKE INK.

the following directions :- To two pints of water flax broke in an hour and fifty seven minutes, by add three ounces of the dark-coloured roughskin- a man of middle size, with a wooden implement ned Aleppo galls in gross powder, and of rasped weighing 8 lbs. As soon as I get those two hours logwood, green vitriol, and gum arabic, each an work switched, you shall hear from me."

ounce. This mixture is to be put into a convenient vessel, and well shaken four or five times a day, for ten or twelve days, at the end of which time it will be fit for use; though it will improve by remaining longer on the ingredients. Vinegar instead of water makes a deeper-coloured ink; but its action on pens soon spoils them.

WOOL.

Two sorts of galls are distinguished in the shops, as possible; in this way the inside of the fleece wil. one said to be brought from Aleppo, the other be turned out; and this is very important, for if from the southern parts of Europe. The former it is folded so that the inside of the fleece comes are generally of a blueish colour, or of a greyish, together, the wool will become so matted and or black, verging to blueness, unequal and watery stuck together that the wool assorters cannot on the surface, hard to break, and of a close compen the fleeces without tearing them to pieces. tum in the manufacture of leather. Most of these pact texture; the others are of a light brownish In no case ought the fleeces to be tied with hemp

The above is the manner in which Benjamin

be put up .- Pitts. Mercury.

EXTRACTS FROM EDITOR'S CORRES-PONDENCE.

CHAELS, Md. 19th inst. 1822.

Their efficacy in intermittent fevers been worn out by tenants, who worked it in two prove it. This wonderful change was effected, Nor are we to wonder at this difference, seeing not only on this field, but the whole farm, by apthat Vanquelin has discovered a remarkable chemi-plication of bank shells and sea-ware; effected sion of cinchona, which are not acted upon by the and rapid improvement, than that above mentioned of a farm lately bought, by similar means, which he has in abundance, with capital to enable him to apply them.

Instances of this kind ought to be made known Let it remain for four hours, then strain; add to this by means of inspecting committees, who should ride round and ascertain the facts on the spot. To be used as a lotion cold to limbs after the gout, Their reports to the agricultural society might be

productive of much good.

About thirty years ago a tenant, near this place, ——hog's lard - - - ounce 1, hauled a few loads of sea-ware on his land; but Make into an ointment, to be applied by means of his lan lord threatened to turn him off if he ever hauled a few loads of sea-ware on his land; but

> Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated HEAD of CHESTER, Md. 23d May 1822.

"I have just finished breaking a crop of flax made last year - an it be offered for premium in October? I shall furnish you with an article on flax breaking shortly, and will describe a simple implement for the purpose, which any man who can cut a mortice and tenon, can make in one hour. I think it a matter of great importance to those who have flax to clean. It is almost in-A good and durable black ink may be made by credible, but it is a fact, that I have had 156lbs.

> Herald Office, Norfolk 24th June, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir:-At the request of Mr. Walker Herron, I send you a little box containing a sample of "mammoth" Gooseberries. I am not sufficiently conversant in matters of this kind, and can only say that they are by far the largest I have ever seen. Mr. H. wishes to know from The following is the best mode of putting up you if they can be propagated from the seed.—
the fleece:—spread it open with the inside down, He desires me to inform you that he will bear in

the community for the emulation he has excited among our horticulturists by his improvements in that useful science.

In haste.

THO. G. BROUGHTON.

P. S. The box will be handed you by captain Ferguson.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR. The gooseberries were the finest we ever saw, one of them measvarieties may be expeditiously propagated by cuttings, suckers, and layers; but as every cutting that kind, that has ever come under our notice, My ploughs may be worked with or without and slip will most readily grow, that mode of as to the simplicity of its construction, the facili-coulters to suit the fancy of the purchaser. new varieties, particularly gooseberries.

BLACK CURRANT.—A new species of black currant has been cultivated in Cambridgeshire, the fruit of which is so large, that in some instances a single berry weighs 61 grains, and measures in circumference two inches and a half.

London Magazine.

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated PALMTRA. 17th June, 1822.

" The cut worm has been unusually destructive among the corn on the low grounds of Roanoke this spring; also among the cotton. They have but very lately disappeared, and I presume are now changing their state and flying away. The rust is making terrible havoc in our wheat crops."

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated STATES-BURG, S. C. 3d June.

"The second crop of the Grano Mazola, which you had the politeness to send me, is now ripening, and if you would like to see it, I can bring you a sample of both wheat and straw, and will wear a hat of the latter to Baltimore with me, (which will be about 1st of August next,) if I can get it manufactured, no matter how coarsely."

Extract of a letter to the Editor dated CHAR-LOTTSVILLE, 10th June, 1822.

"I thank you for the samples of tobacco you sent me from your market. I have seen exactly such tobacco occasionally in my own crop, now and then a leaf, but we throw it away, because it will not pass our inspections; and our tobacco laws prohibit any to be shipped or carried out of the state by water, unless accompanied by the inspector's manifest. We must get this thing altered, and see if we cannot make as good Maryland Yellow as you do, for \$35 is a tempting price."

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Fauguier County, 10th June, 1822. THE PLOUGH.

MR. SKINNER,

riculture, we the undersigned, assembled on the Its excellence consists more particularly in the farm of Mr. George Fitzhugh, the 10th June with simplicity of its structure and from the experian intention of viewing the operation of various ments made by those gentlemen and manifestly ploughs, and of ascertaining by actual experiment to their satisfaction, it can be drawn with much the power of propelling these ploughs, have less labour to the horse which is an important conthought proper to send you this communication sideration with farmers. containing the result of our experiments.

particularly that of the plough, is of great im-changed without any inconvenience or delay of portance, to the agricultural class of the comtime to suit different soils or the strength of munity, and tends much to the advancement of teams. The mould board contracts or expands Purple Top, and Swedish Turnip seed, gathered

the angular balance, the construction of which is manently confines it. very simple, and with this invention the power of propelling ploughs may be ascertained, with milithe most powerful manner and is under the connute accuracy.

ured three inches in circumference; gooseberries tisfaction, and we are decidedly of opinion that is worn out, turn the other over and it furnishes and currants, of both of which there are great the new improved patent plough made by Mr. a new one, and when that edge becomes useless a propagating them is most commonly adopted.—ty with which it may be worked, and as to its du-They may also be propagated by seed to obtain rability we think we should be justified in declar-rally to do away the necessity of a coulter. I ever seen in that respect; below you have a state- this place, where all orders will be cheerfully ment of the experiments made.

Your's respectfully,

JNO. G. KIRBY, SAML. CATLETT HENRY FITZHUGH.

TRIAL OF PLOUGHS.

e , e e e e e		Furrow sliced inches.	Square inches.	Power of index.	Inches per 100lb. power.	more than M'Cormick
1	No. 1, Stephen Mc Cormick's improved patent plough. No. 2, G. Davis's improved patent made by McCor-		70	240	29.2	
1	mick. No. 3, Mc Kenzie's	12 by 5	60	270	22.3	75
	made by Stewart. No. 4, G. Davis's Barshare, made by	12 by 5	60	300	20	110
	Stewart.	13by 5	65	310	21	94

Auburn, Fauguier County Va. near Warrenton, 12th June, 1822. 5

The above statement made by the several respectable agricultural gentlemen, will I am induced to belive, prove satisfactory to farmers; but perhaps it might not be considered improper for me to make a few explanatory remarks on the general utility of my improved plough and the ad-Being desirous of promoting the interest of ag-vantages it possesses over similar implements.—

This plough is not subject to be clogged with As the construction of farming implements and the soil, or any vegetable matter, and can be farming, we flatter ourselves that you will favour by turning the cross-piece near the heel of the the present season, can be had on application to us with an insertion of this in your valuable paplough which is made of iron, having a screw at Mr. Redding, at the Office of the American each end, on the principle of the screw auger .- Farmer.

We have correctly ascertained the power of The share is welded to the bar and is confined at propelling ploughs by a new invention of Mr. the bottom of the mould board near the point by stephen McCormick, of Fauquier county, called a ketch which passes through the share and per-

trol of only one screw. The bar is protected by The experiments were made with these a piece of cast iron with two edges, and is riploughs, in various soils and completely to our sa-veted or screwed to the same : when one edge Stephen McCormick, surpasses any implement of new piece can be obtained for twenty five cents. ty with which it may be worked, and as to its du- But the mould board is so constructed as geneing that it is inferior to no plough that we have carry on the manufacturing of these ploughs at received and executed at the shortest notice. In justice to Mr. Davis's plough, I would remark, that it was not in as good order as the other ploughs, in consequence of the mould board's not being so smooth, and in that situation it would of course require more power to draw it.

STEPHEN M'CORMICK...

>0 FROM THE STATESMAN.

FULLERS' EARTH.

The Woolen Manufactories of this country are suffering for fullers' earth of good quality .-Any person having a bed of it on his farm, may

calculate on its being of more value than a mine of either iron or copper. The presence of a large portion of silectious earth is the prevailing character of this mineral.

It is classed by Thompson as belonging to the soap stone family, and it should be sought for in the neighbourhood of soap stone rocks, or in valleys contiguous to mountains in which silectous rocks abound. When dry it should be very soft and slippery like hard soap; and when thrown into water, it should fall into a fine mass resembling the appearance of curds. If this moist precipitate will wash grease out of woollens, and has no sensible grit, when rubbed between the fingers, it must approximate towards fullers' earth, and would be well worth a trial on a large scale,

Any person having clay answering the above description, by leaving a sample at the office of the Statesman, carriage paid, may have it examined by a good judge, and a report left at the

office of its quality.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY, 5, 1822.

The prices of the present week are much the same as our last report, but few parcels of grain brought to market, and these not much sought for. White wheat, \$1 37 to \$1 45-Red do. \$1 30 to \$1 37-White common, 75 to 78-Yellow do.

72 to 75—Rye, 68 to 70—Oats, 40 to 45.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.—The finer qualities, same as last report, and scarce:—Common do. more in demand, but no advance in price.

SWEDISH TURNIP.

AGRICULTURE, &c. JOSEPH P. CASEY,

No. 2 Hanover-st, has just received an additional supply of

BOOKS.

On Gardening, Agriculture, Botany, &c. Sinclair's Code of Agriculture, 3d edition, plates Dickson's Agriculture, 2 vols. 102 plates Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society, 4 vols. A. E. Farmer's Assistant, A. E. Curtis on Grasses, E. E. American Farmer, by J. S. Skinner Clator on horned Cattle, plates, E. E. Farmer's Magazine, 4 vols. plates E. E. Kurwin on Manures, A. E. Curwin's Agricultural Hints, plates, E. E. Taplin's Farriery, A. E. Davy's Agricultural Chemistry Darwin's Zoonomia, plates Do. Botanic Garden, do Cox on Fruit Trees M'Mahon on Gardening Thatcher's American Orchardist Practical Gardener, A. E. American do do Maw on Gardening Abercromby on do, Cobbett on do, plates Louden on Hot Houses Marshall on Gardening Nichols' Villa Gardener's Dictionary, calf and gilt Maddock's Florist, calf and gilt, plates Speechly on the Vine and Pine, plates Thornton's Herbal, do. colored Thatcher's Dispensatory CASEY'S FLORA; Forsyth on Fruit Trees Philip's History of Cultivated Plants Gardener's Hive and Calendar Smith's Exotic Botany, 120 beautiful colored plates Curtis' Lectures on Botany, 3 vols, 150 do do Milne's Elements of Botany, colored plates Linneas System of Vegetables, 2 vols plates Burch's North American Flora, 2 vols do Wildenow on the Physiology of Plants Hull on the Elements of Botany, 2 vols Waterhouse's Lectures on do Keith on Physiological Botany, plates Thornton's Grammar of Botany Sumner's Systematic Botany E. J. Smith's Introduction to do Lee's do. do; Conversations on Botany, by a Lady Botanical Dictionary, translated from the French Do, Terminology; Gray's Natural Arrangement of British Plants Sweet's Botanical Cultivator Miller's Guide to Botany

Tuper on the Sensation of Plants Eaton's Manual of Botany Botanical Harmony

Mullenburgh's Genera of Plants; Compendium Flora Philadelphica.

Mullenourgh on Grasses Locke on the outlines of Botany.

Agricultural Implements. JOSEPH T. FORD, near Pratt-street Bridge,

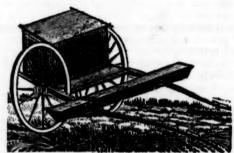
Manufactures, and has for sale,

A general assortment of Smith's improved patent ploughs, at from \$7 to \$20—Peacock's patent ploughs, at from \$8 to 16\$—Burdens' New York patent self sharpening plough, at from \$10 to \$20—Cary ploughs, at from \$6 to \$10—and the Connecticut plough, at from \$5 to \$9.—All of which are assorted in point of size, from the smallest to the very jarvest—and the prices. the smallest to the very largest—and the prices according to size. A variety of superior Fluke Corn Cultivators—such as the contracting and expanding and Common Cultivator, and differ-

ent kinds of harrows, such as the English hinge, "three times as fast as a man can by hand. Diamond, and the W harrow. Together with a "saving of labour therefore, is very consider full and complete assortment of wagons, drays, "but the uniformity and exactness with y carts, wheel barrows, &c .- all of which are made by experienced workmen, of the best materials, and will be disposed of on as equally reasonable terms as they can be had in any es-tablishment of the kind in the city.

Sinclair's Sowing Machine.

We think that this machine, which being founded on the principles of Bennet's Drill* has been coupled by Mr. Sinclair to a horse power, will be found particularly valuable on large estates, and to those persons whose other business may prevent their superintending the sowing of their crops; for the own er may in a few moments teach others to set this machine, so as to sow whatever quantity or kind he pleases, from the finest to the largest seeds or Plaster of Paris, and from two quarts to three bushels, of either, per acre.-Edit. Am. Far.



The subscriber has contrived a machine for sowing all kinds of grain, grass seeds and plaster of Paris by horse power, which driven by a man will sow much faster than could be done by hand, and with such great regularity and economy in the distribution, that whilst at every step it completely sows a breadth of twelve feet, it saves about one fourth of the seed or plaster usually bestowed. I have manufactured and sold some of these machines, during the two last years, so that they have been satisfactorily tried in Massachu setts, New York, Virginia, and by several individuals in Maryland, where the agricultural society convened near Baltimore, has recently examined one of the machines and awarded a premium in testimony of their approbation of its construction and design. And many intelligent and zealous agriculturists have, after trying this machine, written to me respecting it, in terms of approbation similar to those which are accorded by the respectable writers of the following remarks:

Extract from a letter received by me, from James M. Garnett, dated Fredericksburg, Virginia, April 1822.

"With your sowing machine, I am more pleased than with any new thing that I have ever " tried. I have used it with oats, orchard grass, " clover seed and plaster of Paris, each separate "ly; and think myself authorised to state, that " no mode of sowing either, which I have ever seen " or heard of, is comparable to it, both for dispatch and regularity of distribution: It is manifest that it would sow wheat, rye and barley equally well.

Extract from a letter likewise received from Virgil Maxy, dated near Annapolis, Maryland Aov. 1821.

"I have made a fair experiment with your machine for sowing broadcast, and the " result enables me to say with great sincerity, " that I consider this machine a valuable addi-"tion to our agricultural implements. By means " of it, a man with one horse will sow wheat about

* See American Farmer, Vol. 2, page 384

" saving of labour therefore, is very considerable, "but the uniformity and exactness with which it distributes the grain, an important point not "completely attainable in sowing by hand, how-" ever careful the sower may be, constitutes its greatest recommendation.

An intelligent servant will learn in an hour

how to use it.

" I have made tria, of the machine in sowing wheat only. It will however, unquestionably, "be equally useful in sowing rye, oats, and plaster of Paris."

The price of the machine, as represented in the above cut, is \$55, or without the carriage \$35. The subscriber has constantly on hand a complete assortment of the most useful agricultural implements of his own manufacture, for sale at reason able prices.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Agricultural Warehouse,

On Light and Ellicott Streets, near Pratt street whar. AT THE SIGN OF THE WHEAT FAN.

J. GRAFFLIN has for sale as above,

Wheat Fans from \$23 to 35

Premium Root cutters and Turnip slicers \$16 to

Do Machines for breaking unwretted Flax \$18 to

Patent Straw cutters of the most simple kind, with from 2 to 4 knives

Do Self-feeding Dutch and common do \$5 to \$18 Do Corn Shellers, do for horse power to grind corn and cobs together if 13 to \$60

necessary. Also Rolling Screens for Mills, and Flax seed do

Riddles, Safes, and Wire Sieves, assorted Vove wire for windows and other purposes to order, and Smith's bellows, different sizes.

Good workmen are employed, consequently the work will recommend itself. The Reasonable discount will be made on large

These machines were each awarded the premiums at the late Cattle Show.

See the report of the committe on implements in this number.

WANTED.

A sober, honest, industrious young man, with or without a small family, to take charge of a farm in Washington county, Md.

N. B. None need apply who cannot produce satisfactory recommendations as to capability and industry—apply by letter addressed, post paid, to J. R. D., Hagerstown, Washington county, Md.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 106.) APRICOT.-ARMENIACA:

Or Præcocia Mala .- In Botany, of the Class Icosandria Monogynia.

The apricot has long been considered, and in most botanical works stated, to be a native of Epirus; and the name of fruneus Armeniaca having been given to it in mistake, and which I shall shew belonged to another fruit, it has been great care should be used, in pruning, not to intransmitted down from one author to another, without particular inquiry. Theophrastus, one of the oldest authors, never mentions the apricot-tree as being cultivated in Greece, at the time when he lived: on the contrary, he alludes to it as an exotic, from an account transmitted on plum stocks. to him: he also mentions the almond, as being the only tree in his country which produced the flowers before the leaves. (Theoph. Hist. Plant. tib. vii. c. 12.)

Columella is the oldest Roman author who the apricot. He writes, that at the end of January we may graft the cherry-tree, the Armenian plum, the nectarine, the almond, the peachtree, and others which plush early.

Pliny also mentions the Armenian plum; and says there is a plum, a kind of apricot, brought from a foreign nation, and which is called Armeniaca, and is desirable for its smell. This great naturalist has particularly mentioned the apricot, as distinct from the Armenian plum : The Name of a Genus of Trees, of the Icosanhe states that it was not known above thirty years before he wrote the account, which would make its introduction into Italy about the sixtieth year of the Christian era. Pliny says, "at writers. its first coming, each sold for a Roman denier:" Jacob procured.

near to its Arabian name of berkach, or berithe candlestick. And in the six candlesticks kach." M. L. Legneir adds, "that the inhabitants of the Deserts called Oasis, gather and all his flowers." dry large quantities of apricots, which they bring down to Egypt for sale; and they are there fore Christ, mentions the almond as the only called michmich." "The result of every inquistree in Greece that produced the called michmich." "The result of every inquitree in Greece that produced the blossoms berry I made," says this author, "was, that the fore the leaves. Servius relates the traditionapricot-tree grows there spontaneously, almost ry tale of Phyllis's being changed by the gods without cultivation; and as it is not known to into an almond-tree, which was called phylla Bridge.

(Gough's British Topiography, vol. i.

we have now considerable varieties of this agreeable fruit, many of which, by their names, inform us from whence they were procured, as England, in the reign of Henry the Eightli, the Algier, the Roman, the Turkey, the Brede, 1548 (Hortus Kewensis.) Lord Bacon, whose and the Brussels apricot, besides the Muscadine, Natural History was written some years after this the Orange and several new varieties. It is one time, mentions it among the trees that blossom of our earliest wall-fruits, as well as one in the earliest, and whose fruit ripens latest; and which highest estimation.

crop, makes an excellent tart; and, when ripe, it is second to no fruit for preserves or jam.

The apricot-tree produces its blossom buds not only on the last year's wood, but also on the as a nourishing diet. foreright shoots in the growing time.

The Brussels apricot is the best as a standard tree: they are all propagated, by grafting them cooling, healing, emolient, and nutritive: they

dote, which cannot be translated so as to re-

Après la mort de Louis XIze, au commenceabricotier avec cette inscription:

A l'abri, Cotier.

ALMOND.—AMYGDALUS.

dria Monogynia Class.

he adds, "this fruit is harmless, and is in such of the land of Canaan, when he says to his sons, the world blind. The Bohemians are said to request among invalids, that thirty sesterces "Take of the best fruits in the land in your bruise them, and to throw them where fowls are given for one of them, which is as great a vessels, and carry down the man a present, a frequent, which will stupify those that eat them; price as is given for any fruit whatever." "We little balm, and a little honey, spices and myrrh, so that they are easily taken by the hard. The have," continues he, "two sorts, supernatia. nuts and almonds." By the miracle of Aaron's bitter almonds are more generally used for cuwhich we have from the high countries, and, rod, we learn that this tree was growing in the linary purposes, and for flavouring cordials, &c. namely, the Sabines; and hohularia, which wilderness—"the rod of Aaron for the house grow common every where." Thus Pliny has of Levi was budded, and brought forth buds, furnished us with an account of the apricot, and and blossomed blossoms, and yielded almonds." ries, and particularly as a foreground to clumps omitted to mention from whence it was first The Israelites did not use the same ornamental of evergreens in parks and plantations, which M. L. Legnier has made some remarks on this subject, which appeared in the French Encyclopédie, for November, 1815. Here he says, "I was struck with its mode of growth in Egypt, where it was anciently brought from latitudes still more southern. In Egypt its leaves have scarcely fallen off before the blossoms appear again. The name of berikokka, in another branch, a knop and a flower: solclimates. soms appear again. The name of berikokka, in another branch, a knop and a flower; so climates. first given to it even in Greece, approaches very throughout the six branches going out of

grow in the natural state in any part of Armenia, we may very justly conclude that it is an
Arabian fruit."

Demophoon her lover revisited Thrace,
of which Phyllis was queen: and when he heard
from Italy, in the year 1524, by Woolf, gardenter of Henry the Eighth, who it appears introduced several valuable fruits about the same pe-

The almond tree was not cultivated in Italy in the time of Cato, who calls the fruit, nucce Græcæ, or Greek nuts.

The Jordan Almond-tree was first planted in he accounts for as being a tree that hath much The young fruit which is gathered to thin the oily moisture. He recommends almond butter as an excellent nourisher to those that are weak; as also the oil of almonds, newly drawn, with sugar and a little spice, spread upon toasted bread,

The Jordan almonds are the most esteemed for the table, and are named after the river Jordan, jure them; and it is advisable to remove all so celebrated in the Old Testament, and from whence they were first procured: these almonds. when taken in moderation, are wholesome, being are much prescribed in emulsions, and are found Madame de Genlis relates the following anec- of good effect in all disorders from choleric and acrimonious humours.

tain the wit, which depends on the agreement. The oil of almonds is principally drawn from of the French name for apricot-tree with the in-scription alluded to. the Valentian and Barbary almonds, and is well known for its medicinal qualities.

Bitter almonds were considered by the ancihas mentioned the tree that has been considered ment de régence de Madame de Beaujeu, plu-ents as of use to take off drunkenness. Plutarch Cotier, premier medecin du feu roi, qui s'ap-drinker, took at every cup five bitter almonds, plaudissant d'être échappé de cette cour ora-to allay the heat and fumes of the wine. The geuse, fit sculpter sur la porte de sa maison un bitter almonds are held aperient, detersive, and diuretic; they are therefore recommended in obstructions of the liver, spleen, &c. Pliny states, that a decoction of the roots of the bitter almond-tree supples the skin, prevents wrinkles, and gives a fresh, cheerful colour to the countenance; and that bitter almonds cause sleep, and create appetite. They were considered a

That the almond-tree is a native of Syria and dog.

Arabia, we have the authority of the earliest dog.

Neumann states, that these almonds are pointed birds, and all animals that come into

statuary that adorned the heathen temples, but have a sombre appearance towards the spring,

(To be Continued.) ******0

FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Agricultural Exibition.

The First Philadelphia County Agricultural Exhibition was held on the 4th. and 5th. of June, within a mile of of the Schuylkill Permanent

didly evinced the interest which is felt in most Bull of Holstein blood, had the shape and gene-parts of our country for this mode of advancing ral character of fine Dairy Cattle. The Comthe cause of Agriculture-by the Exhibition of mittee cannot avoid adverting to this decided three years) from Brindle, by the importthe results of successful labour, rather than mere- proof that milch stock may be raised with profit ly by the plausible disquisitions of fanciful theorists. The means of contrast which are afforded—the emulation which is excited, tend in a high degree, to stimulate the industrious husbandman, whilst the assistance which is given through the vanity of those who attempt to lead, The Calf had attained extraordinary size, and and, by their purses, are brought to aid, an object in which all are alike interested, cannot fail, under proper provisions, to produce great and of Holstein blood, and four Yearlings of native permanent good. The committees who have and mixed breeds, were marked by most of the distributed the Prizes for Stock, were constrained best points of the useful and well formed Cow, to decide with reference only to the objects before them, without regard to the persons by whom Waln from Flanders. they were shown-thus, if in some instances a large number of premiums have fallen to the ter of Holstein Milch Stock, mixed with a coarser share of a few, to the exclusion of those whom family of native Cows, and by her good shape they had wished to reward, they are defended by and size merits notice. the rule, which, without variation, has ever been They have considered it per to notice, at length, the breeds of most of the animals, which were shown, as we have long been possessed of some families of imported neat Cattle, which, with care, might be brought to almost approach the excellence of the originals from tle, obtained the attention of the committee by which they are derived.

To the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chairman of the Stock Committee.

The committee to whom was referred the award of Prizes for neat Cattle, have the honor to report.-That the limits by which they were necessarily controlled, have excluded from Pre-try of Brittany Cattle, contrasted with the irremiums many animals exhibiting the essential gular shap points, and some of the most valuable properties ney stock. of their race-among them they take the liberty to record, in the order of their excellence, those which they consider most worthy of remark:

Calves, and five Steers, attracted much notice by attention. their size, fine forms, and established properties for the Shambles-one of the cows and two of the hibition an Heifer with singularly fine form, and Calves were marked by strong points of deep unusual size, accompanied by many of the points milkers.

Mr. Charles Justis' Kentucky Cow, with her twin Calves, from Chester, showed the decided points, square frame and good properties, inhe-

rent in her family.

Mr. John Justis' Kentucky Cow and her Bull Calf, were scarcely less remarkable than the for the form and tendency to become fat, which the committee have been led to so high-

Mr. Nicholas Biddle's Heifer, and a Bull Calf, both by the imported thorough bred improved ky Stock of Cattle from which he is derived. Durham short horn Bull Denton, could not pass unnoticed—their heads, horns, loins, and backs bore evident marks of the stock from which they are derived. The Bull, although not so fine in has proved to be well fitted for both the yoke and shape, as some of his family, has great claims shambles. through his Dam, the celebrated Southborough Cow, which produced within one year 4801 lbs. of butter

Cows, and an heifer of two years, exhibited at could not become competitors for the Premium. once the best specimens of our native milch cattle, and a mixed breed of Holstein blood, whose well known excellence leaves scarce roundness of carcase nor smallness of bone which is descended. In the opinion of the Committee, room for comment-some of them evidently had the irregular shape of an Alderney Cross, whilst the best breed of animals for the shambles, the every animal of his age which they have ever the large black Cow retained the good form, Committee are obliged large frame, straight bone, and capacious udder, at the end of the list. of Holstein origin, with many other characteristics of a deep milker.

Mr. Tomlinson's collection of twenty-five do award,

distinguished persons, from distant states, deci- Cows and Yearlings, bred by himself from a The 1st. Premium for Bulls, not more by a skilful breeder, upon valuable lands, in the

were generally admired for their good shape.

showed some of the finest points of his family.

Mr. Clapier's beautiful black short horn Cow

Mr. Abel's Heifer has the well known charac-

Mr. Logan's two Cows of Holstein, and Dutch breeds were distinguished among many of the same family, by the smallness of their bone, and appearance as good milkers

Mr. Pascall's Cow and Calf, derived from Holstein blood, and Mr. Bone's stock of native Cather known properties as a milker.

Mr. Lloyd's black and white Cow, with evident characteristics of Mr. Waln's importation, was a good specimen of a cross of Holstein and native Cattle.

Mr. Haines' imported French Cow, exhibited, in an extraordinary degree, the beautiful symmegular shape and light carcases of his pure Alder-

Mr. Gavin Hamilton's imported Brittanny Cow, possessed many of the beautiful points of her family.

Mr. Jacoby's large Cow and Heifer, derived from a mixed breed of Holstein and native stock, Mr. Benjamin Serrill's stock from Delaware from a mixed breed of Holstein and native stock, County comprising four Kentucky Cows, their excited from most of those who saw them, much

Mr. H. Boreaff of Philadelphia, sent to the exof Cattle best adapted for grazing purposes.— The committee regret, that this fine animal was excluded from Premium by the regulations under which they were constrained to act.

Mr. Hoope's red Cow and Calf did not pass without remark.

Mr. Knox's very pretty Pole Cow and Heifer. were noticed as a variety of the Hornless Breed. Mr. Hunt of Delaware County, sent two Oxen and a fine three year old Steer, which evinced, in a great degree, the good shape of the Kentuc-

Mr. John Diehl's Ox from Delaware County was a good specimen of the Cattle bred in the western parts of New York, which experience

Mr. Hickman of Chester County sent to the exhibition a yoke of oxen remarkable for their by Denton, as well as the thorough bred improvgood shape, size and appearance of vigour, but ed Durham short horn bull calf, Lothario, of 5 as they had not been broken to the plough they months, begotten in England, by George, who The Pennsylvania Hospital Stock, of five as they had not been broken to the plough they

After the most patient examination of all the all the above premiums awarded to John animals subjected to their view, your committee Hare Powel, have been relinquished by him for

than 4, nor less than 2 years old, \$50 To John Hare Powel for Rob Roy (of ed thorough bred "improved Durham short horn" Bull Denton-Brindle was from Mr. Williams's Native Cow, by Mr. Lee's imported Bull. The 1st. Premium for Bull Calves, not more than 12, nor less than 6 months 30 To John Hare Powel for Tom Jones. from Cherry by George, both derived from Teeswater Stock, imported by Mr. Heaton. The 2d. Premium. To John Hare Powel for Oakes, from Mr. Quincy's Oakes Cow, (which produced 4844 lbs. of butter in one year,) by the imported thorough bred improved Durham short horn Bull Cœlebs. The 3d. Premium, 10 To John Hare Powel, for Baron from the Queen by George. The 1st. Premium for Cows, not more than 7, nor less than 3 years old, 50 To John Hare Powel for Flora, an imported thorough bred improved Durham short horn Cow, of 4 years, descended from Comet. The 2d. Premium. 20 To John Hare Powel for Rose, an imported thorough bred improved Durham short horn Cow, of 6 years, descended from Comet. The 3d. Premium, 10 To John Hare Powel, for Steam Boat pedigree not known. The 1st. Premium for Heifers not more than 3, nor less than 1 year old, To John Hare Powel, for Clarissa, from 20 Stone's Cow, by Denton. The premium for the best Heifer, not more than 3 years old, which shall have calved twice, reference being had to her offspring. 40 To John Hare Powel, for Prize, from Bughorn, by Denton.
The 1st. Premium for Heifers, not more 20 than 12, nor less than 6 months old, To John Hare Powel, for Lucinda, by Denton, from Star, begotten by the same. The Premium for the best Heifer, of Teeswater or Durham blood, not more than 3, nor less than 1 year old, 20 To John Hare Powel, for Fairy, from Prize, by Denton. The Premium for the best Heifer of Devon blood, not more than 3, nor less 20 than 1 year old, To John Hare Powel, for Julia, of 18 months, by Denton, from the imported Cow Devon. In addition to the above stock, John Hara

Powel exhibited two imported heifers, six cows, (three of Teeswater blood) and two bull calves, was by Phenomenon-he was by Favourite, Mr. Anderson's Steer of 4 years had attained Favourite was by Old Favourite, which begat great height, but as he had neither the breadth, Comet, from whom Rose, the dam of Lothario, experience has proved to invariably accompany this bull calf decidedly excelled, in all his points, Committee are obliged unwillingly to place him seen, but being not 6 months old he was excluded from premium.

the benefit of the Society.

The 2d. Premium for Bulls, not more than

4, nor less than 2 years old, To Mr. Manuel Eyre, for Leopard, derived from Teeswater stock, imported by Mr. Heaton.

In addition to this bull, Mr. Eyre presented a very large yearling bull, and a bull calf, both of great promise, four very fine cows, two of which were marked by clean heads, necks, and heavy hind quarters, also four heifers partaking of the strong Teeswater points of his other stock.

The 4th. Premium for Bull Calves, not more than 12, nor less than 6 months

To Mr. Rose, of Delaware county, for Major, from his white Cow, by Mr. Powel's Bull George, derived from Teeswater Stock, imported by Mr. Heaten.

Mr. Rose exhibited the Dam of Major with four of her offspring, all of which showed many of the milking points of the Cow.

The 2d. Premium for Heifers, not more than 3 nor less than 1 year old, To Mr. Aaron Clement, for Lucy, by

Mr. Powel's Bull George, from a Cow of the same blood. The 3d. Premium for Heifers, not more

than 12, nor less than 6 months old, To Mr. Aaron Clement, for Laura, from a Kentucky Cow, by Mr. Powel's Bull George.

The 4th. Premium, To Mr. Aaron Clement, for Kate, from Lucy, by Mr. Powel's Bull George

Mr. Clement showed, in addition, three fine steers of Teeswater and Kentucky blood, two yearling bulls, one remarkable 5 years old Teeswater bull derived from Mr. Heaton's stock, and six cows, very strongly marked with Teeswater points; one of them particularly attracted the notice of the Committee as showing the blood of Mr. Ketland's importation of short horn Cattle of Collings' breed.

The 3d. Premium for Heifers, not more

than 3 nor less than 1 year old, To Mr. Thomas Serrill, for Red Beauty, by Mr. Justis's Kentucky Bull, from a very fine Cow derived from Mr. Ketland's importation.

The 4th. Premium for Heifers, not more than 3 nor less than 1 year old, To Mr. Henry Serrill, for White Daisy, from a fine Holstein Cow, by a Bull of

the same breed. Mr. Henry Serrill exhibited two steers of two and beautiful points which generally mark the progeny of Mr. Ketland's Cow.

The 2d. Premium for Heifers, not more than 12 nor less than 6 months old, To Mr. Samuel Cox, for a white Heifer

of 7 months, of Holstein blood. Cow, and well a shaped large Bull, good specimens from which they were derived.

of Holstein Cattle. The Premium for the best Ox, not more than 8, nor less than 5 years old,

To Mr. Smith of Delaware County, for

Lofty of 5 years. Mr. Smith also exhibited two cows, a heifer, and a remarkable ox, which caused the Com-mittee to hesitate in awarding the prize to Mr. Grier presented two very fine broad tail mittee to hesitate in awarding the prize to Lofty. The cows were evidently of the Kentucky breed, and showed, particularly about tions. their heads, horns, and hind quarters, much of Mr the character of the short horn family, of which hibited a fine Ram of Tunisian Blood. several animals had been carried to the country in which they were bred. The Premium for the best Steer, not

more than 5, nor less than 1 year old, \$10 To Mr. Lowry, for his brindle and white Steer of 3 years, raised by himself.

THOMAS SMITH, GEORGE SHEAFF, CHARLES LLOYD.

THOMAS SERRILL, Assistant Judges.

To the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN. Chairman of the Stock Committee.

(Signed)

\$20

\$5

\$10

The Committee appointed to distribute the Premiums for Sheep, Horses and Swine, award,

SHEEP. The 1st. Premium for Ewes, not more than 4, nor less than one year old,

To Francis Hickman, of Chester County, for his Ewe of Irish and Dishley Blood. The 2d. Premium

To John Barney of Delaware. The 1st. Premium for Ram Lambs,

To John Barney, for his Ram of Dishley Blood.

The 1st. Premium for Ewe Lambs, To Aaron Clement, for his Lamb, 3 months old, of Dishley Blood.

The Premium for the best Ram of Dishley Blood, not more than 4, nor less than 1 year old,

To John Barney, The Premium for the best Ewe of Dishley 3 Blood, not more than 4, nor less than 1

year old, To Aaron Clement.

The Premium for the best Merino Ram, not more than 4, nor less than 1 year

To Thomas Serrill, of Delaware Couny, for Alexander of 15 months.

The Premium for the best Merino Ewe. not more than 4, nor less than 1 year old,

To Thomas Serrill, for Roxana, of 15

In addition to those which received Premiums, Mr. Clement exhibited forty Sheep, remarkable for their Dishley points and good shape, derived from Captain Been's importation.

Mr. Barney also exhibited eight Sheep, taken from his extensive flock distinguished by the 3 characteristics and shape of the fine race of anicannot too highly extol the successful efforts of weight of fleece.

Mr. John Pascall's Sheep of Dishley Blood, had great size, and strong points, which deserve \$10 much notice.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle sent eight fine Sheep of Dishley Blood, marked by the forms, points and Mr. Cox sent to the exhibition a very fine fleeces, which have long distinguished the flock

> Sheep, of Tunisian Blood, which retain a large award to John Hare Powell, the premium of \$50. THOMAS SMITH, first brought into Pennsylvania through the liberality of Colonel Pickering.

Mr. Busti's imported German Sheep, possessed

Lambs, of remarkable size, with good propor-

Mr. John Clement, of Delaware County, ex-

his flock of 300 pure Merinos, bred by himself, Hoboken, one by Marshal & Smith, of New Jer-

\$10 to prove that good shape and great size, may be found among a family of animals, which have been generally valued but for the fleece. The flavour and fatness of the mutton, equalled, upon trial, the reputation which Mr. Kuhn's flock has long maintained.

The Committee were much disappointed in finding so few Merinoes at the Exhibition, but they are satisfied that a large collection from the numerous flocks in the neighbourhood would have been assembled, had not the heat of the

weather prevented their coming.

The premium for the best Stallion, fitted for the road or draught, not more than 12, nor less than 3 years old,

To Aaron Clement, for young Oscar. The Premium for the best brood Mare not more than 7, nor less than 4 years

To John Hunt, for Sibilla,

The Committee deem it proper to state, that 4 of the eleven Stud Horses presented for Premium, there was not one in their opinion distinguished by the properties or shape fitted for the purposes of a farm, but as Mr. Clement's Horse, Young Oscar, appeared to the majority of them 20 to be better adapted for the " road or draught" than the others which were shown, they were compelled to allow him to take the Premium.

The Committee regret that they are not ena-10 bled to notice at length, all the Horses exhibited, as the regulation was not observed, which required them to be brought to the ground before

nine o'clock.

10

\$10

SWINE.

The Premium for the best Pigs, not less than 5 in number, and not more than 9, nor less than 3 months old, To Isaac Roberts, of Montgomery coun-

> MANUEL EYRE BENJAMIN SERRILL, LEWIS CLAPIER. JOHN TOMLINSON, Assistant Judge.

To the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chairman of the Stock Committee,

The Committee appointed to superintend the mals imported by Mr. Beens. The Committee performance of Oxen, in the plough, report—cannot too highly extol the successful efforts of That George Sheaff's oxen, with a ploughman these spirited breeders, in distributing through- and a driver, ploughed one eighth of an acre of out our Country a family of animals so remarka-stiff sward land, an average depth of 7 inches, in years, one of them showed decided points of Mr. ble for early maturity, great size, tendency to 24 minutes, that John Hare Powell's oxen, with a Patterson's importation, the other, the good shape become fat, as well as length of staple and ploughman but without a driver, ploughed the same quantity of the same land, an average depth of 6 inches, in 25 minutes; that William Flower's oxen, with a ploughman, as well as a driver, ploughed the same quantity of land an average depth of 6 inches in 27½ minutes.

The Committee has had much difficulty in de-

ciding between the merits of Mr. Sheaff's and Mr. Powell's oxen, but in consideration of the latter Mr. Powel exhibited twenty-one broad tail having ploughed with a ploughman alone, they do

> CHARLES LLOYD, ALLEN THOMAS, Jr. REUBEN HAINES, HENRY SERRILL. AARON CLEMENT,

To the Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chairman of the Stock Committee.

The Committee appointed to make trial of the Two Wethers were exhibited by the Directors, which Mr. Charles Kuhn had taken from en ploughs were offered, one by Mr. Stevens, of one by William Suplee, of Darby, one by David our modes of husbandry Dickenson, one by Mr. Wright, of New Jersey, and one by Joseph White, of Downingtown, made wholly of iron. After having carefully examined the construction, and accurately tested the per-formance of them by means of the dynanometer, they are decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Steven's Plough deserves the Medal, inasmuch as it requires less force to draw it, and is better adapted for the general purposes of our farms than any other plough they have seen.

For a premium of five dollars they recommend Mr. Suplee's plough, as it is well fitted for turning sward land.

Although the other ploughs have much merit, yet as it does not come within the scope of the duties of your Committee, they do not enter into a

detail of their performances.

The Committee were very much struck by the cheapness, strength and extraordinary performance of Gideon Davis's improved Shovel Plough, drilled crops.

an ingenious contrivance for cleaning ploughs, obliging as to give it insertion. which, in the opinion of the Committee, is well

Mr. Williams's Horse Hoe appears to be admi-

rably adapted for tilling drilled crops.

A Turnip Drill Harrow, two cultivators, and an Ox Cart somewhat improved, were sent to the ground by John Hare Powell.

Chapman & Rawley's Machine for breaking mittee which had on a former occasion, awarded to it the premium of two hundred dollars .- Your husbandry of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Baily's Mowing Machine satisfied the Committee, not merely by its performance during the slight trial which they were enabled to give it, but by the general impression which it has made throughout one of the finest Counties of our State, that it is well fitted for mowing lands which are not uneven, therefore, they recommend it for a discretionary premium of Fifteen Dollars.

Mr. Eastman's Chaff Cutter could nut fail to obtain their approbation, by its rapid and effective movement, in cutting not only straw, but even sticks an inch in diameter, without injury to its knives; the facility with which it is made to

it for a premium of ten dollars.

Mr. Barnard's Chaff Cutter deserves the notice of the Committee (although it is not an original invention,) for the facility with which it is made to operate; its simplicity and cheapness are great recommendations, and as it has had the test of experience, your committee are disposed to prefer it to most implements of the sort which they

THOMAS SMITH, CHARLES LLOYD. REUBEN HAINES. AARON CLEMENT. JOHN TOMLINSON. HENRY SERRILL.

Published by order of the Directors, JOHN HARE POWELL. STEPHEN DUNCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) June 19th, 1822.

SIR,

I have for some time intended to inclose to you the within extract (from the European Magazine of 1800) for publication. Many of our best farmers in the state, have had a view of it, any advantage will result to the farming por-Mr. Joseph Kersey, of Downingtown, exhibited tion of the community from it, you will be so

These experiments though made in a foreign calculated to effect the object for which it is in- country, and in a climate and soil very different from our own, are I think calculated to benefit us on this side of the Atlantic, regard being had to the great humidity of the one, and often extreme dryness and heat of the other atmosphere. It is I presume, pretty well known at this day among our farmers, that in applications of British Husbandry to our me-Flax without wretting was again subjected to the severe trial of practical men, the opinions of regularity of her seasons, and the extreme irwhom, perfectly coincided with those of a Com-regularity of ours. Her winters are longer and much more temperate than we generally have wife has been disposed to war against the them, and our summers considerably warmer Committee therefore do not hesitate to declare, and dryer. The frosts are seldom either so early or late, and of that severity, as to injure tant machines which can be brought to aid the the crops of that country; while with us, scarcely an autumn, winter, or spring passes, but that great injury is done to the wheat crop, in consequence of the early and late influence of severe cold weather; this too, with an irregularity (alternately of heat and cold) that must always render the crops extremely precarious. present season throughout the middle, Northern and Eastern sections of the Union, is an awful admonition to us of this fact; for, I have scarcely seen or heard of a good crop, either in this, or any of those states. The fly, severe winter, and chinch bug, have ranged in every direction with almost indiscriminate destruction-and what is very much to be lamented indeed, a cut straw of different lengths, adds much to its generally, of an extreme moderate use of plaster, and clover seed. This circumstance, added to the general disposition they have of blending the grazing system to an excess, with the extensive culture of wheat, contribute to deteriorate the land, which renders the wheat Observations made by Nathaniel Kent (his less able to resist the various disasters to which Britanic Majesty's Manager, or principal farmer it is so unfortunately liable.

In my opinion from an extensive view of the agriculture of our country generally, and a constant and regular research into farming operations and experiments of a very great many in-Mr. Moses Pennock of Chester County, presented a new modification of a revolving Horse Rake, which the Committee have not had an opportunity of testing by experiment, but as the general impression of those who saw it was much in its favour, they are led to believe, that it is an improvement worthy of imitation.

Among the various imported implements which were shown, your Committee were not enabled stant and regular research into farming operators and containing 4000 acres,) in a letter to the secretary of the Society for the encouragement of arts, dustrious, practical men, there certainly is no one circumstance so badly understood among them, as that of expending money and labour in the improvement of soil, with regularity, judgment, and constancy. They have only periodical visitations of improvement upon large and extensive scales, which they often indulge in most lavishly and injudiciously; when this

sey, one by Gideon Davis, of Georgetown, D. Colto discover any thing likely to become useful in subsides, which it is sure to do in two or three years: they then revert to a rigid making, and close saving system. Taking all they can possi-bly get from the soil, leaving and giving nothing to it. By this means agriculture is either abandoned by them, or they become so crippled in their fortunes by impoverished soil, and miserable crops, as to produce abdication, and consequent migration to some one of our new states or territories.

A farmer to be prosperous in our country, must lay down a system of improvement commensurate with the means he has of giving force and vigour to it. His plans and his habits ought never to exceed a most rigid regard of prudence; and in ordinary times at least, he should recol-lect that a failure of his crop in a small degree even, must be attended with great injury to him. For his family, overseer, negroes, farm and stocks, are to be supported; and his physicians, and blacksmith's bills, his taxes, levies, and a variety of contingent charges, are to be and although they had not an opportunity of test-ing it properly, they are led to believe that it will be a valuable acquisition in the cultivation of Journal. If your impression should be, that of his children. A course of management then calculated to realise an object in the aggregate of so great importance, ought assuredly to engage the closest attention and study of every farmer, especially those who have to depend sole-ly upon agriculture. I have often remarked, that with a resolution in the commencement to be independent, a farmer will be so; because, for a few years he indulges in neither luxury nor superfluity. He learns economy, and he gathers much useful knowledge. He is young, and may be industrious and prudent. His family is of course small. His wife naturally bends to his own views; and from thirty years experience, I have really found very few instances, where a peace and happiness of her family. It is only requisite then in my opinion, for them to know the extent of their resources; and the most or-dinary reflection will at once teach them to resist temptations to expense, which cannot be supported, and which, if indulged in, must so obviously prove ruinous. Thence it is, that I draw the deduction, that it is in every farmer's power to live within his means. Industry, prudence, resolution, and equanimity, will insure it to him-and a few years perseverence will assuredly improve his fortune; while a habit thus correct, and important to him, will hever after escape him. His mind is thence perfectly relieved; and his course through life becomes clear and determinate.

With an apology for so great a digression from the subject of the proposed publication.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

Your ob't serv't CARTER BEVERLEY.

Extract from the European Magazine for April 1800.

on his farms in the green park at Windsor, cal-

course shift, first wheat; second turnips; third land, in the manner that sheep are penned, with When this has been continued, at intervals, dubarley, with seeds (viz. grass seeds,) which con- this only difference, that the turnips were thrown ring the winter, a layer of lime, chalk, rubble, tinue laid two years. The seeds however turned up into cribs, instead of being left to be trodden or ashes, six inches thick, is spread over the to very little out after the first year. The course into the ground, and in the nights they were drivwas five shifts of 100 acres each. The first, was wheat or rye; second, the irregular shift; third, tered with rushes, fern and leaves, and turnips turnips; fourth barley or oats; fifth, clover.— and barley straw given to them in cribs. They manure that can be used for turnips. For clover Strong or cohesive soil answers best under a four thrived fast, and every one of them made at least course shift, first year wheat; second cabbage or eight loads of good muck in the night yard, becarted and pretty thickly scattered, then sow it clover; third oats; fourth beans. The irregular sides the benefit done in treading and dunging on with vetches, which are nearly as valuable as the shift is partly productive and partly preparative: the land in the day time, which was very great, 40 acres of it were sown with vetches, to be fed the soil being very light. The result of the ox off; 40 acres with rye, the latter end of August, system is, that charging the ox for his agistment for early seed the next spring for the ewes and the first year, for the value of the grass and turlambs; the remaining 20 acres are planted with nips the last year, and putting what he has in potatoes, and the whole came round for turnips three intermediate years as an equivalent for his the next year.

"Sheep running in the park, improved the farm very much; a great part of it when he commen-instance does a horse produce so much? ced would produce nothing at all, recently it yielded a clear annual rent value (or with crops) of more on stony land—they are all worked at Windsor in ry to their being hoed. The drill roller also, it

a period of less or about 9 years.
"Oxen are considered greatly profitable and infinitely more valuable than horses for all the purposes of the farm. He consequently exploded the use of horses altogether. He worked not less than 180 head of oxen on the two farms, parks and gardens; upon the two farms 200 were kept, including those coming on, and those going off-40 are brought in every year, rising three years, and are kept as succession oxen in the park, 120 are all excellent in their different stations.

are under work, and 40 every year are fatted off, "Train oxen thus: first put round their necks are under work, and 40 every year are fatted off, rising 7 years.

"The working oxen are mostly divided into teams of 6, and one of the number is every day the ox draw it about as he feeds about the pasrested; so that no ox works more than 5 days out ture, for three or four days, before he is put into growth of at least 5000 bushels of oats and beans, of the seven. This additional day of rest to the animal is of great service indeed to him, for he is found to do better with ordinary keep and moderate labour, than he would do with high keep calculated to be the average profit of an ox, stating and harder labour. This is the great secret to them to be bought in at £10, and allowing them learn respecting oxen; for an ox will not admit to sell for £25, taking off £10, for the two years of being kept in condition like a horse, artificially they are not worked; but last year, beans being

grain of any kind) as it would prevent their fat-lanswered very well, as they were brought to an ting so kindly afterwards. Their food in summer average of nearly £30; and one of them a Glesows, being rough woody pastures. In winter, little ox, thrived to such a surprising degree, quantity they eat in 24 hours, is about two pounds wood, a neighboring butcher for, £47. of hay and twelve of straw, and on the days of "Two ewe flocks of 400 each are kept; the of hay and twelve of straw, and on the days of "Two ewe flocks of 400 each are kept; the rest, they range as they like, in the straw yard; soil being light and dry, admits of winter folding they are never to be confined to hot stables, but (except when the weather is wet,) upon the dian corn. Some writers recommend must have open sheds, under which they eat their young clover. This is a practice much to be redown close to the ground, with the stocut provender, and must be left to their choice to commended, as it is productive of a great crop of and ears together. Others object generally plough an acre a day, and do other for a crop of wheat, without any further assistdoubt very great over horses, and the result to the land, in dry weather, immediately upon the sowpublic highly beneficial.

run the first summer in the park, and in the leasows, and temporary straw yards in the winter. These temporary straw yards, are made in dif-ferent places, so that the manure which they land, which does a great deal of good over and make, may be as near to the spot where it is above their dung.
wanted as possible. "For comfort, have a dry shelter yard, or spot

turnips, and to give them either stalled or in fern, moss, short straw or stubbles; and in hard cribbs, placed in the yard, with plenty of straw or wet weather, the flock, instead of being pento brouse and lie upon: but last winter an experi-ned upon the clover in the open fields, is put in-

en into a yard, with a temporary shed well litlabor, after every allowance for risk, each ox, will pay at least twenty per cent profit. In what

"Oxen cannot be used to such great advantage than the original fee-simple value of the land, in collars, as their step is found to be much more consists of cast iron rings, made at the Norwich

ought every where to be exploded.

"You must adapt the oxen to the soil, upon light land, (N. F.) the Devonshire sort are used; upon strong heavy soil (F. F.) the Herefordshire; and in the park, where the turnips is carting and har-rowing, and rolling, the Glemorganshire. They

and the other end to a large log of wood, and let harness, by which means he is very much

by proportionate food to proportionate labor. of very little value, they were kept longer than "These oxen are never allowed any corn (that is usual, by being stall fed with bean meal, which ON THE BEST MODE OF HARVESTING is only a few vetches, by way of a trial, and the morganshire ox, originally bought for £8, and run of warm meadows, or what are called lea-from his compact round make, always called the they have nothing but cut food, consisting of two that he became too fat to be able to travel to thirds hay, and one third wheat straw, and the Smithfield, and was therefore sold to Mr. Charl-

go in and out; under this management, 4 oxen will clover, and prepares the land the ensuing autumn method, on account of the loss of the blades, work in proportion, their advantage then is no ance. It is excellent to fold sheep upon light do not raise hay, to supply the place of blades. ing of the wheat, which may be put forward or "The oxen which are brought on in succession, kept back, a fortnight or three weeks on that ac- tured to cut down. count. It is well to have a large fold, and to give the sheep a turn or two round it in a morning be-

"The 40 oxen that go off, are summered in the selected, and sods of maiden earth, a foot deep this letter, is to give you an account of the probest pasture, and finished with turnips the ensuare laid over the space of a very large fold. It can be usual way has been to draw the is then bedded thinly with rushes, leaves of trees, sufficient importance, communicate it to the pub-

led Bushot-heath; hitherto considered too bar- and will be again repeated next winter. This hay is given to them in racks; and every night ren for cultivation. He managed it under a five was, penning the oxen by day upon the turnip they are so penned, the fold is fresh littered. whole surface, and when it has heated together about the month of April, the whole is turned up and mixed together, and makes the very best clover, and wheat always grows remarkably kind after them.

"The Norfolk plough is the best, and upon a light soil, it is certainly preferable to any other; it ploughs a cleaner furrow, by completely mo-ving the whole body of earth, and inverts it much better than any other plough. It is the draft of an ox less, than almost any other plough. The Norfolk turnip harrow is also very useful for harrowing what we called brush turnips, preparatofree, than when coupled together with yokes; foundery, and slipt on upon a round piece of wood, and they are found to do their work with much as an axle-tree; deep sowing of grain is the best greater care in collars than in yokes, which because it takes better root and one quarter of the quality at least is cured; take off the tops of beans, just as the blossom is set, not only improves the quality, and causes them to ripen sooner-cabbage are also very profitable to feed stock and sheep.

"One hundred and forty acres of land, sown in wheat and rye, upon the most moderate calculation, produced 3,360 bushels of grain, and allowa broad strap, and fasten one end of a cord to it, ing six bushels to a human mouth, this give a yearly provision in bread for 560 people, besides fat tening of 140 oxen, the breed of 800 sheep, and the which is all done by oxen, and all of which is

thrown thereby into market.

(Signed) NATHANIEL KENT. Craig Court, England, 30th October, 1789. }

INDIAN CORN

Eastern Neck, Kent County, Md. June 20, 1822. J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Having derived much valuable agricultural information from your useful paper, I conceive it incumbent on me in return, to communicate to my brother farmers, any improvements or discoveries, in my experience to facilitate the operations of farming.

Much has been said in your paper, upon the subject of gathering and securing the crop of Indian corn. Some writers recommend cutting down close to the ground, with the stock, blades, which cannot be dispensed with on farms that Another objection is, that the blades below the ear will decline, before the corn is sufficiently ma-

The plan I have pursued for two years past in securing my corn, I am so well satisfied with, that I never expect to abandon it. It obviates the objections to the system of cutting down, and is in my estimation, infinitely preferable to the usual method of gathering corn. My object in writing

ment was made which answered extremely well, to this warm fold, where the usual quantity of usual way. The stock, with the ear and top, is

ers' knives, having square wooden handles, the answ r for strong tenacious soils." same as we would cut tops with in the usual way, fixed at right angles in the lower end of a stick, the thickness of a hoe handle, and about three feet long; or, to shew the instrument on paper thus: cut the stock close to the ground with one hand, make our climate well known; and we all owe holding it in the other, and when the holding hand to our country to throw our mite into the genebecomes full of stalks, they are thrown crossways ral mass of knowledge. the furrow, like tops when cut as usual, each cut- "I recollect what I once told you about Barter taking two rows, and then throwing together rilla Salsola,* viz: that the culture of that plant formation from a correspondent, it is at your seracross the furrow the middle one walks in. Hands follow the cutters, to stack their corn, which is done by sitting it up with the bulk end of the common process for rendering them fit for cultook a little further cut then the term that the term of the common process for rendering them fit for culstock a little further out than the top, two hun-ture tedious and expensive; but Barilla will dred and forty hills in a stack, or twelve hills by grow well there, and, after two or three crops, twenty apart. I find this to be about the right size for a stack in the field to stand without quantity of salt contained in those marshes; for, tying, and to cure well. By the time a whole it has the property of decomposing and abfield is cut down and stacked, the first cutting will be cured enough to haul off and put in larger stacks, one cart load to a stack, made in the same way as in the field. I make my stack yard adjoining my feeding yards; and as the cornis husk-the United States, a quantity of land of that the same where the united states, a quantity of land of that the same wheels, which the conical wheels are equally liable to. He says, that cylindrical wheels, when the United States, a quantity of land of that the says, that cylindrical wheels, when the conical wheels where the conical wheels when the conical wheels where the conical wheels when the conical wheels where the conical wheels where the conical wheels where the conical wheels where the conical wheels when the conical wheels where the conical wh ed out, the stacks are put in ricks, to be fed to the description which could thus easily be turned to going on the centre of a curved road, press on the cattle during the winter. These stacks will stand the most useful culture, and which is now waste and the whole winter, and the corn is as good as if in useless to the owners even in the most favourathe corn house. But it is unnecessary to let them ble situations." stand, for you may husk them out before your neighbours are done gathering in the usual way.

The advantages I find in this plan are these: that I can cut and stack my corn in the field, as soon as I can secure my top fodder after pulling blades; corn and hoeing, in seeding wheat among the stalks can draw the corn off the field before the seeding ploughs, and stack it where it is to stand, and be husked out; that I have double the corn provender for my cattle obtainable in the old way of gathering corn, and can make more than double the quantity of manure; that my corn is gathered and secured by the time I have failed seeding to them so uncomfortable that they will very soon and secured by the time I have failed seeding to them so uncomfortable that they will become so affect. They will become so affect. that the hands that would be employed in sitting up and secured by the time I have finished seeding and that many will become so affect. I use are four feet six inches high, and six inches wheat, that I have no occasion of carting over my wheat, that I have no occasion of carting over my the tar getting on their eyes; and will run at dicular, or at right angles to the axle, the other is any of it left covered up in the ground in seeding wheat; and finally that my corn is sounder, heavier, and reputed the best corn that is carried to the Baltimore market, since I have adopted this plan.

I am Sir, your's, &c.
JAMES RINGGOLD.

P. S. I omitted to state that I consider my wheat crops to be better, on account of the wheat being better put in, and no carting on it Selections from late numbers of the London Far-lution the wheel makes, the outside must drag after the corn is removed.

J. R. | Mers' Journal, received at the office of the mation on this subject. I would recommend after the corn is removed.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from a respectable farmer, dated near Beverly, Yorkshire, Enlgand, 7th March, 1822.

"Mr. Tollet is a very good mar, and has a from fourteen to seventeen inches long, and the The rams when eighteen months old, will weigh or without,) an infallible remedy. I have a cou-about twenty-two to twenty-four pounds a ple of lumps, each about the size of a pullet's egg, quarter. One of my farms is a very high situation, on cold thin land, with a limestone bottom, and within these ten years past, we have improved it beyond idea, by manuring it with crushed
bones for our turnip crop. My farm is ten miles

this note has made some attempts to introduce its

the superiority of the cylindrical wheels, alfrom market, which precludes the possibility of culture in the United States, but hitherto with obtaining any thing but what we cal! hand ma nure little success. Doubtless it would flourish here, approximate to the conical ones in regard to la-and I have for these ten years past expended £400 and particularly in those climates which are anaterial pressure. We are glad to hear that he is sterling, in the purchase of old bones, which have logous to those of the Mediterranean, Alicant for answered the purpose extremely well. I have imported them from Hamburg, and on their sort of Was hington City, April 14, 1822.

J. M.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Ouachita, Feb. 4th, 1822.

" I shall, with pleasure, continue the Meteri-

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. TO EXPELL RATS AND MICE.

ed, that many will become entirely blind by wide in the hoop; six of the spokes are perpenlied on as perfectly adapted to the purpose.

Wishing well to husbandry,

George Town, Dec. 6th, 1822.

American Farmer.

REMEDY FOR HOVEN OXEN.

SIR, Stone, Cornwall, May 14, 1821. inserted in the Farmer's Journal some time since, myself I have made some other improvements in It was my intention to have replied to a letter signed by A Young Wiltshire Farmer, wherein he the construction of wheels and carts, which states that he had a beast fed on turnips, which the Merino Sheep, which have not answered. My sheep are of the long woolled sort—the staple of those a year old, when first clipped, being about the from fourteen to suscept the staple of the long woolled sort—the staple of the staple of the long woolled sort—the staple of the staple of the long woolled sort—the staple of the staple of the long woolled sort—the so disorded, by eating turnips or green clover, fleece weigh about twelve to fourteen pounds, and have found hogs'-lard (either mixed with salt,

* This plant yields the Soda or Mineral Alkali,

then cut close to the ground with common butch- soil hey are generally used, though they do not put down the throat with the hand; the person who does it holding fast the tongue at the same time, rather out of the mouth, and upon withdrawing it the animal immediately swallows the lard. I generally mix about a tea-spoonful of salt with each ball of lard. The effect appears to snew the instrument on paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument on paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall, with pleasure, continue the instrument of paper of shall be instrument, or in Register, as it effectually has a tendency to be, the discharge of wind upwards, as eructaclose to the ground with one hand, make our climate well known; and we all owe ble but that the stomach might be deprived of this salutary action by the swollen state of its contents. If you think this worth insertion, as in-

J. M. BLIGH.

ON WHEELS.

Alconbury, May, 17, 1821. SIR,

The remarks of the Leicestershire Farmer in your Journal of the 14th current, have induced conical wheels press with a flat surface on a level road as the cylindrical wheels, they must press in the same way on all roads as the cylindrical wheels. As to his experiments of the two Take one or more (of either) alive, and baste, wheels laid down on their sides; it is a position I or wet it or them well with a mixture of about never wish to see mine in and can have nothing to the centre of the fellies, as the others: conical wheels of the same dimensions, say the diameter I am yours, &c. of the inside is four feet eight inches, and out-GIDEON DAVIS, Manufacturer. side four feet four inches, the circumference of the outside must be one foot less than the inside; therefore it is quite evident, that for every revolution the wheel makes, the outside must drag mation on this subject, I would recommend them to read Dr. Brewster's remarks on wheel carriages, in his Appendix to Ferguson's lectures on mechanics, published in 1806. As I flatter

Your obedient servant,

The remarks quoted as being made by the Leicestershire Farmer, were added by the Editor. We admit that the case in this is similar both ways; but why should the Bill assume that the teral pressure. We are glad to hear that he is going to Holkham, where all that is useful and meritorious is meritoriously encouraged, and where claims of this sort are advantageously discussed.

We therefore say no more on the subject in this place. Our correspondent will observe that we have omitted his remarks on the duties necessary on foreign corn; which although very sensible and correct, come too late to be of any service.

Edit. Farmer's Journal.

ON THE SUSTENANCE OF THE POOR. Essex, May 14, 1821.

observations. This person expresses himself as

point out the most prominent feature of his letter, of the greater part of the continent of Europe, or the hardy and robust natives of Scotland and wheaten bread and animal food, who, through could not have availed themselves of the advanwant of employment, may become objects of re- tages of heavy lading, and exemptions from lief, or whose large families may render their weighing. earnings inadequate to their support? It has been stated, and I think rightly, that want of means of consumption is a most operative cause of the depressed prices of agricultural produce: if all the paupers in England were denied the use known in this place before, attracted the attenour correspondent Hopson, on the colouring of tion of a numerous assemblage of spectators. A Scarlet. It will be found a valuable article, tion would certainly be again very much diffinished. Probably two thirds of the labouring poor bour, to Canty Bay, a distance of two miles and, in England are at present more or less paupers. Can J. H. wish English labourers, becoming paupers, through large families or misfortune, to be fed as the poor are in Scotland, on oat and barley of an hour and a quarter, gross time, being upmexture. The whole performed without this country, and such a publication, at a time work of six miles, the whole performed without this country, and such a publication, at a time mode I think would not be polite; and I beg to invention is entirely that of a respectable mill-all directions, is a great desideratum. The ta-ask, if it would be humane? The transition wright here, who expects a patent before he publication and experience of Hopson justify the most from bad living to good is very easy and pleasant, lishes the means of impulsion. but to decline from good living to a mere existence, is heart-breaking and miscrable. In such MATCH TO DO ONE HUNDRED MILES a case, would there be any encouragement to grow wheat or rear stock? Why do we get so For this reason because the majority of the in- a stake of 200 guineas. The pedestrian had on that subject. I shall take the liberty of rechabitants cannot afford to use them. In the like trained for the match during the last month; the tifying one other error, through the medium of case, if the majority of the inhabitants of Eng-ground over which he travelled was a circle of five your paper, which must have had a tendency to land were debarred from the use of wheaten miles from Woodbridge, Oxon, of turf and road; bewilder the mere practical artist.

bread and animal food, where would there be a he started at four o'clock in the morning, and perbread and animal food, where would there be a he started at four o'clock in the morning, and per-sale for them, and what would be the use of pro-formed the first five miles in 48 minutes; he con-colourless. This will be wanted to make the ducing them?

conomical mode of maintenance, than wheaten hour, until he had done forty miles, when he practice of the most eminent dyers, nor will it fewered to our own wheat them had about two hours; and at two o'clock hold good in the own. ferred to our own wheat, though the growth of he had gone a mile over half the distance.-America and the East Indies; surely this person He kept on steadily, and did the next twenty must have taken a very erroneous view of the miles in four hours, when he again took refreshsubject. I beg him to reflect on the result of his own thoughts, whether, if they could be complied with, they would not do more harm than good. Two questions more I beg to ask: How are commerce and trade to be maintained, if at least half of the inhabitants of England live upon oatmeal, rice, potatoes, and other vegetables?-And how is the revenue to be raised without the log the event. use of exciseable goods, under the present mode

of taxation?

JOHN BULL.

roads and wheels, very properly omitted; the Goatley, of the former county, and Messrs. Grosweighing machines are proposed to be continued, venor, Kemp, and Harrison, of the latter, at which we also consider as very proper, if it be eleven birds, 21 yards from the trap. Hampshire only to prevent cruelty to animals, which might won by one bird only. The parties made another be otherwise induced by gain. It is, however, match for the same stake, at 21 birds, to be shot doubtful whether any allowance in toll ought to be for on Monday, (this day.) made for wheels more than six inches wide; be-In answer to your correspondent on the subject cause the wheels themselves are part of the load, of feeding the Poor, dated Berkshire, 9th April, and the improved method of making turnpikes 1821, signed J. H., I beg to make the following does suppose the utility of rollers that will nearly. cover two stones each eight inches across, or go between them without making them lift up at eight across which are not discernable by me, I shall esteem their observations a favour." In order to esteem their observations a favour." In order to esteem their observations a favour." In order to esteem their observations a favour. In order to esteem their observations a favour to state of the exhibition 21 inches,) not to be allowed to carry more than a inspection, particularly some produced by the given load—suppose four horses and three tons—Rev. J. A. Rhodes, of Horsfirth, which merited I shall quote his own words. "The paupers of given load-suppose four horses and three tons-England, either in or out of workhouses, live in exclusive of the carriages. One thing of peculia degree of luxury unknown to the lower orders ar importance the act provides,—namely, that the soles of the wheels, of whatever width, shall be cluded, the company adjourned to dinner. In the even and flat: this, we believe, will soon put an course of the afternoon, the decision of the Judg-Ireland. Good wheaten bread, with a proportion of animal food, is the diet of the generality of English paupers." Would this person wish the rim barrel-shaped, they could have made disinterestedly returned them, for the benefit of English paupers to be denied the luxuries of them run almost as easy as narrow wheels, they the institution.

NEWLY INVENTED BOAT.

North Berwick, May 18.

tion would certainly be again very much dimin-boat manned by four men, proceeded from this har-both to the man of science and to the practithey are in Ireland, on potato and salt? This either sails, oars, or any steam apparatus. The when woollen manufactories are springing up in

IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

prepared in a variety of modes, rice, potatoes, an hour, ate a hearty breakfast of chops, and then muriatic acid by nitrate of silver. ment and slept; he had seven hours to do the re- added. Sulphuric acid is never considered as maining 30 miles; he kept on at the rate of five at all injurious, provided it be free from iron. miles an hour until he had completed 90 miles, when he fell lame; he had something under three ers in the west of England; both of them use hours to do the next ten miles in, but he could single aquafortis slightly tinged with orange coonly reach the 92d mile, when he was obliged to loured fumes; one of those dyers adds fine salt resign the herculean labour. It was even betting

GUINEAS ASIDE.

FOADS AND WHEELS.
In looking over the proposed new turnpike bill, three gentleman of Oxfordshire and three of printed this Session, we find the clause relating to Hampshire, viz. Messrs. Bartleman, Harris, and

WHARFDALE AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY.

The annual Meeting of this society was held at Otley, and was most numerously and respectaand appeared to gain, general approbation.

After the business of the exhibition was con-

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN.

THE USEFUL ARTS.

We this evening have the satisfaction of pub-About eight o'clock this morning, a novelty un-lishing another interesting communication from sanguine anticipations of the ability and usefulness of his contemplated treatise.

Messrs. Editors-In two papers signed Hop-This match was undertaken on Thursday, by son, I critisised on several parts of the theory of much corn and meal from Scotland and Ireland? Mr. Pendergrast, a yeoman, in Oxfordshire, for dying, as advanced by Dr. Cooper, in his work

tinued to mend upon his pace until he did 25 scarlet composition. It ought to be freed from Your correspondent goes on to say, "Oatmeal miles in ten minutes under four hours; he halted sulphuric acid by nitrate of barytes, and from

be present to enable the nitric to hold the tin in solution; and it is customary to mix one-eighth of muriatic acid with the nitric before any tin is

There are but too first rate public scarlet dyto this composition for scarlet, and the other, the abovementioned portion of muriatic acid.

I shall take this opportunity of disclosing a PIGEON MATCH FOR ONE HUNDRED fact, relative to the scarlet composition, which I discovered in the year 1807, and which has never A sporting match was decided on Saturday before been made known. I was then engaged tory of Mr. Wm. Bryan, sen'r, * for the purpose ble portion of which is evidently metallic. of ascertaining the precise effect, produced by the mordants on the materia tinctoria. My ex- of scarlet dying; at least, such are the inferena single mordant has on a given colouring mat-related, and from the effects of the old proter: it was extended to ternary and even quater- cess.

the morus tinctoria, (old fustic.) The effect pro-tiful colour. duced was astonishing, the colour being far more brilliant than any I have ever seen produced from muriatic acid, as related in my experiment, is the same material, and it has proved after the gradually decomposed, and the tartaric acid limost severe trials, to be as permanent, as it was berated. beautiful. On examining the last of patterns in The effect produced by these processes, are April 1821, I found all the other yellows were similar; but the latter is more direct, less comfaded, whilst that one had retained its original plicated, and less expensive. body and lustre.

Doctor Bancroft had previously established the fact, that scarlet was produced by a portion of the cochineal being yellowed; and I inferred at the time I made the experiment, that the tartaric acid of the super-tartrate of potash, was the on-drought has been experienced in Maine, New-be hoed if possible, twice over, leaving the plant ly material by which that effect was produced. I soon after communicated this idea to Doctor B. Prayer meetings have been held to supplicate for

used for that purpose.

In the year 1810 I made some experiments on cochineal with the same mixture, and the colour produced answered my most sanguine expectation. This colour was very brilliant, and well grounded, and on trial I found it would stand.

In the date those, and in this vicinity in the eventual ting; but not in quantity sufficient to refresh the Exhibition, are for sale.

TOM JONES, a Bull Calf of 10 months from Cherry, by George, (the sire of Bergami,) both derived from Mr. Heaton's importation of Teesgrounded, and on trial I found it would stand.

The crop of hay in this state it is feared will water stock. He took the first Premium for Bull grounded, and on trial I found it would standwashing, and exposure to atmospheric changes, much better than any scarlet dyed after the preceding years. Much of the clover and other common mode.

the best proportion of materials, in preparing this nitro-murio-tartrate of potash, and the exact quantity to be used to produce the best colour, with any given quantity of cochineal. I have no doubt the result would be highly valuable to the dyer of scarlet, as the expense of pro-ducing the colour would be much lessened, and the acids consumed much smaller in quantity.

The proportion of aqua-regia, nearly satura-ted with tin, used in the old mode of dying scarlct, is three pounds to one of cochineal. The materials are added when the liquor is boiling; the acids first, and the others in succession:soon as the cream of tartar is precipitated into limited :-White wheat, \$1 30 to \$1 35-Red, do. the Editor. the liquor, a curdling appearance immediately \$1 25 to \$1 27—White corn, 70 to 72 cts.—Yeltakes place, which will soon precipitate, if per-low do. 70 cts.—Rye, 60 to 65 cts.—Wharf flour, the liquor, a curdling appearance immediately mitted to rest. When the cloth is washed after dying, the filth extracted is of a white colour; dying, the filth extracted is of a white colour; wagons, \$6 62—Shad, No. 1, \$7 25 to \$7 50—and when the spent liquor is thrown away, a No. 2, \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 to \$3 25—No. 2, large quantity of white precipitate is always

The cream of tartar is decomposed by the nitro-muriatic acid. The potash, of the tartrate of potash, combines with a portion of the aquarega of the nitro-muriate of tin; the tin is liberated, and forms the before mentioned white and laid by on a shelf. About two months afterwards, I was engaged in experimenting on the berated, combines with the remainder of the nitro-muriatic acid, is the means of forming this beautiful the potash, of the tartrate by applying at the corner of Spring street and the Philadelphia road, or on Captain E. L. Finley's farm. Printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, when I used and, together, with the remainder of the nitro-muriatic acid, is the means of forming this beautiful the potash, or on Captain E. L. Finley's farm. Printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, when I used and, together, with the remainder of the nitro-muriatic acid, is the means of forming this beautiful the potash, or on Captain E. L. Finley's farm. Printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, when I used and, together, with the remainder of the nitro-muriatic acid. The potash, of the tartrate to potash, combines with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, when I used and, together, with the remainder of the nitro-muriatic acid. The potash, of the tartrate to potash, combines with the colouring with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, when I used and the Philadelphia road, or on Captain E. L. Finley's farm. Printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, and the printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, and the printed directions will be given with the seed for the proper cultivation of turnips, and the printed directions will be given by applying at the corner of Spring the Philadelphia road, or on Captain E. L.

HOPSON.

THE SEASON.

and in his second volume published subsequent rain from heaven on the parched earth. On to my information, he has given it as his opinion, Monday there were appearances in several quarobserving that tartaric acid was too dear to be in the afternoon and in this vicinity in the afternoon and in this vicinity in the second volume published subsequent rain from heaven on the parched earth. On Short Horn Stock.

The following animals which received Premiums in the afternoon, and in this vicinity in the even-

not exceed half the quantity cut the last and Calves, grasses were winter killed, and much of those I have long wished for an opportunity of en- which survived suffered for want of rain in the tering on a course of experiment, to ascertain spring. The grain and fruit prospects are good.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY, 12, 1822.

Our correspondent "Readers," will find that his enquiry as to WHEELS shall be attended

The prices of the present week much the same as last report—the quantity of grain in market very small, and the demand uncommonly \$6 50, credit of 60 and 90 days-do. from the \$2 75 to \$3.
MARYLAND TOBACCO—Not a single

hogshead sold the present week that we can hear

VIRGINIA TOBACCO-10 hogsheads Richmond, sold for \$7 25.

TURNIP SEED.

TO FARMERS.

J. W. Cragg has on hand, and offers for sale verpool. Every thing that can be herformed saved this season from roots of his own raising, by a combination of practical and theoretical tand of the following kinds, viz: The English lent, may be expected from these gentlemen.

Red Round, Norfolk White, Yellow Scotch, and

in making experiments in London, at the labora- found in the bottom of the furnace, a considera- the Swedish or Ruta Baga; being all of superior quality: he having raised from the same kinds of seed last year, a great crop of turnips; many of the largest of which weighed from 15 to 19 lbs. each; periments were not confined to the effect which ces I have drawn from the experiments before and this great weight was obtained in about twelve weeks; and yet they were quite sound, and of superior quality. The above seed may be had

Directions for the proper cultivation of Turnips.

Let your land be made perfectly clean by good ploughing and harrowing, and let it be well manured, and on the first appearance of rain, about the last week in July or the first week in August, plough your land, and sow your seed on the fresh mould, at the rate of about two pounds to the acre. After your turnips are up, and have leaves as big as half a dollar, if they appear too thick, let them be harrowed once over, and if they still appear too thick, harrow them again; taking care to cross at right angles. When they We have distressing accounts that a severe have got leaves the bigness of a dollar, let them

at the late Philadelphia county Agricultural

PRIZE, an Heifer of 3 years, by the imported Bull Denton. She took two prizes at the Wor-cester County Cattle Show, as well as a Premium of Porty Dollars, at the Philadelphia County Exhibition.

JULIA, an Heifer of 19 months by the imported Bull Denton, from an imported Devon Cow. She also took a premium of Twenty Dollars at the Philadelphia County Exhibition.

STEAM BOAT, a Cow remarkable for her great size, heavy hind quarters, great length and short legs. She took the third premium at the Philadelphia County Exhibition.

CHERRY, the dam of Tom Jones, with very small bone and heavy hind quarters .- Apply to

Pedigree of the thorough-bred improved Durham Short Horn Bull Denton, bred by Mr. John Wetherell of Kirkley, Leicestershire, one of the first breeders of Short Horn Cattle in England.

He was got by Old Denton, dam by Baronet, grandam by Cripple, great grandam by Irishman. Old Denton was by Comet, grandam by St. John, great grandam from Old Danby.

Mr. Heaton's cattle were produced by a brother of the celebrated, Barningham Ox.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed, with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

* I have never been acquainted with a better practical chemist than Mr. Bryan, senior. It is to this gentleman I am principally indebted for the little chemical knowledge I possess. In the years 1807 and 8, we attended a course of private chemical lectures, from the celebrated Frederick Accum, together with Mesers. Thomas and William Bryants, now operative dyers in this ci ty. Mr. B. senior, has lately arrived from Li- on reasonable terms, a quantity of turnip seed, verpool. Every thing that can be performed

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 121.)

APPLE-TREE.—MALUS.
In Botany, a species of the Pyrus, belonging to the Genus of Icosandria Pentagynia.

That the apple-tree is a native of the Eastern part of the world, we have the authority of the by the ingenuity of the gardeners, who have, by For sov'reignty; Phanxus' self must bow earliest writers, both in the Sacred History, as sowing the seeds and studying the soil, so improv- To th' Ariconian vales. earliest writers, both in the Sacred History, as well as by the information given by the natural-ed and multiplied the variety of this most excel-ists of ancient Greece and Rome. The Prophet lent fruit, that it has now become of great nathe fruits which were held in estimation, and among them he names the apple-tree.

"The Greeks call them medica," says Pliny,

sweet Jennitings. For a long time the apple-tree them," says this author, "yielded more profit to the owner than a small farm, and which brought about the invention of grafting. There are apples that have ennobled the countries from ples that have ennobled the countries from the Ribston Pippin is a native of Ribston ples. The quantitie is such, that by the report of the gentleman himselfe, the part of the gentleman himselfe, the part of the many hogsheads of cyder."

Like as there be divers manured apples, so called the Ribston Perk Pippin. The original results are then countries from the remarkable for the produce of a delicious apple, is their countries. equal to £12 10s. of our money; "and some of packed. that came from a quince grafted upon an apple the Claudian House, and who was the first that cation of dissolution. practised this grafting. "Some apples," says Hargrave adds, " practised this grafting. "Some apples," says Pliny, "are so red that they resemble blood, which is caused by their being at first grafted upon a mulberry stock;" but of all the apples he has mentioned, he says that one which took its Let every tree in every garden own name from Petisius, who reared it in his time, The Redstreak as supreme; whose pulpous fruit tioned. was the most excellent for eating, both on ac-With gold irradiate, and vermillion, shines count of its sweetness and agreeable flavour. Tempting, not fatal, as the birth of that He mentions nine-and-twenty kinds of apples as Primeval interdicted plant, that won being cultivated in Italy at about the commence-Fond Eve in hapless hour to taste, and die. ment of the Christian era. The grafting of This, of more bounteous influence, inspires trees was carried to its greatest extent about this Poetic raptures, and the lowly Muse time. "I have seen," says Pliny, near to Thuliz, Kindles to loftier strains; even I perceive in the Tyburtines country, a tree grafted and laden with all manner of fruits, one bough bearing Easy, whilst, cheer'd with her nectareous juice, nuts, another berries; here hung grapes, there Her's and my country's praises I exalt. figs; in one part you might see pears, in another Hail, Herefordian plant, that dost disdain pomegranates; and, to conclude, no kind of ap-All other fields! Heav'n's sweetest blessing, ple or other fruit but there it was to be found:
but this tree did not live long." Modern grafters

Be thou the copious matter of my song, will condemn this account as fabulous or exagge-rated; but what reason can we have to doubt the Laughter and Sport, and care-beguiling Wit, authority of a man, whose life was spent to the And Friendship, chief delight of human life.

by his perseverance in the research after truth in the wonderful works of nature?

of apples to Rome, in the 21st year of the reign of Augustus Casar: the one called Jujubes, out Of the rough ocean, when our native glebe of Syria; the other, Tuberes, he brought from Imparts from bounteous womb annual recruits Africa; but their fruit, according to Pliny's ac-Of wine delectable, that far surmounts count, rather resembled berries than apples.

Gallic or Latin grapes, or those that see

our valuable apples have been grafted and raised Vaunt their rich must, nor let Tokay contend ess of society.

It was not until the 16th year of the reign of Henry the VIIIth, that Pippins were first intro-

whence they came; and many apples have im- called the Ribston Park Pippin. The original tree our pest apples, continues he, "will honour the first grafters for ever; such as took their names from Matius, Cestius, Manlius, and Claudius." Pliny particularizes the quince apples, that came from a quince grafted nor continue the first grafters for ever; such as took their gated, that they are now to be met with in almost born) a dwarfe kind of sweet apple called the Paradise apple, which beareth apples very time-that came from a quince grafted nor continue. every orchard in this and many other counties." Paradise apple, which beareth apples very time-ly without grafting." From this account we may 1787 produced six bushels of fruit. Mr. Speech-conclude, that the Pippin apples were still rare, stock, which he says, smell like the quince, and ly says, he has seen the tree within these last few were called Appiana, after Appius, who was of years, and that it was without decay, or any indi-

Hargrave adds, "This fruit still retains it's

Herefordshire says,-

benefit of mankind, and whose death was caused What should we wish for more? Or why, in quest

Of foreign vintage, insincere, and mixt, Sextus Papinius, it is said, brought two kinds Traverse th' extremest world? Why tempt the

rage count, rather resembled berries than apples.

The wild Crab is the only apple indigenous to this country; and it is on this stock that most of Nor let the Rhodian nor the Lesbian vines

Gerard who wrote his History of Plants about seventy years after the introduction of Pippins, Joel, where he declareth the destruction of the tional importance, affording an agreeable and has given no account of this variety of the apfruits of the earth by a long drought, mentions wholesome diet, in a thousand shapes, to all class-ple. He describes but seven kinds : the Pome Water, the Baker-ditch apple-the king of apples, the Quining, or Queen of apples, the Summer Pearmain, the Winter Pearmain, and "after the country from whence they were first brought in old times." Others were called chiro-in Fuller's words, "brought them from over sea," ples, he says, "The fruit of apples do differ tica, from Epirus, their native country; and that these were the same species of fruit that we small village on the north side of the South covered with a red skin, others yellow or call apples at this time, there can be no doubt; Downs, near the Devil's Dyke. Maschal brought greene, varying infinitely according to the soyle as they are described in Pliny's Natural History the first carp to England, and thus, at one time, and climate; some very great, some little, and as a fruit that hath a tender skin to be pared off; furnished our orchards and our ponds with the many of a middle sort; some are sweet of taste, ler; "and for their harsh sourness, they have,"
says he, "many a foul word and shrewd curse given them."

The Golden Pippin is a native of Sussex, and tweene sweet and sour; the which to distinguish, I think it impossible, nowithstanding I heare of which is also situated on the north side of the one that intendath to write the standard of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of the one that intendath to write the same of t Apple-trees, from the earlier accounts, seem to have required the fostering care of man. Of all the fruit-trees in Italy, Pliny says the apple is the tenderest, and least able to bear heat or cold, particularly the early kind that produces the translation of the English name.

Which is also situated on the north side of the one that intendeth to write a peculiar volume of apples, and the use of them." This author continues, "The tame and grafted apple-trees are planted and set in gardens and orchards made for that purpose: they delight to grow in good and fertile grounds. Kent doth abound with apples are provided in the continue of the English name. Catherine, Empress of Russia, was so fond of of most sorts; but I have seen in the pastures was of the highest value among fruit trees with this apple, that she was regularly supplied with it and hedge rows, about the grounds of a worshipthe Romans: "there are many apple-trees," from England; and in order that she might have ful gentleman dwelling two miles from Hereford, says Pliny, "in the villages near Rome that let for the yearly sum of 2,000 sesterces," which is parately enveloped in silver paper before it was sortes, that the servants drink for the most part no other drinke, but that which is made of ap-

> is their sundry wilde apples, or Crabs, not huswas raised from a Pippin brought from France, banded, that is not grafted. We have in our or that they had not been cultivated out of Sussex, aithough I find Gerard must have seen the fruit of the Pippin kind, for in his account of the Pomum Amoris, or Love Apple, he says it is the value, being preferred before every other apple bigness of a goose egg or a large Pippin. The this country produces." While my namesake of Pippin appears to have been scarce even in the Pippin appears to have been scarce even in the time of Charles the First; for in the valuation of the fruit-trees at the royal gardens of his queen

at Wimbleton, there is only one pippin-tree men-

For some years past, it has been stated by several ingenious writers that many of our best varieties of apples could no longer be cultivated with success; that by length of time they have become degenerated and worn out. Mr. Knight, the president of the Horticultural Society seems to have been the first that gave birth to this idea. He says, in his Pomona Herefordiensis, that those apples which have been long cultivated are on the decay. The Redstreak and the Golden Pippin, can no longer be propagated with advan-tage. The fruit, like the parent tree, is affected by the debilitated old age of the variety. Again he says, in his Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, page 6, " the Moil, and its successful rival the Redstreak, with the Must and Golden Pippin, are in the last stage of decay, and

the Stire and Foxwhelp are hastening rapidly af- disclose the ingenious method he has adopted to blossoms are then closed again, as in Fig. 1. and "It is much to be regretted," says Speechly, "that this apparently visionary noshould have been promulgated by authors of res- and satisfaction in stating, that, after an unprejupectability, since the mistake will, for a time at diced research, I find this wonderful discovery least, be productive of several ill consequences."

real Golden Pippin in a perfect state, I was indu-cient world in this science. ced to make particular inquiries respecting this fruit; and have received satisfactory accounts of Arts, and who looked into nature with a most on which the prepared blossoms are, with a thin from all quarters, that these trees are fast recovering from a disease, or canker, which appears it was impossible to cross the breed of plants, keep off the sun or air, but to prevent the bees to have been brought on by a succession of under the bees and so procure kinds, by art, as novel as those or other insects from inoculating them with the propitious seasons; but that the summer of 1818, which nature has sometimes produced by acci-pollen of other blossoms, which would make the

known in all parts of the world for their practi-cal knowledge in the cultivation of apples. Mr. twixt the horse and the ass; and some other com-Hugh Ronalds, jun. of Brentford, informed me pounds which we call monsters. that he had lately seen a tree of the Golden Pippin kind, which had been planted against a wall in a south aspect, which was in a thriving condi-in a south aspect, which was in a thriving condi-ing creatures; wherefore it were one of the almond, which will be found in the account of the nalds, sen. assured me it was the true Golden most notable experiments touching plants to find

cidedly of opinion that the apparent decay of hath not the power to make a new kind, for the the Golden Pippin. He also obtained the annual some trees was owing to the unfavourable springs scion ever overruleth the stock."

we have had for several years. Mr. Knight added, that if this spring and sumseasons, he should be able to show me this and

a state as they have ever been known. Mr. Knight, the ingenious president of the Horticultural Society, I conclude had watched but, to do them justice, they have the honor to acknowledge that they over the art to the English. we have had from the commencement of the be the cause of their becoming soarce, and, in ers in the country. time, totally lost. I have not presumed to set my judgment in opposition to that of Mr. Knight, who is so justly celebrated for his attention to horticultural pursuits; but it behoves all who may write of this most valuable fruit, to recommend the graftings to be of the best kinds, and to throw glect it's propagation. Gerard, when he published his Account of the Apple in 1597, was a warm advocate for the cultivation or a sunny situation, so as to procure the blossoms advocate for the cultivation of apples. "Gentlemen that have land and living," says he, "put forward, in the name of God; graffe, set, plant, mina or males, which are represented in Plate 1. want to relieve their necessitie, and God shall flower leaves, and are formed of slender threads, reward your good mindes and diligence."

When I had decided to publish this History of living creatures that have male and female, there leave but few blossoms on the tree, and, at all Fruits, I waited on some gentleman who are well is copulation of several kinds, and so compound-events, to clear the branches on which the pre-

also favoured me with his opinion, which perfectly agrees with that of Mr. Ronalds and Mr. Lee. complished; but the exact method was not then of the Golden Harvey. Mr. Knight also raised clearly understood, as he only describes it by mer should be as favourable as the two last bringing the branches of different trees together when in blossom; but, on this hint, the garden- pin: this fruit also received the premium in 1808, other old varieties of the apple-tree in as perfect ers in Holland and the Netherlands practised be- and it is said to rival the Golden Pippin in sweetfore it was much attended to in this country, ness.

It now appears to have reached its highest perpresent century, and finding the disease increase, fection; and I shall proceed to relate the manner he attributed it to the old age of varieties; for, in which Mr. Knight has so successfully produced ticultural Society, in August, 1818, sixteen varieas the great friend of Pomona, his object evidentnew varieties of apples and other fruits; and alby was to encourage the obtaining and cultivation though he has most clearly explained himself, ty-eight other sorts, all grown in his own garden, yet I have thought it advisable to elucidate it and considered the finest collection ever exhibitmore plainly by plates from drawings, which I he exhibited fifty-three sorts making in the made this digression, to prevent if possible our have made from the blossoms for the express purbest apples from being stigmatized as a decaying pose, knowing how little even the botanical terms are understood by the farmers, and many garden-

> Mr. Knight, in his Pomona Herefordiensis, says, "It is necessary to contrive that the two trees from which you intend to raise the new kind, should blossom at the same time; therefore if one is an earlier sort than the other, it must be Their genuine relish, and of sundry vines retarded by shading, or brought into a cooler sitor a sunny situation, so as to procure the blossoms at the same period."

The apple blossom contains about twenty staand nourish up trees in enery corner of your No. 3, and generally five pointals or females, grounds; the labour is small, the cost is nothing, which form the centre of the cup or cavity of the the commoditie is great, your selues shall have blossom, as in Figure No. 4. The males stand in plentie, the poor shall have somewhat in time of a circle, just within the bases of the petals, or each of which terminates in a small yellow ball The fragant stores, the wide projected heaps Herefordshire has now to boast of a friend to Pomona in Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. who has, for some years past, been benefiting his carefully opened, and all the male stamina cut or extracted, so as not to injure the pointals or fepression, a new variety of fruits; but before I males, which will then appear as in Fig. 4. The

procure new varieties, it is but justice to depart-ed merit to notice with whom the invention was From the blossoms of the tree, which it is propotion of the extinction of certain kinds of apples first deemed possible : and I have great pride sed to make the male parent of the future variety, must be taken a portion of their pollen or farina, when ready to fall from the mature anthers, and ast, be productive of several ill consequences." has been left for the perseverance of the English, deposited upon the pointals of the blossoms, Having observed among the apples in Covent- who, although late in taking up botanical studies which consequently will afford seed. By shaking Garden market, last year, a great quantity of the have now surpassed whatever was done by the an- the blossoms over a sheet of white paper, you will ascertain when the pollen is ready. Lord Bacon, who has been called the Prophet cessary in this experiment, to cover the branches and the following year, have greatly improved dent.

"We see," says the great Verulam, "that in fruit and the seeds of a large size, it is best to should be sown at a proper season, and in suita-"The compounding or mixture of kinds in ble soil, and in about four or six years fruit may plants is not found out; which nevertheless, if it be expected. Mr. Knight has also made some nalds, sen. assured me it was the true Golden Pippin, and that there is no fear of losing this variety.

Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, who politely showed it not:" adds this great man; "that mendeth me a variety of apple trees, was defined in the apple to the fruit, or doubleth the flowers, &c.; but it Society: its the offspring of the Orange Pippin and the prize of the Herefordshire Agricultural the prize of the Pippin and the prize of the Orange Pippin and the prize of premium of the same society, in 1807, for the Sihave had for several years.

Mr. Knight of the King's Road, Chelsea, has about a century after those of Lord Bacon, is the so favoured me with his opinion, which perfect-first author who wrote on this subject as being ac-seed of the Yellow Siberian Crab and the pollen the Foxley apple, from the seed of the yellow Siberian Crab and the pollen of the Orange Pip-

The cultivation of this, our most valuable fruit, has been attended to with so much care of late ears, that one of our great gardeners, (Mr. Hugh Ronalds, of Brentford,) exhibited at the Horhe exhibited fifty-three sorts, making in the of all others, and affords a variety for all seasons of the year, both for the dessert and for culinary purposes, as well as the drink of which Phillips in Miltonian verse has sung,-

Some ciders have, by art or age, unlearn'd Assum'd the flavour; one sort counterfeits
The sparkling nectar of Champagne; with that, A German oft has swill'd his throat, and sworn, Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd The gen'rous rummer, whilst the owner, pleas'd, Laughs inly at his guest, thus entertain'd With foreign vintage from his cider cask.

Thomson has thus beautifully described the ci-

but it is by no means equal to the cider made from Golden Pippins, which, when given in good condition, and well timed, surpasses every other

A solution of iron in the juice of the Golden Rennet, evaporated to a thick consistency, proves

an elegant chalybeate.

Dr. Short informs us, that cider was first indelicate flavour of apples; and "long observation," says he, "assures, us that such as chiefly drink cider, are more healthy and strong, and Dr. Baynard tell us of several persons near a hundred, and some above, who, having seldom used spirits are less subtile and impetuous.

"There is made an ointment," says Gerard,

As the Horticultural Society of this country has been established for the purpose of benefitting the world by their attention to the improvement of our various fruits, and as I know it to be a part of their study to induce the planters of orof apples only, I trust that by their attention we shall soon have our markets supplied with a suan ill-flavoured apple will afford a good one; and as those of inferior value.

The Siberian Crab Apple was not cultivated in this country until 1758, and the small fruited variety was first introduced in 1784. The flavour of this latter kind is highly esteemed in tarts and puddings, and the tree is often planted as an ornament in our shrubberies.

In pruning apple-trees, nothing more should be done than to cut out all those branches which eross each other, to prevent the rubbing of the from the stem, which should be entirely taken accident, which should be cut off close to the di-Pruning is to be avoided as much as possible, as it not to cut off or destroy them, as they continue to lent purpose. be fruitful for several seasons.

and retain their flavour.

refreshing drink. The spirit extracted from cider is equal to brandy for preserving fruit, or as many of our eminent practical gardeners.—by withdrawn from the patent office, by which mixing in made wines or liquors.

Animals of different species are found to engenmeans the public will be equally as secure der a variety of kinds of animalculæ, particular- against any injurious effects from it, as if it had ly where cleanliness is not attended to. Trees, never existed. according to their kinds, attract different blights: It is with me a subject of particular regret, our endeavours, therefore, would be in vain to that I was not sufficiently aware of the opporvented by a Norman, who much admired the avoid the blight affecting the leaves and blossoms tunity of referring to such information, prior to of large trees; but as the trunk and branches of the date of my specification, which might then the apple-tree are often injured, and sometimes have been prevented; but with conscious hodestroyed, by animalculæ, an attention to the nesty and integrity, I can and do, hereby utter-cleanliness of these trees cannot fail of being ly deny and disclaim any, and every intention have better complexions, than those that are acceleanliness of these trees cannot fail of being ly deny and disclaim any, and every intention customed to wine or ale." Both Lord Bacon and beneficial to their growth. It has therefore oc-whatever, of ever having either directly or incurred to me, from observations and experiments directly, conceived the design of taking advan-I have made since compiling this work, that if tage of any law, for the purpose of appropriaany other liquor, were very active and vigorous the trunks of the apple-trees were rubbed with ting to myself, the sole benefit of the invention at that age. It is certainly more nourishing than the leaves and young shoots of the elder, to in question, without being in fact, as I really wine, for not being so thoroughly fermented, its which all kind of blight hath an antipathy, that believed I was, its true original inventor. Had those injurious although minute insects would my plan succeeded and gone into operation, in not only be destroyed, but that it would prevent consequence of its being my discovery, I should their fixing themselves on these trees. As this is have considered myself entitled to receive a matter of importance to the public, I shall moderate compensation for its use, otherwise with the pulp of apples and swine's grease and their fixing themselves on these trees. As this is have not only the face, a matter of importance to the public, I shall not made and to take away the roughness of the skin, feel obliged by the remarks of any gentleman not. which is called in shops pematum, of the apples who may be disposed to try the experiment.— whereof it is made." cipally occasioned by the uncongenial quality of the soil. I lately travelled with a gentleman, fully requested to insert the above. who informed me, that having observed all his apple-trees became cankered at a certain state of growth he was induced to examine the nature of chards to cultivate and propagate the best kinds the soil at the greatest depth the roots had penetrated, and which he found consisted of gravel. Not being willing to give over the propagation of fire in the upper story, where for a long time, there apple-trees, he caused a pavement of bricks to had been neither lights or fire; which leaves no perior kind of apples to what is now generally of fered for sale, as the same land that will produce an ill-flavoured apple will afford a good one; and it is as easy to raise the best kinds of apple-trees to take a horizontal direction, and thereby prevented their reaching the gravel, since which it is as easy to raise the best kinds of apple-trees they have been free from canker.

(To be Continued.) 200

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

HYDRAULIC LIFT.

Having observed in the Chronicle of the 8th inst. an article taken from the Massachusetts Spy, in which it is stated, that I have received a patent for the hydraulic lift, the use of which is bark; but never to shorten any of their shoots, to raise and lower boats from one level of a canal except those shoots or suckers which proceed to another; it has become my duty, in reply, to from the stem, which should be entirely taken state, that such is by no means the fact; that off, as also all branches broken by the wind or on the contrary, I never have received any such patent. That my specification was lodgvision of the branch. November is the best time ed in the department of state, and affirmation to prune apple trees, as it injures them to prune then made of my believing myself to be the in trosty weather, or when the sap begins to rise. original inventor, I admit, because at that time, I had abundant reason to believe, that was creates useless shoots, and prevents the fruiting; the true and absolute fact; neither was I aware but if trees are becoming too full of branches, of any foundation for an opposite sentiment un or spurs, therefore it is necessary to be careful and that it was understood to answer an excel-

Chapman's observations on canal navigation, The apples intended to be preserved for the quoted in the above article, I have never seen; ry similar in its essential principles, to the one not lose sight of it in awarding their premiums.

I have found the wood of old apple-trees, when of which I had considered myself the original

Apple-wine is admired as a summer beverage, jused as a fuel, produce a most agreeable per-inventor, that I am now convinced of my not being the first original inventor; and as the The various diseases to which the apple-tree most effectual remedy in my power, I am preis subject, have occupied the attention and the pared to say, that I have already taken efficient

WM. KENWORTHY.

Those printers who have published my specification, of the hydraulic lift, are respect-

"SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION."

The extensive Cotton Factory, recently burnt lat Watertown, was first discovered to be on especially cotton mixed with oil, grease, or fat, of almost any description, will produce fire, it it is of the highest importance to manufacturers to keep their factories clean of this waste cotton, and every other material tending to produce combustion,-especially at a distance from their principal and most valuable buildings. There have been three recent instances of spontaneous combustion from the wicks of damaged candles, from which the tallow had been pressed; and it behoves those persons interested in manufacturing establishments, to guard against the like misfortunes to their own.

GRASS BONNETS.

The manufacture of hats similar to those brought from Leghorn, has arrived at such perfection in this country, and the young ladies engaged in setting them up are so persevering, that we should not be surprised if we were soon inwhich will be the case in espaliers, the better til within a few days past when it was remarkway is to rub off the buds and shoots which are til within a few days past when it was remarkdependent of foreign countries for this expensive, and, in some respects, necessary article. We irregularly produced, in the growing season. All he had received some information of its being sorts of apples produce their fruit upon cursions, in operation upon the Ellesmere canal in England, at Winteringham, No. 125 William street. lady at Guilford, (Conn.) to be seen at the shop of Mr. Wintringham, No. 125, William-street, which, in our opinion surpasses any thing of the kind exhibited in this city. We understood, a few years ago, that there was an establishment in The apples intended to be preserved for the winter should remain on the trees until quite ripe, when they should be gathered in dry weather, and placed in a heap for five or six weeks, in order to sweat: they should then be carefully wiped dry, and those that are perfectly sound, packed in large jars or boxes so as to be excluded from the air, which will keep them sound and plump, and retain their flavour.

The apples intended to be preserved for the above article, I have never seen; but upon examining Vol. 6 of Rees' Cyclope, dia, also quoted at the close of the said article, the loan of which I obtained from a particular acquaintance, I there, contrary to my expectations, and very much to my surprise, found an invention described, and said to be in operation upon the canal above mentioned, so very domestic hat offered for sale, that there was an establishment in this city for manufacturing hats of this descripent the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, I have never seen; the years ago, that there was an establishment in the above article, in this city for manufacturing hats of this descripent they can be years ago, that the years ago, that they have years ago, they have years ago, they have years ago, they h Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the Office of the American Farmer.

PLAN FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF AN ARABLE FARM,

WHERE THE SOIL IS CONGENIAL TO TURNIPS AND BARLEY;

Whereby the most extensive Stock of Sheep may be kept, and the largest Quantity of Corn grown, possible—at the same time that the Land is kept in the highest State of Heart and Cultivation.

By JOHN HALL, Little Marshall, Ide, near Exeter.

	·	INE YEARS SUC	CESSION OF	CROPS.—FOUR	HUNDRED ACI	RES.	
The state of the state of		*	FIRST	YEAR.			
50 Acres.	50 Acres.	Vetches and	50 Acres.	50 Acres.	Grasses cut for	50 Acres.	50 Acres.
W	heat.	Winter Turnips, fed and folded.	Barley.	Barley.	Hay, ploughed up and dunged.	Grasses fed.	Early Turnips, fed and folded.
227 July 107 10 - 10			SECON	D YEAR.			
Barley.	Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Barley.	Grasses mown.	Grasses fed.	Early Turnips.	w	heat.
3 1977 (3 4 197)			THIR	D YEAR.			Mind District
Grasses, cut for Hay.	Barley.	Grasses fed.	Early Turnips.	w	heat.	Barley.	Vetches and Winter Turnips
			FOURT	H YEAR.		A DESCRIPTION OF BUILDING	ion and all up to
Early Turnips.	Grasses fed.	Wh	eat.	Barley.	Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Grasses mown.	Barley.
			FIFTH	YEAR.	and the last of th	A CHARLES AT LEVEL DE	
Wı	heat.	Barley.	Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Grasses mown.	Barley.	Early Turnips.	Grasses fed.
the second	With the state of		SIXTH	YEAR.			
Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Barley.	Grasses mown.	Barley.	Early Turnips.	Grasses fed.	W	heat.
SALES BOX TO SEE			SEVENT	H YEAR.			
Barley.	Grasses, cut for Hay.	Early Turnips.	Grasses fed.	W	heat.	Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Barley.
			EIGHTI	I YEAR.	GEO CO. L. C.		18-21 4- 11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11
Grasses fed.	Early Turnips.	Wh		Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Barley.	Barley.	Grasses mown.
DANKE CONTRACTOR			NINTE	YEAR.	The same and to	er from Henry	10 3 m L min
Wh	neat.	Vetches and Winter Turnips.	Barley.	Barley.	Grasses mown.	Grasses fed.	Early Turnips.

Wheat,) but it avoids the usual recurrence of one other fourth clover or grasses after barley, by dividing every field into two, and distributing the management so as to break the four-course shift. The author's own remarks will be added next week, by which it appears, that his barley after wheat is always better than after vetches and winter turnips. The horizontal reading shews the state of the crops each year, and the perpendicular arrangement, shews them as they follow each other in succession.—Edit.

In the open countries, where corn is grown, and large flocks of sheep kept, it may, perhaps, be better to pursue the following Plan, which will be attended with this convenience, that three years out of four the barley fields will lay together (of some consequence certainly, both at seed-time and harvest;) and the feeding-land also rather more contiguous (a circumstance particularly desirable,) as sheep, for reasons quickly apparent to the farmer, should not have far to travel to their fold.

FIVE YEARS SUCCESSION OF CROPS.—FOUR HUNDRED ACRES. FIRST YEAR. 50 Acres. 50 Acres. 50 Acres. 50 Acres. 50 Acres. 50 Acres. 30 Acres. 50 Acres. Winter Turnips, and Vetches, Grass, cut, Early Turnips, ploughed, and Wheat. Barley. Grasses fed. Barley. fed and folded. dunged. fed and folded. SECOND YEAR. Winter Turnips, and Vetches. Grasses, Wheat. Grasses fed. Early Turnips. Barley. Barley. cut for Hay. THIRD YEAR. Vetches and Grasses Barley. Early Turnips. Wheat. Grasses fed. Barley. Winter Turnips. cut for Hay. FOURTH YEAR. Vetches and Wheat. Barley. Barley. Grasses for Hay. Grasses fed. Early Turnips. Winter Turnips. FIFTH YEAR. Vetches and Early Turnips. Barley. Grasses fed. Wheat. Barley. Winter Turnips. cut for Hay

that while a large provision is made for sheep, by siaughtering some individuals which are ill a very different degree in animals whose condihalf the farm is sown to corn; and, that, too, of complaints, generally esteemed incurable, at tion is not similar. Thus, if the eye of a race-by a proper appropriation of the dung made on at an early stage; in order to trace, if possible, the farm, and use of the fold, without extended in the disease, and to discover in the land. As (generally speaking) the which of the viscera, or organs, the deficiency allay the subsequent inflammation, ought to be the subsequent inflammation, ought to be the subsequent inflammation. best samples of barley are grown after wheat commences; or, otherwise, whether it be whol-much greater than what would be advisable to stubble, and the largest quantities after tur-ly external. This may be exemplified in several take from a horse at grass, who had received a nips, an arrangement is here made for sowing of the diseases of Sheep that causes sudden death, half-and-half, with a fit reference to the other and in some diseases, very similar, of Cattle and succeeding crops. The dung being invariably Swine. The gargel in Sheep is confounded with applied after the exhaustion by the scythe, the resp, red-water, and bloodstriking; a mortirestores the pabulum of the land on which the fication of the bowels is not distinguished from grass was mown; and which is brought to a gangrene by external hurt. Whether the dismeliorated state by a crop of turnips, fed off ease called the braxey or sickness, in Scotland, early and folded, preparatory for wheat: the be the same as the vanquish, and in what these wheat always follows the meliorating crops of a differ from the thotter-ill, we have no knowone year's lay, and turnips fed off and folded ledge. Sheep die suddenly (sometimes numer-The cleanness of the land is ensured by each ously) at different sorts of keeping, and exhibitcrop of turnips being hoed at least twice, in adition to general good husbandry; and the stout the disease is called by the same name; or by heart of the farm is maintained by the dung different names in different places, and no one and fold, manuring nearly or quite half the land, knows any thing satisfactory about the matter. annually; and, though last, not least, a variety All this (upon which we could very much en-of such extent in the succession of crops is observed (in the first plan as applicable to enclosed highly interesting to rural affairs, and might be

20 acres of the barley-land may be sown to the Board of Agriculture, for the best Essay on 20 acres of the barley-land may be sown to the discriminating and peculiar symptoms of the oats, as provision for the horses of the farm; and 10 or 20 acres of vetches sown instead of turnips, to aid the summer feed of the flock, of turnips, to aid the summer feed of the flock, without alteration of this system.

their farms were capable of, has been induced thereby, and the approbation of many agricultural friends, to publish this plan; and he begs to add, that having no view beyond the fewer diseases than that of man, whilst at the general good of landlord, tenant, and the country, he hopes he shall escape unkind criticism. assuring those who feel inclined to cavil, he will, with pleasure, readily give up his own plan, and unite with the rest of the agricultural world in the approval of any more productive system, whenever it may be brought forward.

WARDROP, ON THE DISEASES OF THE EYE OF THE HORSE.

The author of this excellent little Essay gives a plate, in which the anatomy of the eye which the Eye of the Horse is subject, it ought is ably displayed. The preliminary remarks to be observed that

dical men might lead to still more important results, as any addition to our knowledge of the of which the horse is usually found. diseases of animals must serve to illustrate the "The first is, when he is at grass, or living diseases of the human body; and the frequent on green food, exposed to all the vicissitudes of opportunities of dissection and experiment in weather. animals, and the facility in conducting such enquiries, would, if zealously pursued, materially promote such an object. From these researches the agriculturist might also derive some useful hints, to guide in improving the breeds of domestic animals; a subject, which the pursuits of scientific men are likely materially to contribute.

we may add the Treatise on the Rot, by Dr. Har-rison, as instances in which the liberal attention "In these different states of condition, it is of science has been usefully turned to these ru-reasonable to suppose, that though the same kind

countries,) that no crop follows similarly to advantageous to medical knowledge. In the pre-what it did before, until the ninth year. sent state of the case, we conceive it would It may be just worthy of remark, that 10 to form a fit subject for an honorary reward from animals are not only less numerous (says our author) but they are more uniform in their Mr. Hall having noticed many persons who were farming without a regular system, and, in consequence, not obtaining the full produce presume to deny, the reproach of our present ignorance is so much the greater.-Our author continues thus :-

most infinite variety of character, which is met with in the human eye, and which is in man, produced from the habits of society, and the various modes of life to which he is exposed.

"The uniformity in the appearances of diseases in the Eye of the Horse, makes the treatment of them the more simple, less of that nice discrimination being required in treating individual cases which is so essentially requisite in the practice of physic.

ably displayed. The preliminary remarks to be observed, that not only the progress of the are very judicious, and from this division of the diseases, but their treatment, must vary, accorsubject we extract our present article; adding ding to the different circumstances under which such remarks on the passages selected as are suggested by the reasoning.

adding to the different circumstances under which the animal is placed; or as it is in common language called, the 'Condition of the horse.' It suggested by the reasoning.

"A taste for pursuits of this kind among memay therefore be proper to observe, that there are four different states of condition, in either

" The second, when his food is more nutritious, and in that state of condition he is usually kept in by the agriculturist.

"The third, when he is living on dry food,

"The fourth, in the highest possible state of condition when the food is in the least bulk, the The author here refers to Mr. Cline's excel-body warmly clothed, the horse confined in a lent paper on the Form of Animals, to which hot stable, and exposed to the most violent bodi-

The peculiar advantages of this system are, diseased animals, might be especially improved disease, yet that treatment must be pursued in wound of equal severity."

"It is a common observation, that when one eye is attacked with any disease, the other is very apt to become affected with the same complaint. This sympathy observed between the two eyes, has been noticed in all those organs of animals of which there are a pair, and as shall afterwards be observed: a knowledge of this fact leads to important practical conclusions.

" Another question worthy of attention in considering the diseases of the Eye of the Horse, is, to ascertain how far any of these affections are hereditary. There is no doubt, but that every race of animals inherits the bad, as well as the good qualities of the parents; and that in breeding, imperfection, and deformity may be as successfully propagated, as perfection and beauty. This has been established beyond all controversy, and it is well known, that in mankind, families are not only subject to particular diseases, but in every race, one or more organs of the bobody are less perfect in structure, and functions, and more liable to disease. Numerous facts may be brought forward to establish the truth of this observation; but is sufficient for the present purpose to remark, how often it happens, that in one family many of its branches are affected either with diseases of the lungs, or brain, or liver, or stomach. Some diseases of the human eye are also known to be hereditary; it is, therefore to be expected, that the Eye of the Horse shall be defective, and more liable to diseases in particular races, or as it is usually desame time these diseases do not assume that alers of horses are familiar with this observation, and its coincidence with similar facts in other organs makes it worthy of attention. It is well. known, that some particular lines of blood are subject to spavins; others to curbs; and others to diseases and imperfections in the form of the feet. In corroboration of this opinion, it may here be mentioned, that a mare of the Mercury Blood, belonging to the Royal Stud at Hampton Court, who had lost one eye, had last season a dead foal, which had a single eye; scarcely any vestige of the other being perceptible. Several of the produce of Treasurer, a son of this mare, have been foaled with defective eyes.

"As has already been observed, the diseases of the Horse's Eye are not numerous, and it is here proposed chiefly to consider those causes of blindness which are most frequent, and on which medical treatment has the most powerful influence."

FROM THE CODE OF AGRICULTURE.

"Mr. Wigfull, senior, of Sheffield, recommends, that twenty-four bushels of the refuse of kiln-dried oats, (called shudes in Yorkshire,) or the same quantity of very dry sawdust, or any other substance that will absorb a large quantity of moisture, (as fine earth in a dryed state,) shall be steeped for some days in putrid urine, and then mixed with eight bushels of soot, or of wood-ashes, and spread on the young turnips, as soon as they appear above ground; which he is convinced, will prove an effectual means of preserving them from the ravagas of the fly.*

* This appears to be the method alluded to in ral subjects. The opportunities of dissection in of treatment be always applicable to the same our last. It is not stated for how much land

"An intelligent farmer in the neighbourhood always thins or pricks out his turnips, as soon as they appear above ground, as they are cer-

" A very great improvement in the cultivation of turnips, in dry soils, without any mixture of above described; and an intelligent friend of clay in them, is, by applying a heavy roller to mine, who farms in that county, has assured the turnip drills, instead of the light ones comme, that it has succeeded on alternate ridges; and soils, as Mr. Rhodest very properly observes, monly used. The reasons are obvious. The that the fly was destroyed where the burnings where it would be desirable to cultivate turnips, soil being thus compressed, moisture is retained in it, and the gaseous effluvia, arising from the decomposing putrescent mass below, which nourment, the crop was ruined.

Where the would be desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and where very strong measures, for the desirable to cultivate turnips, and the greatest turnips and turnips turnips and turnips turnips and turnips turnips are turnips. ishes the plants when young, not being suffered to escape too rapidly, which is often the case, their growth is promoted, and quickened. The from them that benefit to which his industry so soil, also, being rendered perfectly smooth, the justly entitles him. little vermin have no hiding places in which

they can sheiter themselves.
"Mr. Church, of Hitchill, an eminent farmer in Dumfriesshire, has ascertained, that it is the best mode of securing an early and regular moist dung, as soon as it is spread in the drills, and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, but not quite so deep as usual. This practice and 4 Improving its active in the drills and active in the drills and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, but not quite so deep as usual. This practice and 4 Improving its active in the drills, and active in the drills, and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, but not quite so deep as usual. This practice and 4 Improving its active in the drills, and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, but not quite so deep as usual. This practice and 4 Improving its active in the drills, and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, and afterwards to cover the dung by the plough, but not quite so deep as usual. This practice and 4 Improving its active in the drills, and a is highly useful in dry soils and seasons, and and, 4. Improving its culture. should never be neglected (as the expense of the seed is so trifling,) where there is any risk of lo-sing the crop for want of moisture. In a dry season, when the globe and the Swedish turand the crops, after all turned out but moderate, the turnips produced by this plan attained a great size, (from 15 to 28 lbs. tops included,) and many of them could not get larger for want of room in the drills.

" But the following is the most effectual method that has hitherto been discovered, to in-

sure the destruction of the fly.

" As soon as the ground is completely prepared for sowing the seed, let a quantity of stubble, straw, furze, dried weeds, heath, wood shavings, or any other sort of cheap inflammable matter, be spread upon the surface, and burnt upon the ground, moving the flame forward, from time to time, and managing it, if possible, so that the smoke shall spread over the field. This is easily done in those dry seasons, when alone the fly is to be dreaded. As soon as that operation is completed, the seed should be instantly sown. -The flame and smoke either kill the insects, or compel them to take shelter, if any crevice can be found in the soil, where they remain until the young turnips are out of danger. The heat also, thus applied, and the ashes thus produced, are of some use to the crop. Nor does it require a great quantity of combustibles to go over the field, merely for the purpose of destroying the vermin, by the heat, the flame, and the smoke. It is probable, (though the quantity has not yet been ascertained,) that from one to two tons of stubble or straw would be sufficient. The security of a crop of turnips would surely be cheaply purchased by such a sacrifice; and if stubble is used, the object can be obtained almost without expense.

twenty-four bushels of sawdust, and eight bushels of soot, are to suffice .- EDIT.

of Edinburgh, (Mr. Johnstone, of Hill-house,) the surface of the soil, as a means of manuring sure, prevent the ravages of that destructive init for turnips, has long been practised in the tain of being in the rough leaf next morning, it has been employed for the express hurhose of climate as that of Holkham, for it had long and consequently out of danger.†

"A very great improvement in the cultivation The articles employed are burnt in the manner shire, but in Berwickshire, the Lothians, Northof turnips, in dry soils, without any mixture of above described; and an intelligent friend of

"It is earnestly hoped that the dilligent farmer

HINTS TO PREVENT THE FLY IN TURNIPS.

"To prevent the ravages of this insect, various modes have been recommended, which may

"1. To destroy the fly, it has been recommended, to roll the land at midnight, while the dew is on the ground, by means of which these insects may be crushed against the moist earth.* Boards have been smeared with tar, and drawn across nips did not vegetate till a month after sowing, the land, for the fly to skip on them, and be caught; and a trap has been invented, by which considerable numbers have been taken ;-trainoil, and sulphur, have been used with the seed. Quick-lime has been often suggested; and lime saturated with ammonia in the preparation of gas, has been accurately tried; but all in vain.
"2. To render the turnip less attractive

quick-lime has been used, sown when the dew was strong on the plants. The ground has been brushed with the leaves of the elder tree. Turnips have been sown in the furrow, as well as on the ridge; and radish seed has been used in small quantities, the turnip-fly being particu-

larly fond of the raddish plant.

"3. The growth of the plant is quickened, by the application of a proper quantity of suita-ble manure, and placing it immediately under the plant. And,

4. The culture of the plant is improved, by sowing a great quantity of the seed, (about three pounds per acre;) also by carefully weeding the crop, and frequently stirring the soil."

The distinction between quickening the growth of the plants, and improving their culture, is not very obvious. Our Norfolk correspondent F. observes, that with a fine tilth, and the land not very recently manured, he has rarely suffered any serious injury. This remark is satisfactory for two reasons; first, that in the broadcast way it suggests the benefit of early manuring, that the material may be thoroughly mixed and covered; and second, it explains and justifies the success of the ridge-system, because by it the manure is certainly covered, though recently applied.

"It is well known, where attention, has been paid to the means of quickening the growth, and improving the culture of the plant, that the fly is not to be apprehended. The plan of cultivating turnips in ridges, as originally practised by Mr. Dawson, of Frogden, in Roxburgh-shire, and now established with so much suc-

the mischief.

"The practice of burning straw and gorse on cess at Holkham, will certainly, in a great measect:-but it is quite a mistake to suppose, that Wolds of Lincolnshire. In Dorsetshire, however, the plan is only calculated for such a soil and it has been employed for the express purpose of climate as that of Holkham, for it had long truction of the fly, would be of the greatest utility. It is, doubtless, a fair field, on which chemistry may exercise its powers; at the same will avail himself of these hints, and will derive time, if security can be obtained by simple means, it would be more desirable.

"In looking over my notes on this subject, I find that other methods have been resorted to, for protecting the turnip crop, besides those enumerated by Mr. Rhodes.

"Some have recommended taking the seed of the same year, and of a former year, and mixing them together. Then to steep one half of the seed, thus mixed, in water, for twenty-four hours, and then to mix the whole together. By this previous management, the turnips will rise ut four different periods; and though the fly may destroy some of the plants, there will yet re-main a sufficient quantity for a crop, more espe-cially if the quantity of seed used, is at the rate of about three pounds; per acre."

CODE OF AGRICULTURE.

In treating of the Diseases of Wheat, Sir John Sinclair quotes an authority in p. 420, in which some experiments are stated to shew which sorts of wheat in common use, are most in danger of this distructive malady. The result is rendered obscure by the fault of the author referred to in the note, or by the customary haste of writing without points, on a subject in which the printers are not able to discriminate. The experiment was made in Torney Fen, in the year 1819. for the purpose of noticing comparative produce, quality, disease, and value of varieties; and especially to observe which sort would appear best adapted to the fen-lands; not the outside, but the middle of the field was chosen, and the soil was black mould, a little shallow, and mixed with poor clay. We copy the result verbatim from the code, for the purpose of correcting the errors of the press.

"1. Hungary white, or chitty wheat, short strawed red. These were nearly free from mildew, and were superior in the order in which

they are placed.
"2. Square-eared white, velvet white, or eggshell, were pretty good, but diseased.

"Old red lammas, (awned and smooth,) Sussex thicket hedge-row. These were much worse

mildewed; they are all red wheats.

"Talavera-Cape wheat. These were almost good for nothing; not merely with the mildew,

but partly owing to the May frost."

The meaning of the above is—1. That the Hungary white was the freest from mildew, and the best in quality; next to this was the Essex white (or chitty wheat;) third, was the shortstrawed red.

2. The square-eared white, and the velvet white (or egg-shell wheat) were pretty good, but dis-

eased.

3. The old red Lammas (both varieties.) The Sussex thicket and the hedge-row wheat (all of them red wheats) were much worse mildewed.

See Farmers' Journal, 28th July, 1820. This word in the Code, is unfortunately printed bushels.

[†] This direction we consider as unfortunate; if the crop could be saved this way, there would be no need of any further inquiry. We grant that stirring the surface, and repeated hocings, accelerate the growth, and disturb the depredators; but it cannot be that turnips pricked out the day they come up, shall be in the rough leaf the slug, to which he erroneously attributed the the next morning.-EDIT.

4. The Talavera and Cape wheats, were very bad; the latter had no wheat in it.

perior to such lapses or oversights; but for the sake of those who gather their notions of agnation found them, many as above described, but how then good Sir, if you, or any of your intelligence principally from reading, and also of by far the major part containing a small grub, riculture principally from reading, and also of those agriculturists who may be unacquainted which I have very little doubt to be the grub of their numbers in any considerable degree, before with some of these sorts, and may wish to try with some of these sorts, and may wish to try them, we have thought it needful to insert these corrections.

ON PREVENTING THE RAVAGES OF THE TURNIP FLY.

North Creek, Burnham, Norfolk, June 9th, 1821.

SIR.

Many experiments have been tried to prevent the flies from destroying the young Turnips, and I have tried several myself, but have found none so effectual as early horse-hoeing them. Mr. Coke stated at his meeting last year, that by his early horse-hocing he had saved his from their ravages. I immediately horse-hoed mine, that were then covered with flies, and in a few days, I believe, would have been all destroyed. I re-dies for destroying the Turnip Fly; and in addicommended a friend of mine to hoe his, that were tion, I beg leave to present to your notice a remesown the same time as mine were; he said he dy I have practised at different times when anthought them too young, he would therefore wait noved by these destructive little insects. I have and Ireland for the last ten years :a few days till they were a little larger; he did been a turnip grower for these last twenty-five so, and they were all destroyed, (forty acres;) the ground was then ploughed, and sowed with white Turnips; while my Swedes were saved, I believe, wholly by that means. I now write to state a similar experiment this year. I drilled the swedes on the 12th May last; on the 26th daily these destructive little insects. I have a few days till these destructive little insects. I have a few days till these destructive little insects. I have a few days till these destructive little insects. I have a few days till these destructive little insects. I have a few days till these destructive little insects. I have a few days till the section of the my swedes on the 12th May last; on the 26th ed into a powder, I cause it to be sown carefully in 1796 it had risen to £328,000,000; and in 1806 horse-hoed them, on the 29th horse-hoed them upon the young plants. If any farmer will try to near £608,000,000. again, and this day, the 9th of June, horse hoed this simple remedy, his turnip crop may be saved them a third and last time: they grew rapidly affrom the destruction of the Fly. Immediately ter the two first hoeings, and will be cross-hoed after rain, or while the dew is on the turnips, is 20 guineas to go sixteen miles in two hours, on a on Monday next by hand,—fine plants. A neighthe best time for sowing the lime, when it adbour of mine who had sowed his the same time heres to the leaves of the young plants. mine were, I advised to hoe them the same time If you consider these hasty remarks worthy of minutes and a half within the given time. In I did mine, with those hoes invented by Mr. a corner of your valuable paper, it will oblige, consequence of a fall of thick small rain the road Blaikie, as no other kind can be used without Sir, your most obedient humble servant. covering the Turnips with mould in their young state. He said he could catch the flies on Mr. Paul's plan, and save his: he attempted to do so, by going over the ground many times day after day, and although he caught a great number they beat him at last, and destroyed his Turnips. He has now ploughed the ground, and sown a relative to the culture and failure of that very second time. I lent him my drill, and deposited uncertain of crops, Turnips, it has struck me as the same quantity of seed I did; the plants look-a little strange that none of your numerous corred as well as mine, and I have no doubt that if respondents have communicated any observations. It is high time that stage and hack owners have destructive enjmals, the Crub should know that they are responsible for the tion may be useful to the public.

I am, Sir, Your's respectfully THOMAS HEROD.

PREVENTION OF THE TURNIP FLY. June 15, 1822.

period of turnip sowing, I leave more minute in-the former. These are enemies not so easily de-vestigation to future opportunity, and hasten to in-stroyed, or their pernicious effects so effectually brought in the Sheriff's Court at Lancaster,

termined to steep my seed previous to sowing, ges of these noxious reptiles, in any way practica-having observed several seeds with holes similar ble. Where many rooks resort, they will bore The foregoing confusion is not at all to be attributed to the Right Honourable Author, whose curculio nucum. I steeped six pounds of seed, their numbers, and the manner in which they ensagacity and practical knowledge are much sugar. to those in the hazel-nut and filbert, made by the after and destroy some of them; but owing to been hatched in the ground, had the seeds con- the sowing season comes on, it will be an eminent taining them been sown.

I remain, Sir, Your's obediently, JOHN HALL.

tain remedy .- Editor.

REMEDY FOR THE TURNIP FLY. Bold, near Warrington, June 14, 1821.

I observe in your intelligent paper many reme

ON THE GRUB WORM. Isle of Wight, June 1, 1821.

SIR, Amidst the various observations, queries, &c. creatures, a little under the surface, and ready to EVENTION OF THE TURNIP FLY. this was the case more particularly to a pretty Little Marshall, Ide, near Exeter, Devon, large breadth about the middle of the field, ex-The time being so short between this and the measure affected, were not in so great a degree as English paper. form you, for the general information of your guarded against as the fly. Many remedies are readers, of a circumstance that has just occurred said to be capable of saving the crop from the lattorne. Being about to sow a small plot of two ter, but these under-ground depredators seem the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was acres and a half of turnips early, that I might almost to set us at defiance, as I have never have a double chance of escaping the Fly, I deheard of any sure preservative against the ravaline method against the proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, Water Street, have a double chance of escaping the Fly, I deheard of any sure preservative against the ravaline magnetic forms the Sherin's Court at Lancaster, against the proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, Water Street, have a double chance of escaping the Fly, I deheard of any sure preservative against the ravaline magnetic magnetic method against the proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, Water Street, have a double chance of escaping the Fly, I deheard of any sure preservative against the proprietors of one of the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coach on the 21st of May, by which it was overturned near the new bridge, where the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coaches from the coaches from the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coaches from the coaches from the coaches from Liverpool to Manchester, for carelessly driving the coaches from the coaches from

service to the growers and consumers of that almost invaluable plant. It is highly vexatious to see a fine flourishing crop, after having escaped JOHN HALL. the mischievous consequences of the fly, exhibit the pernicious effects of the grub; but it is one of the miseries of the farmer's life to witness desome years ago very earnestly employed upon vastations of this kind. The flourishing aspect this thought, and made a number of experiments, is soon changed; an enemy has attacked them Like a true projector, he is yet willing to believe at the root, and the presage of inevitable dethere may be something in it, though not a cer-struction is soon, alas too soon, realized. I am a new correspondent, and as I have many facts and observations relative to agricultural affairs, some of an older and others of a later date, in my possession, if they meet your approval, may be induced to address you in future.

Your's very respectfully, A FARMER.

Unredeemed and Unfunded Debt of England

1812 . . £684,743,399 | 1817 . . £848,282,477 1813 . . 716,090,573 | 1818 . . 843,514,767 1814 . . 799,288,436 | 1819 . . 844,962,321 1815 . . 821,740,214 | 1820 . . 843,388,804 1816 . . 864,822,540 | 1821 . . 845,100,931

In 1786 the total debt was about £250,000,000;

became so greasy for the last hour that he ran in JAMES FAIR. his stockings without shoes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SIR,

The following information concerns farmers

he had hoed them, instead of setting his trap to on those most destructive animals, the Grub should know, that they are responsible for the catch the flies, his plants would have been ready Worms. It was my lot last year to have suffered conduct of those they employ to drive ther carto have been cross-hoed as soon as mine. I have greatly by their depredations, for in one particular riages.—Scarce a month passes, without the just now left my hoes at work, and set down to lar field I sowed the seed time after time, but all publication of an accident to a passenger, owwrite this in haste, to catch the post for an early to no good purpose; and if search were made ing to the shameful neglect of the drivers, who insertion in your Journal, as I hope this informa- around a plant which had been bitten at the root, are in the constant practice of racing, and of and appeared in a dying state, it was no uncom-leaving their seats, while the stage is full, and mon thing to discover from one to ten of these going to a tavern to refresh themselves.

Mr. Dana of Connecticut, and late a member play the same game over again, as often as the of Congress, will be disabled for life, from fracseedsman vould afford them the opportunity; and tures of his limbs, occasioned by the horses running away in a stage, and oversetting it, while the driver was thus employed. One or tending in the direction of from east to west, two examples being made, would teach others whilst the north and south, although in some a useful lesson. The extract is from a late

was also much lacerated, and will be marked for low caseing, 14 of bed ticking. life; she was confined for six weeks in Manchesof pregnancy at the time. As the defendants had permitted judgment to go by default, the that the premium for it be open to all the state.] only question for the Jury was the amount of damages to be given to the plaintiff: these they

A CASE IN POINT .- On the 22d of May, Mr. Albany, to return to his family at Johnstown. As the stage entered Schenectady, it overtook the opposition stage, and the driver undertook has sold for 35 cents per yard. The flax was spun to pass the other stage, when one of the hind partly in the public Alms House of Philadelphia, of passengers, all of whom were more or less pitable Society."] injured. Mr. Coon had one finger torn to pieces, 2. To William and his wrist severely bruised. The amputation of the finger was found necessary: the full size, without seam, 5 dollars. most violent spasms succeeded in a few days, and continued till the termination of his life on the 7th June. Many more instances of serious chiefly blue and red, and which would probably accidents are recollected, and others must be fa- have been lost if not thus used, 5 dollars. miliar to all of us. A few examples being made of stage owners, would lead to caution on their white cotton counterpane, figure worked with the parts.

200 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

July 9, 1822.

DEAR SIR. Your printer has made of my letter (page 118 of this vol.) arrant nonsense:—instead of "Bark, shells and sea marl," I said, as plainly as possible, that the improvements were effected by bankshells and sea-ware. The sea-ware is, by cor-ruption, generally called sea-ore, (see Rees' Cyclopedia, where it is also called sea-wreck, seatangle, and sea-weed.) Many improvements of the soil have been made in Talbot by shell-marl, (decayed cockle shells, &c.) but the shells I alluded to, under the term "bank-shells," are oyster-shells, which are found on the margins of our creeks and Rivers, supposed to have been left by the Indians, and are now nearly decomposed, and make an excellent manure.

Instead of "the facts on the shot," I am made to say "the tracts and the shot," there are other trifling errors, which I do not regard; but those I have pointed out are too provoking to one who wishes to preserve the reputation of common sense to pass over in silence, pray correct them.

It has been thought best to publish the above, although the errors complained of were all corrected before many papers had left the press.

Editor American Farmer.

PHILADELPHIA AGRICULTURAL EXHI-BITION

The committee on househould manufactures at the late agricultural exhibition near this city, offer the following report, and award and recommend the following premiums:

1. To John Philson for 30 yards of brown linen

2. Mrs. Rachael Fish, of Philadelphia, for 26 mixed woollen and cotton counterpanes, the ma- the Loudoun Sorrel, was twenty six seconds, at terials spun and dyed in the family; and has also the rate of one hundred and four seconds to a

3. To Dr. Rose, of Montrose, Susquehanna ter before she could be removed to her residence county, for 120 pounds of fine maple sagar, equal at Liverpool; and she is not yet recovered from to any brown sugar imported, the only sample of-the effects of her injuries. She was in a state fered, 8 dollars. [There being no maple sugar made in Philadelphia county, it was resolved,

The following articles were also exhibited.— They were not included among those specified for

1. To Archibald Campbell, for 25 yards of lin-Charles Coon took his passage in the stage at en drilling of excellent quality, of three dozen yarn, 10 dollars. [A. Campbell has also made 600 yards of the same quality drilling, some of which wheels came off, and the stage was overset, full and partly by women hired by the "Female Hos-

> 2. To William Latham for two counterpanes, of mixed woolen and cotton, 10 quarters wide,

3. To Mrs. Sarah Sproul for a carpet of patty-pan figure, made of scraps of coloured cloth,

4. To Mrs. Hannah Johnson, for a very elegant

needle, 5 dollars.

5. To Mrs. Parker for a substantial woollen carpet, Turkey pattern, and needle worked, 5 dollars.

Mrs. Jeremiah Warder, Jr. sent a number of handsome fine napkins and table cloths made in her family; these had been some years in use. Miss Sophia Elliott sent a handsome cotton

counterpane.

Miss Sophia D'Autrichy sent a bush containing a number of silk worms forming Cocoons, several pounds of which she last year raised.-The committee regret that this branch of domestic iudustry is not more attended to by the families of our farmers, and recommend the example of Miss D'Autrichy to their imitation.

Mr. M'Cauly sent specimens of his manufac-

1 Cotton oil cloth.

do. on baize.

3 Linen oil cloths, all very smooth and plia-ble. The composition of the latter is improved: the article is in use for carriage curtains: it does not require greasing, and does not harden in the sun, and is hence particularly calculated for a southern climate.

Messrs. Rankin and Fowle, sent two very fine specimens of their beaver hats, and Mr. Woolworth several light and neat cotton hats. These articles did not properly come within the notice of the committee, but are mentioned from the satisfaction they gave the members

RICHARD PETERS, JAMES MEASE, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, REUBEN HAINES, STEPHEN DUNCAN, ROBERTS VAUX.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Georgetown, June 27th, 1822.

I observe in your last paper a writer who signs diaper, with a damask figure, from flax raised in himself a bit of a jockey, tells of a race of one Philadelphia county and water rotted, 10 dollars. ute four and a half seconds: is not this a misyards of fine linen shirting, \$10. [Besides the take? the swiftest Quarter races I ever saw run above, Mrs. Fish exhibited two very fine elegant here, was by the famous horse, Shad; the other by manufactured during the past year 43 yards of mile; and I think no horse in England can run

fully hurt. She was violently bruised, her face carpeting, 100 yards of sheeting, 45 yards of pil- a mile faster than one of our first rate quarter horses can a quarter of a mile-(at the rate I

Twenty six seconds to a quarter of a mile is 50

feet 10 inches to a second.

One Minute four and a half seconds to a mile, s about 81 feet 9 inches.

Impossible! besides,

4f't. 26i's. 10'4½ the 0 has been mistaken for a distinction between 1, for mindamages to be given to the plaintiff: these they premiums in the printed list, but the committee ute, and 4½, when it was one hundred and four recommend the annexed rewards. man who is a bit of a jockey.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY, 19, 1822.

DON CARLOS. The very fine 3 year old ass, Don Carlos exhibited at the last Maryland Cattle Show, and much, and justly admired by all who saw him-is for sale. For terms enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.

This valuable animal was purchased at Malta by Purser S. Hambleton, who took great pains to procure one of the finest to be had in that country, and he truly merits the compliment bestowed on him by the committee, being uncommonly

large and beautiful of his age.

The owner being about to go again to sea, is willing to dispose of him on terms upon which

such an animal can rarely be had.

The following is the notice taken of Don Car-

The Committee regret that no premium is at their disposal for the very fine Maltese Jack, Don Carlos, imported by S. Hambleton, Esq. of the U. S. Navy; but they recommend him earnestly for a discretionary premium*, and are of opinion that Mr. Hambleton with many officers in that service, are entitled to the thanks of the agricultural community for many public spirited and patriotic acts of this kind, whereby the interests of agriculture must be essentially and permanently promoted,

ROBERT PATTERSON, COMMITTEE. JOHN HUNTER.

* This was bestowed by an unanimous vote of the society.

TURNIP SEED. Ruta Baga, Purple Top, and White Norfolk turnip seed, which the Editor of the Farmer can confidently recommend-for sale by

W. F. REDDING.

Flour from the wagons, \$7—Wharf do. \$6 50 to 675—White wheat, \$1 17 to \$1 20—Corn, 70 cts.-Rye, 60 to 65 cts.-Herrings, No. 1, \$3 to \$3 25-No. 2, do. \$2 75 to \$3-Shad, No. 1, \$7 to \$7 25-No. 2, do. \$6 to \$6 50. No variation in prices of other articles.

MARYLAND TOBACCO.-The fine bright yellow, none in market, much in demand-Good red, \$8 to 12—Common do. \$5 to \$7, and in de-mand—Inferior, \$3 to \$5—Dark brown, \$2 to \$3

50-Seconds, \$1 to \$5.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for John S. Skinner, Editor, by Joseph Robinson, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore, where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and destatch—Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM, An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 131.)
BARBERRY.—BERBERIS;

OR, THE PIPPERIDGE-BUSH. In Botany, a Genus of the Class Hexandria

country; and notwithstanding the high state of deur of outline, vies with the oak. It seems to

nothing else but barberry-bushes.

dens and shrubberies, being both ornamental and curiously trimmed with garden shears." useful; but it requires caution in planting, not to adds, "this grove was, in old times, consecrated have it near the house or principal walks, on actount of its offensive smell when in blossom.— habitants of Latium, who paid their devotions The flowers are small, but beautiful; and on there." This author mentions one of these near the flowers are small, but beautiful; and on there." the cowslip, which changes to a putrid and most pus, an excellent orator, who was twice consul, disagreeable scent, particularly towards the evening and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring a baring and at the decay of the flowers. I have a baring a b ing and at the decay of the flowers. I have a barberry-tree in my garden near twenty feet in sed under it, but sprinkled it plentifully with height, the branches of which extend over a circumference of sixty-feet. It has been covered Manius Curius, after he had subdued his energial had a pleasing of during that time. It seems particularly attrac- made of beech-wood, wherein he might sacrifice tive to singing birds wherever it is planted, espe- to the gods. cially the bullfinch and the goldfinch, both of The beer which often build in these bushes.

destitute of grain; and that this influence is great, that even the birds refuse to eat it.

thorny bush called appendix, having red berries hanging from the branches which were called appendix and accorns that their island afforded.

An oil equal in flavour to the location. hanging from the branches which were called any findices: An oil, equal in mayour to the best only findices: The bramole derives it's from the redness of the twigs and juice of the themselves, or dried, and boiled in wine, are good becoming rancid, may be obtained from the nuts from the redness of the twigs and juice of the twigs and juice of the becoming rancid, may be obtained from the nuts fruit. Pliny informs us, that the propagation of the twigs are target to the propagation of the twigs are the propagation of the twi salad, and to season meat with: he also says, in Silesia, it is used by the country people in-"The green leaves of the barberry-bush stamp-stead of butter. The cakes which remain from procureth appetite."

Barberries are of an agreeable, cooling, astringent taste, which creates appetite. A conserve is made from this fruit that is refreshing, and strengthens the stomach, and is good against diarrhœas and dysenteries. 'I he juice, or decoction, abates the inflammation of the fauces and tonsils, and heals scorbutic gums .- Brookes.

Pickled barberries make a handsome garnish for all white dishes, where acids can be introduced: this fruit is also used for making syrup, lo-

zenges, &c.

The bark of the tree is a good medicine against the jaundice, and all obstructions and foulness of the viscera. The inner bark of this tree, with Poland it is used for colouring of leather.

We have now several varieties of the barberryshrub cultivated in England, one of which was brought from Candia in 1759, and another from Siberia in 1790; but it possesses no advantage over our native kind of this fruit.

BEECH.-FAGUS.

A Genus of the Castanea, or Chesnut Tree, and of the Class Monæcia Polyandria.

Monogynia.

The beech is one of the handsomest of our native forest-trees, which, in stateliness and grancultivation this kingdom is now arrived at, it is still to be found growing wild in many parts of the northern counties. Gerard says, in his time in the territory of Tusculum, not far from the (1597) most of the hedges near Colnbrook were city of Rome, that was clad and beautified with He their first appearance have a perfume similar to beech-trees, of such beauty, that Passienus Cris-

with blossoms this spring, and had a pleasing ef-mies, protested with an oath, that of all the fect in the shrubbery; but was so offensive for booty and pillage taken from them, he had reservabout a fortnight, that no one would walk near it ed nothing for himself but a cruet, or little ewer,

A very singular circumstance has been stated flowers on the same tree. The fruit succeeds the latrespecting the barberry-shrub,—that corn sown ter blossoms, which have a one-leafed empalement, making domestic wooden ware, such as bowls, near it, proves abortive, the ears being in general cut into four parts, but have no petals: the ger shovels, &c. Bedsteads and other furniture are cut into four parts, but have no petals: the ger shovels, &c. Bedsteads and other furniture are men is fixed to the empalement, which after- often made with this timber; and no wood split sometimes extended to a distance of three or four hundred yards across a field. This is a just cause for banishing it from the hedge-rows of our arable fields, for which, otherwise, it's thorny branches would have made a desirable fence.—

men is fixed to the empalement, which after-often made with this timber, and a word spin so fine, or holds so well together, as beech, so fine, or holds so well together, as beech, so for pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. This is a just soft pines opening in three cells, each containing that boxes, swordsheaths, and a variety of other triangular nut, called the beech mast. When this coral-like fruit is ripe, it adds much to ness; nevertheless, when dried and ground into secret for many years.

This coral like fruit is ripe, it adds much to ness; nevertheless, when dried and ground into secret for many years. is celebrated for having enabled the inhabitants of I conclude it is the fruit called appendices by Scio, one of the Iönian Islands, to sustain a methe ancients. Pliny says, "There is a kind of morphle siege which they did by the beach

to stay the flux of the body." I find, by Gerard's by pressure. It is very common in Picardy and other parts of France, where the masts abound; ed, and made into sauce, as that made of sorrel the pressure are given to fatten swine, oxen, or Their tops, in distant arches, rise again. those that are vexed with hot burning agues, and poultry. A bushel of masts are said to produce produces a full crop of masts oftener than once

salad oil in England.

ter from beech-nuts.

The finest beech-trees in England are said to grow in Hampshire. The forest of St. Leonard, near Horsham, in Sussex, abounds with noble beech-trees. The cottagers of this forest inform you, that when St. Leonard wished to rest beneath these trees, he was disturbed during the day by the biting of vipers, and that his repose was broken in the night by the warbling of nightingales, and on that account they were removed by his prayers, since which time tradition says of this forest,-

The viper has ne'er been known to sting, Or the nightingale e'er heard to sing.

The shade of the beech-tree is very injurious to most sorts of plants that grow near it, but is generally believed to be very salubrious to human bodies. The leaves of the beech are collected a grove and tufts of Beech-trees, which were as in the autumn, to fill mattresses instead of flock even and round in the head as if they had been or straw, as they remain sweet, and continue soft, for many years. To chew beech-leaves is accounted good for the gums and teeth. The Romans used beech-leaves and honey to restore the growth of hair, which had fallen off in sick-

The timber of these trees, in point of actual dredge, Esq. of New Lodge St. Leonard's Forest, was causing fish-ponds to be dug in that neigh-bourhood, the workmen found scantlings of beech timber, and trunks of these trees, squared out, which were supposed to have been buried in the earth since the time of the Romans, as there is no record mentioning that part of the forest having been either cleared, or ponds made since .-The beech, it will be observed, from the class Beech-timber is subject to worms when exposed it is ranged under, produces both male and female to the air without paint. It is used by wheel-

BLACKBERRY.-RUBUS;

trees by layers, was taught the ancients by the bramble-bush."

Dryden's Virgil.

"The berries," says Pliny, "are the food of man, and have a desiccative and astringent virtue. in three years.

A few years ago, an attempt was made to introduce the making of beech-oil in this country, flowers also, as well as the berries of the bramand a patent was granted to the projector; but ble, were considered by the ancients as remedies the difficulty of bringing the country people into against the worst of serpents. They are diure-any new measure, however beneficial to them, is tic, and the juice pressed out of the tendrils, or so great, that it often destroys the best concerted young shoots, of brambles stamped, and after-projects. In this instance it was found, that they wards reduced into the consistency of honey by would rather let the swine consume the masts, standing in the sun, is, says the above author, than suffer their children to collect them for sale "a singular medicine taken inwardly, or applied to the patentee, and thus failed the making of outwardly, for all the diseases of the mouth and eyes, as well as for the quinsy," &c. The young the viscera. The inner bark of this tree, with the assistance of alum dyes a bright yellow: in tion was made for letters patent for making but-loose. The roots of the bramble, boiled in wine, were esteemed one of the best astringents by the

Roman physicians, who preferred the juice of portance to this state, but as a bond of union blackberries to that of mulberries for the infirmible blackberries to that of mulberries for the infirmible between the remotest points of this widely extended empire. In evidence of the difficulties when ripe, is cooling, and quenches thirst; and the leaves pounded, and applied to ringworms, and ulcers of the legs, will heal them in a short time." Boerhaave affirms, that the roots taken made by Mr. Latrobe to Mr. Gallatin in 1808, especially sixtible temptration to the improvement of the court of the court of the portance of the senate have incorporated in their report, an extract from a communication their report, and when the improvements contemplation. The trade of this canal, especially sixtible temptration to the improvement of the out of the earth in February or March, and boil-as follows: "The trade of this canal, especially sistible temptation to the improvement of the ed with honey, are an excellent remedy against during the year 1807, has been so great, that abovementioned creeks and rivers, will be of-

The juice of blackberry mixed with raisin wine,

without the aid of artificial heat.

(To be Continued.)

REPORT

To the House of Delegates, by the Committee to whom was referred, the Executive Commu-nicatian relating to the appointment of Com-missioners to inspect the Potomac River, with

The Committee to whom was referred the communication of the executive relating to the appointment of commissioners to inspect and ex- of the state this last mentioned river. That they have had the same under consideration. From the nature of their commission, ject of the report of said commissioners to the ges resulting from such improvement, must be ges resulting from such improvement, must be executive, but thought that they were at liberty to examine and report upon all matters of law neefful and professible improvements is the rate paper, suggesting some improvements in the interest, connected with the improvement of that abundant and important river, Potomac. lay useful and profitable improvements, because a plan of your committee, and developing the connected abundant and important river, Potomac. Your committee felt themselves more impe- tages. riously commanded to take such view of the subings and prejudices. Nevertheless, your com-tended it should pass. mittee greatly regret, that so far as this river has been the subject of one, if not both of said house, the authors seem to have been in purtoised to swell the waters of this river, in its wer, is an object of the first importance and insuit of difficulties and impediments to its im- course from the Allegany mountains to tide wa- terest to the people of this state particularly, provement, rather than the means of making ter. It receives on the Maryland shore Will's, and to the nation generally.

Evit's Town, Fifteen mile, Sideling Hill, Tonoand so anxiously looked to by the founder of our loway, Licking, Conococheague, Antietam and unite with the general government, in any just republic, not only as a source of wealth and imCotoctin creeks, and the river Monocasy; on plan that may be proposed for the improvement,

the dropsy.

The jam made from blackberries is now much a productive work, in those years in which From Cumberland to tide water, is a distance used in sore throats caused by colds, and is given there is a considerable and equal quantity of wa- of 188 miles; and in this distance the river is ter in the river, but on this circumstance it said to have a fall of 735 feet. The Potomac must always depend. The information respect-passing from the west towards the east, through before it has fermented, will give it both the co- ing it which can be obtained from the company the mountains and ridges running from North lour and flavour of claret.

There is a kind of this fruit, called rubus cæsius, or dew-berry, but which Gerard calls rubus conceive, that no stronger language could have taken but its rapidity and the magnitus, or stone-berry; the protuberances of the rubus canal, which are much larger, and fewer in number, of this river then effected, than that used by cut by its side, from Cumberland to tide water. than those of the common blackberry. It is generally found trailing on the banks of hedge-rows, mittee of the senate, deeming it wise to print in but easily accomplished, your committee cannot or in hazel copses, seldom growing above a foot italics a part of said extract, which is not italici- conceive it necessary to report to an enlightenhigh. This is a berry of excellent flavour, and sed in the original, your committee will pass ed assembly, understanding the situation and in-well deserving a place in cultivated grounds, as it from it with this single remark, that with great terests of the state. The banks of the Potomac must be equally beneficial to society that our nature of the authors of the authors of the report, we apprehend the utility of every canew varieties should be imported from climates and, will depend upon its being supplied with a land, and easily excavated. This circumstance of itself will greatly diminish the expenditure usually contemplated for works of this character and tation of the produce to which its geographical si-tuation entitles it. Your committee have looked in constructed at one half of the expense heretovain, for the doubts of the practicability of impro- fore supposed necessary; and the opening of a ving this river, contained in the above extract, canal must at this day be attended with unusual discovered and referred to by the committee of difficulty, if it cost more than a turnpike road. the senate, and insist that all to be inferred Your committee have consulted the best advitherefrom, is favourable to any just plan of improving the river, that the legislature may in its wisdom adopt. If your committee were disposed to view this as a contest between those inserts of the proposed work, and they are convinced that a canal Accompanying Documents; to which is added, and others equally interested in the improvement with two paths for the working of the boats of the Susquehannah, they would find no diffinance for the sum of one million five hundred throwement. December Session, 1821. Pubculty in extracting from Mr. Latrobe's commutations of the canal.—In the provement. December Session, 1821. Pub-lished in the American Farmer, by order of the Susquehannah, they would find no diffi-culty in extractin, from Mr. Latrobe's commu-lished in the American Farmer, by order of nication, the suggestion of numerous, real, and the House of Delegates. almost insuperable obstacles to the improve-ment of the Susquehannah; yet they hope, those obstacles have been magnified in Mr. La-discharge of the duties assigned to your com-mittee, they wrote to John Mason, Esq. Presi-dent of the Potomac company, requiring infortrobe's report, and recommend to the attention mation upon certain subjects enumerated in said

they did not feel themselves confined to the sub- opinion of your committee, the greatest advanta- Delegates a full view of said plan.—The above

ject, by the fact, that two reports thereon, the tee, presents at this moment, the point where have marked it (B.) one originating in the senate, the other in this house, have been laid upon your table since the subject was committed to their consideration, to the justice of either of which reports, your soil and far surpassing any other, over which the the errors and miscalculation in said re-state has jurisdiction or control. It is visited to be the general government, or the states of the general government, or the states of the point where make marked it (3.)

These documents, shewing the situation and wishes of the company, so far as they could be ascertained, have contributed to fasten the convinctions of that spirit. that the errors and miscalculation in said re-state has jurisdiction or control. It is visited ed by the general government, or the states of ports, have arisen from a want of attention by numerous tributary streams, all of which Maryland and Virginia, to give to this state and on the part of the authors, to the advantages pass through rich valleys, which promise to pour the nation, the full enjoyment of all the bles-of this river, fondly hoping, that nothing there-their wealth into this state when the highway sings the improvement of the Potomac is calcuof this river, fondly hoping, that nothing there-in can be imputable to local or sectional feel-shall be established, through which nature in-lated to secure. With this view of the subject,

letter, and submitted to him the plan of impaper, with others referred to in it, your com-The Potomac, in the opinion of your commit- mittee beg leave to attach to this report, and

your committee submit the following resolutions:

incorporate a company, the state pledges itself that this company shall have a capital of two out of their money, or at least of the interest on to become a member thereof, and to secure the millions of dollars, in twenty thousand shares of it—such too is pretty certainly the case with inoperation of such company within the territory \$100 each, which shall be subscribed as follows, dividuals. of this state.

Resolved, That a copy of this report and re-solutions be sent to our Senators and Representatives in congress.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. S. FORREST, Chairman.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

Letter from the Committee, to John Mason, Esq. President of the Potomac Company.

ANNAPOLIS, January 30, 1822.

DEAR SIR.

The committee appointed by the House of Delegates, on the subject of the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac river, are desirous of obtaining from you as President of the each share one year thereafter, and \$10 on each Potomac company, information on the following share annually thereafter. By this plan, the points.

ceived by the Potomac company, from 1st of five per centum per annum on the payments as August 1817, to the 1st of August 1821, they are made, until the last payment is made, together, with the number of boats and tonnage and then on the whole for the term of ten years. employed, and the produce and merchandise employed, and the produce and merchandise The tolls which may be from time to time re-transported, with the estimated value of the same ceived on the works already made, and on those during that period, exhibiting the amount in which may be constructed during that period, each year; and from the 1st day of August, 1821, to be applied to the payment of the interest. to the 1st of January, 1822.

2. The number of the shares of the capital or dividing stock, and the amount.

3. The number of the shares and amount held by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and by individuals respectively.

4. The whole sum expended on the works from the commencement of the operations of the company, up to the 1st of January, 1822.

5. What may be considered the annual averthe works?

6. The amount of the debts due from the company on the first day of January, 1822, shewing to whom due, principal and interest.

7. Whether the stockholders in the Potomac Company would desire an incorporation into a new company, to be formed on a basis calculated to insure complete success to the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac river, and in which their rights should be preserved.

8. Whether the creditors of the Potomac company, in your opinion, would take stock in a new company, to the amount of their claims, as

payment of the same.

The committee would respectfully submit to your consideration, a rough outline of a plan which has been proposed to the committee, as quently occur, in the passage of joint acts by ments of the stockholders collected of late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and and years, as well in official, as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and and years, as well in official, as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and and years, as well in official, as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and and years, as well in official, as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and and years, as well in official, as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia, it is proposed that Congress and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia, and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years, as well in official as individual in the late virginia and years. the legislative head of the contemplated company. This appears peculiarly proper, as that bo-dy holds its sessions in the midst of the District ested in the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac river, and in which their rights should be preserved."

To the 8th: The creditors of the company getions for legislative enactments concerning the peralty. I apprehend could not be induced to the navigation of the first instance, would leave them to participate with the United States in the new stock on a different footing; and if the creditors of the company getions for legislative enactments concerning the preserved. of Columbia, which district is very vitally intercompany, can there be easily made, and promptly obtained. The states of Maryland and Virginia, can, by one act, confer the privilege on Most of the debt has been incurred, with the tions for legislative enactments concerning the this company of carrying on their operations in banks in the district, which being much redu

of said river. And if for that purpose, it will their respective territories. It is also proposed, ced in their business, could not, I presume, lay

The United States,	Shares	
The State of Maryland,	do	
The State of Virginia,	do	
The stock-holders in the		
Potomac company, to		
the amount of their		
stock,	do	
Creditors of the Poto-		
mac Company, to		
the amount of their		
claims, -	do	
New subscribers the		
balance,	do	

Shares, 20,000 \$2,000,000

The subscriptions to be paid as follows, viz: \$5 on each share at the time of subscribing—\$5 on whole of the money will be paid in ten years.

1. A statement of the amount of tolls reThe United States to guarantee an interest of It is proposed to fill the blank in the subscription on the part of the United States, with five hundred thousand dollars, and the blanks opposite the states of Maryland and Virginia, each with two hunared and fifty thousand dollars, including their stock in the present Company, and including also the debts which may be due from said company to the said states.

asked for as you may deem of consequence to would agree to subscribe their stock at the original age amount of the tolls in the present state of aid the deliberations of the committee, is ear-par value, say £100 sterling per share, and give

With assurances of respect, the committee are sir, yours, &c.

B. S. FORREST, Chairman. JOHN MASON, Esq.

Office of the Potomac Company, } George-Town, D. C. Feb. 5, 1822. }

STR. I duly received the letter you addressed me to the affairs of the Potomac company; with which request, so far as depends on me, I comply with great pleasure.

Answers to the first six queries put by you,

years, as well in official, as individual intercourse given me, so far as to suggest some alterations in plete success to the improvement of the naviga- coming in as present stock-holders, to subscribe

If an interest on subscriptions is guaranteed by Congress until the profits of the works replace it by dividends from the tolls, at the rate proposed; then I think a subscription both of creditors and other individuals might be expected; but perhaps it would simplify the plan, and make the procuring the money cheaper, if congress would issue a stock, for say, one million seven hundred thousand dollars, bearing interest at 4 per cent, at which the money might be had, if not here, in Europe, irredeemable in any part for twenty years, and then to be sunk by payments of dividends of six per cent, per annum, including interest, and taking the guarantee of the states of Maryland and Virginia, to furnish annually to the public treasury, their quota, to say, for the stock that each might agree to take; let the present stock holders subscribe say the states and individuals, in their respective capacities, at par, giving up the interest to the amount of the now capital stock, i. e. \$311,555 55, their having paid the debts, there would be left something more than one million and an half to operate on, in the new project, thus:

Old Capital New Capital	\$311,555 1,700,000
United Capital	\$2,011,555
Money raised from new capital as above	1,700,000 175,000
Remaining to be expended	\$1,525,000

Which it is believed would make an independent canal with the requisite locks and towing Your opinion on the proposed plan, together paths from Fort Cumberland to tidewater. I with any information exclusive of such as is am induced to believe that the stockholders nestly solicited, at as early a day as your con-venience will possibly admit. up the 30 per cent advance paid on $\frac{23}{73}$ of it, to wit: on the subscriptions of 1796 and 1798 subscribed and paid as shewn in paper marked (B,) at £130 in lieu of £100 (the price of the first shares subscribed;) and moreover, to sink the interest on the money which they have laid out of from 25 to 35 years, and on account of which the sum of upwards of 200,000 dollars, as is shewn by the table (A) has actually been in hand and been re-expended in the work. A greater sacrifice than this could not be asked of those on the 30th ult. requiring information in relation who have borne the brunt of the battle; who have been contending with difficulties, and have advanced their money for about thirty years; and who have, as will be shewn by the first and last columns in paper (A) served the interests of the will be found in the enclosed papers as noted at community by cheapening and facilitating the carriage of about a half a million's worth of produce per annum, for the last twenty years.

Thus, sir, I have used the permission you have with such as reside in this part of the country, I your plan, the outlines of which, appear to me have no doubt but they would most cheerfully unite to be well calculated to answer the end proposed; with and make part of a new company to be lounded "on a basis calculated to ensure comnerally, I apprehend, could not be induced to company and individuals are not looked to, it

A plan not very dissimilar to your's is also now

maturing in a committee of Congress, so that I have great hopes that good will grow out of these various evidences of the interest taken in the navigation of the Potomac.

With very great respect,

I am sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

J. MASON

RENJAMIN S. FORREST, Esq.

Chairman of Committee of the House of Delegates of the Legislature of Maryland.

[17 See Table (A) at the end of the documents, which belongs here.]

The table marked (A) constitutes an answer to the 1st query, and the 5th, by giving a view of all the tolls, tonage and produce, from the commencement to the 1st of August, 1821.

Answer to the 2d Query.

The capital or dividing stock is made up of 701 shares at £100 sterling

\$444 44—\$311,555 55

Answer to the 3d Query.

The State of Maryland holds The State of Virginia holds Of which 70 were presented to General Washington,

Individuals hold.

361

Shares.

701

NOTE. The original number of shares subscribed were 730-29 of which were forfeited and merged in the remaining 701.

The original subcription in 1784, was for 500 shares at £100 sterling each; a second subscription was made in 1796 for 100 shares a £130 sterling each, and a third subscription was made in 1798, for 100, shares a £130 sterling each.

Answer to the 4th Query.

The whole sum expended on the works, in contingent expenses, and interest on the debt stated on 1st August, 1821, at \$700,000 nearly, (see paper C.) was supplied by the capital stock, by monies arising from tolls, loans, from interest received, and from forfeited shares.

Answer to the 6th Query.

The amount of the debts due from the company on 1st of August, 1821, the last period its accounts have been made up for principal and interest, was stated at \$174,390.

List of debts due by the Potomac company, to 1st August 1821.

To the	Banks of the		
	District of Columbia	\$102,578	22
	State of Maryland	38,250	
	Cumberland Loan	7,904	314
	Antietam Loan	16,372	86
	Shenandoah Loan	4,508	89
	Monocasy Loan	3,775	84
3017	Sundry Individuals	1,000	

\$174,390 424

J. MOORE, Jr. Treasurer.

\$8,987,934 144	\$210,824 174	\$174,088 69	\$197,906 75	51761	395	35966	10856231	151068	13142	-
			11,515 00	115	10	1391	67557	11400	760	21
				227	14	1215		16506	917	20
			9,988 00	2783	0	1479	665421	7550	775	19
-			8,750 00	4283	12	3126		9778	746	18
-			4,094 00	335	10	1385		8197	856	17
357,661 00	7,501 52	6,371 35	9,291 65	419	29	1774	35918	6132	550	16
			2,075 00	314	9	4616		6354	613	15
312,093 72			675 60	361	18	2684		5987	596	14
			1,899 00	252	11	3464		7916	623	13
			1,694 00	360	6	3143		9214	613	12
925,074 80			6,810 00	200	27	3768		16350	1300	11
318,237 62			5,703 00	1913	13	1080		5374	568	10
305,628 00	9,094 89	11,510 00	8,537 00	494	37	1527		6767	603	9
		7,613 00	10,532 37	13	co	1535		5994	508	00
551,896 47	15,080 42	7,314 00	11,796 00	35	20	971		8155	573	7
86,790 40	2,123 69	4,998 00	3,553 40	201	S	459		1226	203	6
	5,213 24	7,486 00	32,975 18	137	11	436		3208	405	3
284,040 60	7,765 58	7,514 00	3,250 00	88	co	578		3823	426	4
345,472 82	9,353 93		3,936 00	486	32	257		5549	493	60
163,916 00	3,479 69		27,232 50	2384	5	379		1952	305	2
328,445 32		6,180 00		187	100	6194		2993	413	-
\$129,414 00	\$2,138 00	\$7,851 58	\$2,950 00	0	25	84		1643	296	1800
Total estimated value.	Amount of tolls received.	return stimat-	Other articles Sundry of produce es-goods e timated.	Tons Iron.	Hhds. Tobacco.	Barrels of Whiskey.	Barrels of Flour.	Years Boats Tonnage.	Boats	lears

MR. MILLARD'S RESOLUTIONS.

Treasurer to Potemac Company.

J. MOORE, Jr.

House of Delegates, Feb. 23, 1822.

forced upon the attention of the same body by the respectable recommendation of the legislature of our adjoining state. In this great chain of inter-As the representatives of the people of Mary-nal communication, so necessary to our federal land, we should hold ourselves guilty of a censur-prosperity, and which was an object of such high able indifference to their direct interests, and to interest and ardent hope with the great founders able indifference to their direct interests, and to our duty as the constitutional organs of their will, as respects their zeal and good dispositions towards the whole federal family, were we to presume silence at this interesting period, when the subject of internal improvements engages the attention of congress, and of some of the neighboring states. As important branches of this system, we perceive with peculiar pleasure, that the project of opening the navigation of the Potomac, so as to connect it by a short portage with pening of the navigation of the Potomac would the great streams of the west, has been urged on bring the western and atlantic states in close the great streams of the west, has been urged on bring the western and atlantic states in close the representative wisdom of the nation by the neighborhood. That these improvements should memorial of a respectable portion of our state, be made by the national and not by the state whilst that of uniting the waters of the Delaware governments, we can entertain no doubt when we and Chesapeak by a canal, will probably be en-look at the scale of comparative benefits. The

TABLE showing the amount of Tolls received by the Pctoi of August 1821, together with the number of boats, and the with the estimated value of the same, during that heriod.

A. Tolls received by the Petomac Company in each year, f the number of boats, and the tonnage employed, and the

from the first of

produce

merchandize August

transported. 10

1799,

the

put to rest by the judgment of the supreme judicature of the land; for the reasoning employed Therefore, to establish the decision in the case of the United Be it reso States Bank, applies with great force to this point. duty of the general government to effect these vantages which they would produce to the states, a national system of internal improvements. individually, compared with the benefits to them would secure to them as distinct sovereignties; but this gain would likewise prove the gain of the of its citizens—so the capital of the general gov-ernment, or in other words its resources would be augmented in proportion to the augmentation of state capitals. There are, however, other, and great considerations which enforce upon congress the duty of accomplishing these works. To promote the public welfare, it is the part of a wise government to adopt every means of drawing close the bonds of our Union. We think this cannot better be done, than by creating objects in which all have a great interest; and by strengthening our mutual dependence upon each other by affording facilities for exchange of products, and reci-procation of other benefits. We should thus lead the whole force of private interest, and convenience, to the abstract political truth, that in Union is prosperity. An extended inland commercial intercourse would further, (by removing the prejudices of local education) clothe our political connexion with all the attractions of domestic affections, and convert the cold union of political convenience into the warm hearted alliance of social sympathy and friendly sentiment.

It would be found a necessary and valuable auxiliary towards providing for the public defencea duty allotted to the general government.-It would enable the government during a state of ordinary and honorary member of the institudemand. Emergencies might, indeed, occur, and grow naturally out of the execution of the trusts reposed in it by the federal constitution .-Hence we are led to conclude that as the great that if subscriptions were admitted and receivby the local authorities, but by that government whose province it is; to superintend the general ing to exist on a reduced establishment, might, on the contrary, enlarge its sphere, and extend I hope that this piece of information will inobject, promising such beneficial results to the Kingdom: country, will be unaccomplished either from want as might attempt it, or from discrepancy of out the United Kingdom, to become honorary views where the concurrence of two or more members of the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, as states is necessary. When we view the direct shall produce to the Secretary a certificate of bearings of such a system of Internal Improve- any two members of the Board, that such intendments, as shall open a safe and cheap inland com- ed subscriber is a fit person to be received as an munication with all the great sections of our ex- honorary member of this Board, and who shall tensive country upon so many and great objects of thereupon pay to the Treasurers, Messrs. Smith, political economy, we are at a loss to conceive any Payne and Smiths, Bankers in London, or to the proposition which can combine in its favor more Secretary, the sum of twenty guineas, as a subproposition which can combine in its favor more Secretary, the sum of twenty guineas, as a sub-considerations of national dignity, political pru-scriber for life, or the sum of two guineas in tion was read to the Caledonian Horticultural

of our constituents upon this important subject,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That our Senators and Representatives To recur then to our first position, that it is the in Congress, be requested to use their best exer-discontinuance shall be given to the Secretary, tions to procure from Congress the establishment works, we have only to enquire what are the ad- of adequate permanent funds, for completing lish these proposals, and terms of admission as

in their collective or federal character. To the Representatives, as aforesaid, be requested to ware and Chesapeake.

general government, and that too, in an increas- requested to transmit a copy of the aforesaid preed ratio. For as the capitals of the states would amble and resolutions to each Senator and Rebe improved by the improvement of the fortunes presentative in Congress, as soon as may be consistent with his convenience.

MR. MILLARD. Read Feb. 23, 1822.

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the Office of the American Farmer.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,

32, Sackville-street, 24th May, 1821.

President:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MACCLESFIELD. Vice Presidents:

The Rev. Geo. Jenyns, John Fane, Esq. M. P., extension and improvement Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P., Chas. Duncombe, Signed by order of the Board, Esq. M. P.

The government having signified their intenthe support of this Board, it was proposed to provide, if possible, for the maintenance of the Board under its existing charter, on a reduced establishment, by donations, and by annual subscriptions of two guineas each, from every

question of constitutional power we consider as dence or practical utility .- To express the views advance, as an annual subscription for the current year, and yearly and every year shall continue to pay such annual subscription for every current year; and who shall afterwards be considered to be annual subscribers until notice of And it is ordered, that the Secretary do pubnational system of internal improvements.

Be it further resolved, That our Senators and in the Courier, The Farmer's Journal, and the County Chronicle; and that he do make the states in their separate or independent character, direct the attention of Congress, to the expedi-same known, by correspondence with such counthese improvements would produce one great ency of immediately providing for the opening try gentlemen as he may be acquainted with in result, an augmentation of capital, by enhancing the productiveness of labor. And this is the water to Cumberland in Allegany, and of conformal subscriptions the subscribers will be severy chief, if not the only important benefit that it necting by a canal, the waters of the Dela-rally entitled, not only to a copy of all the communications of the Board, which may be hereafter Be it further resolved, That the governor be published, but also to attend all such lectures as may be hereafter established and read at this Board; and above all, that this Board hopes, that by a large and extended subscription throughout the United Kingdom, to continue not only the annual Cattle Show in London, which they had just commenced, but also their annual premium to the occupier of the best cultivated farm, which they mean to offer to every county in the United Kingdom, in which at least twenty subscribers to this Board shall reside.

That these important objects, together with securing and connecting a general centre of communication, and diffusion of knowledge upon all agricultural improvements, and breeds of cattle and sheep, cannot fail, in the opinion of this Board, to attract the attention, and receive the support of every man who traces the real prosperity of every state to its true source, viz: The extension and improvement of its agriculture.

> GEO. WEBB HALL, Secretary.

tion no longer to continue the usual grant for SIR JOHN SINCLAIR on the Destruction of the Fly in Turnips, by Flame and Smoke. George street, Edinburgh, June 2, 1821.

SIR, I have just received a letter from a friend, in

which there is the following paragraph:would enable the government during a state of ordinary and honorary member of the institu-war, to make a more prompt application of its tion; and a circular letter, signed by the President, ter, I had some conversation with Mr. Thomas means for internal defence, by creating facilities was sent to every such member of the Board, Green, of East Tibberton, in the county of Safor transportation, with comparatively little cost, requesting to be informed, whether or not he lop, one of Lord Stafford's most improving and cannon and other munitions of war, from one would subscribe that sum annually for the above considerable tenants, and one of the best farpoint to another, as the public exigencies might purpose; and adding, that a donation of twenty mers in the island; in the course of which he demand. Emergencies might, indeed, occur, guineas would be received as a subscription for stated to me, that the Fly, last year, was as during war, where the necessary aid could not otherwise be furnished. These are advantages subscriptions from such members have been reparts of England. He tried every means of desespecially resulting to the federal government, ceived, as to place the existence of the Board, troying it, such as sowing the seed with sulon a reduced establishment, beyond all hazard. phur, and with salt; also rolling in the night And it having been represented to the Board, time, &c. &c. but all without success. Having Hence we are led to conclude that as the great that if subscriptions were admitted and receivand prominent advantages of such a system are ed from the public at large, for the support of burning stubble, he tried the experiment on a of a general and not local operation only, the this most important of all national institutions, small scale, which was attended with so much provision for its execution should be made, not viz: The encouragement and improvement of success that he is determined to try it more ex-

aid of the general government, the great federal its influence to every corner of the United duce many other farmers to try the experiment on an extensive scale, and that they will com-It is therefore unanimously resolved, That municate the result to the public, whether faof means on the part of such state governments this Board will admit all such persons through vourable or otherwise, through the medium of your Paper.

I remain, Sir, Your very obedient serv't. JOHN SINCLAIR.

ON THE TURNIP FLY. Banks of the Tay, May 26, 1821.

SIR,

tions of the Turnip Fly. This communication their promises are often too sanguine,) because he has never furnished any material that can be adware published in the first volume of the Socie- is not the author of this plan. The above state- mitted as a substitute. It is a plant, which comthey are completely dry, otherwise the effect used in our experiment was not fresh Slaked .will appear as you have described in your judi- EDIT. cious remarks on that subject, contained in your valuable Journal of Monday last. To say nothing of the pernicious effect resulting from hot lime being applied to the wet surface of young leaves, that would be immediately formed would to-tally prevent any thing like perspiration from the upper part of the leaves, and though that might be the easier of belief. We have now crust might be quite impenetrable by insects, the minutes of the evidence before us, and it the application of the lime would extend in proportion to their growth; hence the yellow, sicky, and ragged appearance of the foliage, when in dry weather, none of these effects are produ- The evidence shews that the seeds to be bleachnever been seen to touch a plant while the dust kiln, on hair cloth, and fumigated with sulphur-vaneighbour, whose turnips in an adjacent field power to prove that not much heat is applied, neighbour, whose turnips in an adjacent near power to prove that not much near is applied, were in the same state, had commenced ploughing down for a second sowing; but, as the season was far advanced, (4th July,) and as, by splitting out the drills, I must have lost the use of the dung contained in their centre, for that the loss by expecting it to the acc. season, besides the loss by exposing it to the ac-tion of the weather, and time not permitting to or inferior seed, the purchasers are imposed on, and boys to work, with gloves on their hands, only chance a farmer has in sowing inferior seed, to dust over every plant that had any part of is to purchase a great deal for a little price, and would have done, had the dust been washed off dusted an acre, and the expense of sowing made public, &c. As this is not, at present, amounted only to ten pence; but it must be likely to be tried out of his own neighbourhood, are never sown broadcast; where that is the case, more lime may be necessary. You will no doubt rank me amongst those who make "large claims on public expectation," and I am willing to subject myself to any censure that you, or the public, may be pleased to inflict, on condition that the method I recommend will be first fairly submitted to the test of experiment, when the sun is near the meredian, or when the "morning dew" has passed away." I shall only add, that I have found soot quite ineffectual: it rather attracts than repels, the mischievous marauders. As you are already acquainted with first obtained.
my address, I shall here subscribe myself, "The Fren

Sir, your obedient serv't.

ty's Memoirs, page 452. Quick lime is there ment deserves further confirmation by experi-bined with indigo, gives the best and most permarecommended to be sown on the seminal leaves, and ment, for it is certainly more within the com- nent blue dye hitherto discovered." the experiment has been frequently tried since that pass of probability and effect that ridged turnips period, and attended with complete success. It should thus be preserved, than those sown broadmust be observed, however, that it is not the proper time to sow the lime "in a dewy morn-were the second pair (or rough leaves,) for the lit has been raised; that which has been grown ing;" the leaves should be dusted over when flies eat the semial leaves by the edges : the lime on weak poor land, is of no more value than so

DOCTORING SEEDS.

We stated last week, that seeds had been manufactured for mixing, but it proves to be an error in the Bill. The clause is worded so that it already partially punctured by the fly, the crust conveys this sense; and as it is not doubted but that would be immediately formed would tothe minute punctures made in the leaves before turns out that the seeds for mixing are old and spoiled seeds, bleached and coloured as the intention requires, to mix with seeds of middling quality, to improve the colour, and to sell the the crust is removed. By the application of lime old and doctored seed, and make it sell the other. ced, and the fly, as far as I have observed, has ed are shot on a floor, and damped; then laid on a remained on the surface of its leaves. I may be pour; the red clover is put into a sack, and chaffed permitted to state, that last season the fly atbetween two men, being first wetted with a tacked a field of turnips, and before they were liquid of deep purple colour. The evidences observed, had almost finished their work. A on the part of the seed-doctors do all in their give a cross furrow, I instantly set some women and the sellers of good seed are injured. The its seminal leaves remaining. The weather consow it the thicker; but here is a bad seed made tinued dry for about a week, so that I did not to look like good, although (at best) not more need to repeat the operation, which I certainly than one fourth, or perhaps not one tenth, of it

will grow.
We have received a letter, which we consi-Winchester bushel of newly slacked lime turnip fly: if it answer the purpose, it is to be effect when used with judgment.

> The Helmsley Agricultural Meeting, will take place on Thursday, the 5th of July.

From the Statesman.

prived of their usual supply of indigo from the so decided a superiority over every other. eastern and western continents, caused the isatis The progress lately made in chemical science,

Society, Edinburgh, on preventing the depreda- | pursuits, however, are meritorious, although dying of woolen, because the materia tinctoria

The woad plant requires a deep, rich, loamy much bran and madder; that which comes from land of middling quality may be used occasionally to vamp with, but when used altogether by itself the colours will be weak in body, nor will they stand the usual test of acids and exposure to the atmosphere. Woad that has been raised on good land, gathered in proper season, and skilfully attended during the manufacturing afterwards, will, in the hands of a good workman, make colours highly beautiful and very permanent; but its property, as might be expected from the contingencies to which it is subject is very valuable, and from hence arises all the difficulties which the dyer has to encounter, and the consequent disappointment experienced by the manufacturers of this country in the skill of European woad dyers.

To obtain a prime article of this kind, invariably the same in strength and quality, must be therefore, a grand desideratum with our dyers and manufacturers. To effect this objects, I have lately imported a small quantity of woad, now for sale at Messrs. Divie Bethone & Co. which is the best that the west of England affords, and if encouraged, I shall continue to supply the market at a reasonable price, until I can find some respectable landholder in the vicinity of New-York, who has ground of the quality wanting, and sufficient enterprise to undertake the raising and manufacturing of it in a regular and permanent way.

The woad vat is compounded of woad, indigo, regetable ferments, and of a caustic or sub-carbonated alkali: the woad acts both as a colouring and fermentative matter. There is a difficulty in attending the use of this material, arising from its liability to run into the putrefactive fermentation; whenever this happens, the vat is inevitably lost, and it requires considerable practical skill to pre-vent it. The vegetable ferments are usually bran by rains before the plants were out of danger.

We have received a letter, which we consiand madder, but the materials which may be used
der as somewhat extraordinary, from Mr. Joare very numerous, and every ignorant workman
to see every plant that had been on the verge of
shua Wigfull, sen. dated Sheffield, 13th inst., in destruction, show vigorous foliage, which ulti-which he states that urine, mixed up with ab-secret, when he has substituted some other mately produced a heavy crop, while my neigh-sorbent matter, (such as sawdust,) and two other result matter than the foliage of those. I have known weld, bour's second sowing shared almost the fate of ingredients, may be had gratis by application to his first, and what few plants escaped the fly him, to be sown at the rate of ten or twelve bush-swill, and many others applied, and as all of them were so late as to produce nothing but foliage. els to the acre, to prevent the ravages of the are vegetable ferments, they must produce a like The indigo is ground to a paste, and put into the vat together amounted only to ten pence; but it must be likely to be tried out of his own neighbournood, with the plants were sown in drills, we may wait the result before we say any thing has fermented, until the indigo is reduced to its minimum of oxidation, which may be known by with the woad, bran and madder; when the whole the liquor being of a green colour bearing a rich purple bede, and having copper scales on its surface, as much of lime is gradually added as will hold the indigo in solution. It will be necessary to replenish, as soon as a given portion of the al-ON THE WOAD PLANT AND WOAD kaline earth becomes saturated with carbonic acid gas, by adding an additional quantity of lime, and "The isatis tinctoria, or woad plant, has been when necessary, of vegetable ferments and indiused for nearly two thousand years, in dyeing of go. A good workman may keep one of these vats blue, and was the only material from which the in daily operation for six, nine, or even twelve Europeans obtained that colour, before the disco- months without any injury to the colour. It is very of South America, from whence indigo was this continually, together with the small quantity of ferment used, and the great beauty and dura-"The French, during the late war, being de-bility of the colour, which gives to the woad vat

to be cultivated for the purpose of obtaining inthe digo from it, and succeeded in the attempt. This ory of the operations of the blue vat. Dr. Banthe new inventors of improved schemes (whose plant is still used as the basis of the blue vat, for croft informs us, that the indigo is de-oxidated

with the carbonic acid gas.

It is well known to every scientific workman, an exact ratio with its causticity, and that the crop. portion which a vat requires does not depend so is always observable, that the alkali and ferments tember 17th and October 2d, much of the grain are uniformly successful in giving proportions, mouldy when gathered. making due allowance for the causticity of the

former.

has never been, and probably never will be satisfactaged ear observed. The folder as good as could all Tolowhatex seem to consider as necessary torily explained. It is certain, however, that the have been looked for, as it was over ripe when indigo is partially de-oxided, as stated by most cut, and burnt still more by the sun before shock-theoretical writers on the subject; but I do not ling. theoretical writers on the subject; but I do not ing. consider it as equally certain, that the alkali acts this gas, for which it is well known to have a great affinity, and thereby arresting the progress of the fermentation.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

June 8th, 1822.

MR. SKINNER,-I have read with much intersuch opposite opinions, with regard to the propriety of this practice, should be held by different farmers, who I presume have every opportunity by this treatment, but for the most productive deavour to remove the doubts as to the propriety learn to save blades, tops and stalks in their most of this plan, by stating more fully the facts on nutritious state, without resorting to such tedious which their different opinions are founded. With and unprofitable work as stripping and topping, the view of furnishing my mite towards this object, the following experiments, (from memoran-lowing points. da noted at the time) are submitted. I know of Has it been ascertained by any experiments but few others having been made in Virgi- more satisfactory than mine, whether the southnia below the mountains, which circumstance ern corn may be cut and shocked green, with safeonly, can make mine of the least value.

1817. September 20th. Cut down half an acre of our common soft (16 row) corn, and put up in corn be ricked, as mentioned by "Potowmack"? very small shocks, none exceeding 250 hills. Is ricking necessary to the preservation of the cessary to make the shocks small were blown down by a storm fodder, or merely to prevent the numerous shocks stalk and shuck continue green. of wind and rain, which lasted some days. Six remaining in the way until wheat sowing? days after cutting, the shocks again put up.—

When gathered, the grain perfectly sound, but should have as much sun and air as possible: for the fodder unfit for food. The blades of the surrounding corn, stripped at the same time, were the grain after early cutting, it should have as much sun and air as possible: for the fodder, much sun or air is highly injurious.

To effect one object, we want small shocks, and GREAT YIELD OF CORN—On a large scale.

Fountain Rock, July 15th, 1822. much injured, notwithstanding having taken more for the other, large ones. It is then to be presum-

suggest, that the alkali produces another, and in my opinion, a very important effect, in combining with the carbonic acid gas.

1318. August 1825.—Cut down control of the induced begin stripping the ed to each. The fractical objections to this plan, may be greater than I can now foresee—but, though with the carbonic acid gas. that the effect produced by the lime, is always in well, and the corn as sound as any part of my

1818. September 10th-Cut 4 acres in a much much on the quantity of indigo used, as it does on dryer state than the preceding, and shocked after blades; and surely the ears might be safely gath-the proportion of the vegetable ferments, and it 10 hours exposure to the sun. Heavy rains, Seperated in the same state, if placed in any situation

1819. September 2d-Cut an acre of small flint The rationale of this complicated operation, ter laying 48 hours. When gathered, not one dam-fodder, than to pursue a practice which both "F" has never been, and probably never will be satisfacaged ear observed. The fodder as good as could and "Potowmack" seem to consider as necessarily

1820—Cut down 16 acres of flint corn as soon merely as a solvent of the indigo. It appears as the time for stripping arrived, put into large slovenly. As this, however, appears to be the that carbonic and oxygen gasses are copiously shocks (800 to 1000 stalks) after laying 48 hours. liberated during the fermentation, that these com-bine in a nascent state, and form carbonic acid having much rot from the unusual wetness of the be of some use to describe our practice. As soon gas, and that one of the material effects produced season. The fodder much worse than that strip- as the blades and tops are secured, and the time

low ground.

MR. SKINNER,—I have read with much inter-ty; but the corn was much injured, about one-est the remarks of your correspondents "F." and fourth being rotten or mouldy. All my fodder ed by a very slight alteration in the work.

From my slight experience, it seems that the

ty to both grain and fodder?

In what state and in what manner should the

trouble than they were worth, to save them from the ed, that in attempting both by one operation, neither now give you the result of an experiment I made

during the fermentation, and brought back to a green state," and that, " the alkali is used as a solvent for the indigo:" but I would be leave to 1818. August 31st—Cut down two acres of good cure the grain and fodder in the manner best suitto separate at first, the ears from the stalk, and to cure the grain and fodder in the manner best suitrain until the 17th of September. The fodder cured be but little risk in attempting its execution on a small scale. My experience satisfies me that the stalk may be safely cut as soon as the shrinking of the grain shews that it is proper to strip the as open to air and free from damp, as if left in small shocks.

If a farmer can possibly make hay enough for corn, on rich low ground, and put into shocks af- his stock, he had better sacrifice every blade of clear of this practice, which is as costly as it is by the caustic alkali consists in its combining with ped at the same time, and on the same piece of has arrived for sowing wheat, we cut off the corn at the surface of the earth, and where the roots 1820. September 20th—Cut 5 acres of the com-mon soft corn on a rich clay soil, having allowed up and split them with two more strokes with the it to stand as late as possible without injury to the hoc. The corn is immediately put into small fodder. After laying one cloudy day, put into shocks, if tefore frost, and afterwards as large as shocks of 400 hills, containing about 5 bushels of convenient. The field then presents a clear surcorn each. Of the 10 succeeding days, not one face to plough and harrow, except the spots occuwas clear of rain, and the weather uncommonly pied by the shocks, which are much in the way of cool. The fodder cured green and of good quali-ploughing, and must be left naked of wheat. These two serious inconveniences may be remov-"Potowmack," and several other pieces in your gathered in the usual way had been stacked before many corn rows as will make room enough for the volumes, on cutting down corn for the purpose of the bad weather commenced, except from 15 shocks, (2 rows at 6 feet, or 3 at 4 feet width) securing fodder. It is not a little strange that acres, which was in consequence lost. (say 20 or 30 rows a part) throughout the field; a grain of the small northern corn is not endangered small boy lays the stalks outside of the cleared space, which is immediately sowed, ploughed and to form correct judgments; and this contra-kind for a southern climate, and for the fodder in harrowed. By this time other shock-rows are dictory testimony leaves us who are ignorant, and any case, the practice is attended with much risk. ready for the plough. The corn from the interdesirous of being instructed on this interesting I suppose the labour of cutting down and shock- vals is then shocked on these rows, and the subject, as much in the dark as before. If the ing, with the subsequent trouble attending that ploughs proceed regularly and complete the work. difference in climate, and the varieties of corn mode, to be about equal to that of the common In this manner the shocks may be made of any cultivated, present no serious obstacle to the ex-tension of this practice, the advantage would be that the superiority of the former consists in leav-numerous, on the shock-rows, without being at all in immense to that part of the country, in which ing the field cleaned for sowing wheat. This ad-corn is the principal food for man and beast, and vantage was lost to me on 25 acres of flint corn, ed to the farm yard before the 20th of Dec., wheat is regularly made a preparatory crop for wheat, which I have made for the last few years, as the which they covered will not be inferior to the re-Could we succeed in making this change in the soil on which it grows (reclaimed tide marsh) is mainder of the field. The sowing on the shock-management of fodder, it would save at least a unfit for wheat; and I therefore discontinued a rows, should not be so much ahead of the interfortnight's labour of all the force employed on practice which seemed so unpromising. I cannot, vals, as to make much difference in the coming our farms. I hope your correspondents will enhowever, abandon the hope, that we may yet up of the grain. By neglecting this precaution, I have had the wheat on shock-rows, almost destroyed by the grass-hoppers which were sheltered in the grass on the unbroken intervals. Even among those who shock their corn before sowing wheat, some are still afraid of cutting too early. From cutting alone, there can be no danger after (or even at the time of) pulling fodder. The life (or even at the time of) pulling fodder. of the stalk is destroyed by stripping and topping, and of course might safely be cut down on the same day, whether late or early. To guard effectually against injury to the corn, it is only necessary to make the shocks small, as long as the R

Fountain Rock, July 15th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,-In compliance with my promise, I

on a field of thirty-one acres, a part of this farm, which was cultivated in corn the last year.

The field had been alternately in corn, oats, wheat and clover, the four preceding years, the but the crop of wheat was unusually great, owing I suppose to the quantity of manure that was carried out on the field after the oats was cut off. In the fall of 1820,a large stock of hogs was turned on the clover, the whole of which they rooted up and entirely destroyed—this was done with a view ing more than a weak solution of arsenic, in which to destroy the worm. In the month of March the lambs are to be dipped a few days after shearfollowing, the field was highly manured with sta-ble and barn-yard manures—the last of that month and beginning of the next, it was broke up with patent) and harrowed with a large break harrow. extremely small, and I was satisfied that still !ess It was then laid out in rows or drills, three and a would have been enough, as the ticks on the half feet apart, and the corn planted in the drills lamb I examined about one hour after the operaof May. Before the corn came up, one half the taken to keep the head out of the water. Three field was sprinkled on the drills, either with un-slacked ashes, or the scrapings of the roads slacked ashes, or the scrapings of the roads servant's quarters.

The corn came up remarkably strong, and re- of the lambs after the operation. gular, and received not the least injury from the worm, although its devastations were general through the neighbourhood. When about four or five inches high, it was ploughed with a barshare plough, throwing the land from the corn, at which time it was hoed and thinned, leaving the stalks about one foot apart-about ten days Extract of a letter dated near Upper Marlboro, to \$6 37 dets. after, it was again ploughed with the bar-share plough, throwing the land back to the corn-a few

The corn was gathered at the usual time, and great pains was taken in the gathering and measuring by my manager. The whole being measured by him in a sealed barrel kept at my mill wheat are very light—Cotton and Tobacco at prefor that purpose. The result was three hundred sent very promising." and ninety-six barrels of ears of good corn. The field was surveyed this summer by a sworn surand product, at three hundred and ninety-six barrels from thirty acres of land, or thirteen barrels, or sixty-six bushels and a fraction, to the acre. The corn is of the yellow flint kind, with a red cob. the best. The season was uncommonly propitious to our corn and cotton crops.' -the corn never suffering for rain, except for a short period in the month of August, just before it began to fill.

I am with great respect,

Your ob'dt. SAMUEL RINGGOLD.

because the experiment was made on a large scale, Friday next—so that those, if any, who happen and with his ordinary process of culture—not a not to receive it in due course of mail after that single acre cultivated for Premium. It is our day, should lose no time in recovering it. A few own fault, or rather misfortune, that we have not extra numbers have been stricken off to supply had the pleasure to see General Ringgold's estate those who have the receipt of every number -one of the most extensive and fertile, in a pro-guaranteed by the payment of five dollars in adverbially fertile county-enriched moreover, by vance. a well kept and valuable stock of cattle, of the best English blood, at the time of their importation.

Editor Am. Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. TO DESTROY SHEEP-TICKS.

Rahway, April 9, 1822.

I have seen in the Farmer and elsewhere, direc wheat and clover, the four preceding years, the crops of corn and oats were nothing remarkable, tions for destroying Sheep Ticks, by means of but the crop of wheat was unusually great, owing, shuff, tobacco smoke, &c. which must be troublesome, require to be repeated, and I think doubting more than a weak solution of arsenic, in which one of Murray's two-horse ploughs, (Peacock's quantity of arsenic I used for about 150 lambs was one foot apart. The planting commenced on the tion were all dead. Not the smallest injury oc-26th of April, and was completed on the 1st day curred to the sheep, due care of course being through the farm, and what manure could be the lamb is held over the tub. The injury sheep collected from the wood heaps at the house and sustain by these vermin, is very great, and the advantage to my flock by their destruction, was visible in the more healthy and thriving condition

With great respect, I am thy friend, HUGH HARTSHORNE.

Ed itorial Correspondence.

Prince George's Co. Md. 14th July 1822.

"The weather is now seasonable, and our crops days after, it was twice ploughed with the douof corn and tobacco promise well. The corn
Inventor and Proprietor of the PATENT CYble shovel plough—this was the entire cultivation
crop more forward generally, than I recollect of
LINDER STRAW CUTTER, ble shovel plough—this was the entire cultivation crop more forward generally, than I recollect of having before seen.

Extract of a letter, to the Editor, dated Sun-

There was an evident difference in country have been cut short from the repeated awarded to this machine (where four others were the half that was sprinkled on the and excessive fall of rain, attended generally exhibited)—as also the Premium by the Philathe corn came up, being decidedly with severe wind, which has done serious injury delphia Agricultural Society, at their Exhibition, the field; the half that was sprinkled on the and excessive fall of rain, attended generally drills before the corn came up, being decidedly with severe wind, which has done serious injury

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JULY, 26, 1822.

THE TITLE PAGE AND INDEX for the third volume of the American Farmer will be committed to the mail at the Baltimore Post-General Ringgold's communication is valuable, Office, along with our next number-that is, on

> Circumstances which it is hardly necessary, now to explain, have delayed the appearance of this Index. Owing to some untoward obstacles,

not to be foreseen, a long time elapsed before the work could be taken in hand. The desire to make it very full and satisfactory has increased the volume of it, much beyond what was anticipated; and thus retarded its final completion, until we fear the patience of our friends is exhausted. The consolation left us, is the hope that when in the course of another week it reaches their hands, compensation will be found for its delay, in the amplitude of its details, and the minuteness and accuracy of its references to every subject alluded to, or treated of, in any and in every page of the volume.

We have experienced that it is not prudent to announce, on all occasions, what we wish or intend to accomplish for the benefit or gratification of our subscribers; nevertheless, we may venture to advertise our respected patrons that, after the present half year, the Index shall proceed-pari hassu-with the work itself-each number shall be indexed as it is published, and thus each volume may goat once into the hands of the binder.

Prices of the following articles collected for the American Farmer this day.

Tobacco.—Fine yellow and red mixed—2 hhds. from Mr. Thomas Hammond, Frederick county, \$25 50 cts.—Fine red Patuxent, John Leach of Calvert county, \$12—Two from Benedict, \$12 —Good red, 38 to \$10—Common, \$5 to \$7— Best seconds, \$4 to \$6—Worst do. \$1 to \$2 50

GRAIN.—White wheat, none in market, \$1 25-Red, \$1 15 to \$1 20—White corn, 65 to 70 cts.-Yellow do., 63 to 68 cts.-Oats, 25 to 27 cts. -Rye, 65 to 70 cts.-Wharf flour, from \$6 25

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN

Respectfully informs Agriculturists and the publick generally, that he continues making the above Machines, and has now on hand a few of each size, viz: common size with a permanent bottom, capable of cutting 70 bushels per hour; price \$45-the same size, with a revolving bottom, \$50-and the large size, that will cut from Another letter dated Columbia Court-House, 90 to 100 bushels per hour, \$60. As the above veyor of this county-and his report was thirty- Geo. 11th July, says:- The rust has injured our prices may appear high, he requests persons one acres, including rock breaks, which he esti- wheat and entirely destroyed the fields in many wishing to purchase to call and see the machines, mated to contain one acre, so that it may be fairly places. Northern flour is consumed now two of the best kind, and for east, despatch and efficaof the best kind, and for ease, despatch and efficacy in operation and durability of construction, they are unequalled.

bury, Georgia, 10th July, 1822. The premium at the late fair and cattle show, "The farmer's prospects in this section of our held by the Maryland Agricultural Society, was in June last, which with the many certificates of gentlemen near this city, who have purchased and fully proved their value, supercedes the necessity of any thing now being said, than, that the pro-prietor will warrant them to feed and cut every description of long forage, either straight or tangled, coarse or fine, and to do it with much greater facility and ease, than any other machine ever invented. They are perfectly adapted to cutting corn stalks and sugar cane, which must render them very valuable to planters of the Southern States.

At the late fair, a number of gentlemen said they would take machines in the fall, and some have not yet given in their orders, they are requested to do so soon, in order that the proprie-tor may be prepared in season with the kind they may want.

A machine may be seen in operation at the proprietor's shop, four doors above Eutaw, in Mar-

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 138.) CACAS.—THEOBROMA;

OR, CHOCOLATE TREE. In Botany, of the Polyadelphia Decandria Class: Natural Order, Columniferæ.

The generic name is derived from two Greek words, signifying the food of the gods.

The cacas, or chocolate-tree, is a native of South America, and is said to have been origiprovinces of New Spain, where besides affordment, it also serves the purpose of money, 150 of the nuts, (which are about the size of Windsor beans,) being considered of the same value as a rial by the Spaniards.

It is not only an article of great internal concommerce of Mexico, to gold and silver. A garden of cacas is said to produce the owner twenty thousand crowns a year.

Chocolate was not known in England until the Pounds per annum, allowing for bad years. eleventh year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, although twenty-three years had elapsed since Columbus had discovered the country of which it exceeds from sixteen to twenty feet in the whole cherries, others very rough like unripe apples. is a native.

all aliments, insomuch that one ounce of it is said to nourish as much as a pound of beef.

An acquaintance, on whose veracity I can rely, informed me, that during the retreat of Napoleon's army from the North, he fortunately had a small quantity of little chocolate cakes in his pocket, which preserved the life of himself and saffron colour; the pade are ovel and point and permitted and saffron colour; the pade are ovel and pointed as distilled a spirit from the nut far exceeding brother officers had perished for want.

covering from sickness.

It is related in Hawkesworth's Voyages, that Commodore Byron, in his passage through the South Seas, found plenty of cacas in the island the pods in heaps to sweat for three or four days ink, and who could not move without assistance. and suffering excruciating pain, were in a few days completely cured by eating these nuts, and able to resume their accustomed duties.

I have often been surprised that the making of the small chocolate cakes for eating, should not have been attempted by some persons in London, when they are in such demand at Paris, where a celebrated manufacturer of these chocolate trifles assured me that he had then, in 1816, received an order from a late high personage in

England that would exceed £500.

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The oil of the cacas-nut is the hottest of any known, and is used to recover cold, weak, and plantation.-Lunan. paralytic limbs. The Mexicans are said to eat the nuts raw, to assuage pains in the bowels.

We cannot but regret that the cultivation of this valuable plant should have been discontinued sed when we find that the duty, including the customs and excise, amounted to upwards of Class. Natural Order, Holoraceæ. four hundred and eighty per cent. on its marketable value, when manufactured.

Spanish settlements in the warmer parts of the nut growing at the end.

America. For what reason our ministerial policy should have so widely differed from that of and other parts of America, where it grows to

The produce per acre was rated at one thousand

cure no other food whatever, and many of their like almonds, adhering to one another by soft brother officers had perished for want. when they reach to their maturity, which is known by the rattling of the nuts, when the pods are shaken. When gathered, it is usual to lay

The cacas-tree is permitted to bear a moderder that it may recover strength. The tree attains it's full perfection in eight years: after that it will continue to produce fruit for thirty years or more, if planted in a good soil; but it is obnoxious to blights, and shrinks from the first appearance of drought. In early times the planters had many superstitious notions concerning this tree, and among others, the appearance of a comet was always considered as fatal to the cacas

The chocolate-tree was grown in our stoves as early as the year 1739.

CASHEW-NUT.—ANACARDIUM.

words, signifying without a heart; because the kidneys stuck on the end.

It is carefully cultivated in all the French and fruit, instead of having the seed enclosed, has

the neighbouring courts, I am unable to guess; the height of twenty feet or more, in favourable but I trust that the alteration which has lately situations. Lunan gives the following account of taken place in the duty on chocolate, will prove it in his Hortus Jamaicensis. The fruit is full of a benefit to our revenue, an advantage to our an acrid juice, which is frequently used in the colonies, and a credit to the ministers who adopt-ed this measure. To the apex of the fruit, grows a nut, of the size and shape of a hare's It is certain that the cultivation of the cacas kidney, but much larger at the end which is next plantation was both extensive and successful in the fruit than at the other end. The shell is ve-the British sugar islands, for many years after ry hard, and the kernel, which is esteemed the they had become subject to our government.— finest nut in the world, is covered with a thin film. Blome, who published a short account of Jamai-Between this and the shell is lodged a thick, South America, and is said to have been originally conveyed to Hispaniola from some of the cain 1672, speaks of cacas as being at that time blackish, inflammable liquor, of such a caustic one of the chief articles of export: "There nature in the fresh nut, that if the lips chance to ing the natives a principal part of their nourish-150 sixty cacas walks, and many more now planting." fruit is said to be good in disorders of the stom-ind- At present, I believe, there is not a single cacas ach; for the juice of it cuts the thick tough huplai tation from one end of Jamaica to the other. mours, which obstruct the free circulation of the A few scattered trees, here and there, are all blood, and thus removes the complaint. This that remain of those flourishing and beautiful juice, expressed and fermented, makes a fine It is not only an article of great internal consumption, but for exportation it is one of the most valuable fruits. Guthrie considers the cacas from which chocolate is made, as the next digo manufacture," says Edwards, "under the written one this fruit, says, "the stone of this appears before the natural history and the considerable article in the natural history and the consider The produce of one tree in Jamaica was gener- the end in the shape of a kidney, as big as a walally estimated at about twenty pounds of nuts .- nut. Some of the fruit are all red, some entirely yellow, and some mixed with both red and vellow, and others perfectly white, of a very pleas-The chocolate-tree grows to about six feet ant taste in general; but there is a great variety, high before the head spreads out, and it seldom as some more sharp, some in taste resembling height, the boughs and branches beautifully ex- The taste of most of them is sweet and pleasant, Chocolate is esteemed the most restorative of tending themselves on every side, resembling but generally goes off with an astringency or stipthe heart cherry-tree, the leaves being much of ticity upon the tongue, which proceeds from it's the same shape. The tree bears leaves, flowers, tough fibres, that run longwise through the fruit. and fruit, all the year through; but the usual When cut with a knife, it turns as black as ink. seasons for gathering the fruit are June and De- The generality of the fruit is as big and much of a friend for several days, when they could pro- a saffron colour: the pods are oval and pointed, arrack, rum or brandy, of which an admirable

The flowers are very small, grow in tufts of a In all countries where chocolate is known, it is filaments, and enclosed in a white pulpy sub-carnation colour, and are very odoriferous. The In all countries where chocolate is known, it is stance, soft and sweet, which some persons suck leaves much resemble those of the common walesteemed, and found to be a suitable diet for all when they take them out of the shells. The
when they take them out of the shells. The
nut-tree in shape and smell, and a decoction of those of consumptive habits, and such as are re-

The oil cures the herpes, takes away freckles and liver spots, but draws blisters, and therefore called King George's Island, and that many of before they are opened; they are then exposed must be cautiously made use of; it also takes his men, who were so afflicted with scorbutic disorders that their limbs were become black as about a month. ming the part. The inside kernel is very pleasate crop of fruit the fourth year after the seed ant to eat when young, and, before the fruit is has been sown: but if the plant is weak, a greater quantity of the blossoms are gathered, in or-der that it may recover strength. The tree at-let that it may recover strength. The tree atcocoa, makes an excellent chocolate.

It has been observed, that poor dropsical slaves who have had the liberty to go into a cashew-walk, and eat what cashews they please, as well as the roasted nuts, have been recovered. These trees are of quick growth: Barham says he has planted the nuts, and the young trees have produced fruit in two years after. They will continue bearing fruit for more than a hundred years. Many are now flourishing in Jamaica that were planted when the Spaniards had it in possession.

I have lately received from Jamaica a cashew apple, bearing two distinct nuts, which was con-The generic name is derived from two Greek resembling a lemon pippin apple, with two lambs'

The wood of the cashew is excellent, strong,

and lasting timber.

These trees annually transude in large quantities, viz. often to ten or twelve pounds' weight of as a succedaneum in the Jamaica shops.

The thick oil of the nut or shell tinges linen of a rusty iron colour, which can be hardly got out; and if any wood be smeared with it, it preserves it from decay. From the body of this tree is procured, by tapping, or incision, a milky juice, which stains linen of a deep black, and cannot be discharged. Dr. Grew mentions the juice being used for staining of cottons; but it is doubtful which of the species he means, though Sir Hans Sloane supposes it to be of the acajou or cashew, here mentioned.

Long seems of opinion that this juice has the

same property as the Japan lac.

The oil between the rinds of the nut, if held to

not very frequent .- Grainger.

The pith, or medullary part of the anacardium, is extremely pungent and acrimonious; whence the ancients made great use of it in cold without great correctiveness.—Chambers.

The cashew nut-tree can only be rasied in

stoves in this country, where it has been cultiva-

ted since the year 1699.

(To be continued.) >04

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SUSQUEHAN NAH-REPORT

Of the Committee of the Senate of Maryland, on rican Farmer, by order of the Legislature of 62 cents, equal to \$389,000 annually. 1821. Transmitted for publication in the Ame-Maryland.

of the Governor's Message, as relates to Internal Improvement, beg leave to report:

to have arrived, when every citizen of the State that some Legislative aid should be extended come down the Susquehannah for several years of Maryland, is solicitous that all proper means towards it. Under these circumstances, your past; they have however only been able to proshould be adopted to bring into life and activity every Internal Improvement of which the state is susceptible. That fully aware of this with considerations of vital importance to the be valued at \$1,121,250. The number of rafts feeling, your Committee would respectfully sug-feeling, your Committee would respectfully sug-gest some distinct objects of Internal Improvegest some distinct objects of Internal Improvement, which they cannot but regard as of the the benefits of the turnpike roads in Maryland ber, averaging 25,000 feet each, and 535 Arks very first importance and welfare of the state— are most immediately extended, lying between loaded with flour, whiskey, pork, &c. The improvement of the Navigation of the Susquehannah on the one side, and the Pothe Rivers Potomac and Susquehannah, the cross tomac on the other, and extending north west cut Canal, (as it is usually called) to unite ward from Baltimore, to the north mountain, the head of tide water, is now completed and in the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, and the comprehending the Conococheague valley, has making of a turnpike road from Boonsborough been accurately measured on a map of the country, and found to contain 5,000 square miles. It appears to have a full supply of water at those seasons of the year when the river is not high, and into Hager's-town, with a view to join the great try, and found to contain 5,000 square miles. of the year when the river is not high, and innational road, lately completed by the United Those portions of the country bordering upon sures a safe passage for all produce that may States, from Cumberland to Wheeling in the the various tributary streams of the Potomac, come down the river to the mouth of the canal. state of Virginia.

It is certainly of great importance to the state

forded by the State, to effect that desirable ob-lattention to that portion of the country through ject, but when they find that the State of Maryland has already advanced one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose, without deriving the slightest benefit from it, they canfine, semi-transparent gum, similar to gum-ara-deriving the slightest benefit from it, they can-bic, and not at all inferior to it in virtue and not but think that it is time to pause before quality, except that it contains a light astringen-cy, which perhaps renders it the more valuable as to complete the surveys already taken or uncy, which perhaps renders it the more valuable dertaken, to procure correct estimates of the in many respects; for this reason it is often used expenses of effecting the proposed object, and the extent to which the improvement of the navigation of that river is intended to be carried.

some doubts of the value of this improvement has been suggested to their minds, by a perusal of the following extract from the report of the ing as it does through a country of vast extent, late Mr. Latrobe, dated March 16th, 1808, to Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States,) is a trade involving in its the United States: "The trade of this canal, nature a very extensive permanent and growing especially during the year 1807, has been so interest. great, that there appears every prospect of its becoming a productive work, in those years in to the utmost possible extent, its trade must be which there is a considerable and equal quantity the candle, emits bright, salient particles. This of water in the river, but on this circumstance it sused as a cosmetic to remove freckles and sun burning, but the pain suffered, makes it's use on the spot, renders it unnecessary for me to say

more upon it."

diseases of the head, particularly to strengthen tee entitled to the greatest respect, they conthe memory; but the abuse of it sometimes making them stupid, delirious, or even mad, the moderns rarely venture on it's use, at least not of the Potomac, the doubts suggested by this extract from his report, should be fully and accurately examined into, in order to enable the General Assembly to form a more correct opinion upon the subject, than the information which they now possess will enable them to do. It appears from a report of the Potomac company, from the 1st day of August, 1799, to the 1st of for whatever aid may be extended to it.

August 1817, was \$162,379 95 cents, or \$9021

per annum, all of which amount, except the River Susquehannah, exist near tide water, that Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the improvement of the Executive Communication as relates to that subject. December Session, same period of time is estimated at \$7,000,000. same period of time is estimated at \$7,002,370

As it regards the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehannah, your Committee, navigation, either in ascending or descending. viewing it as a subject of great and boundless importance to the state of Maryland, have gi-The Committee to whom was referred so much importance to the state of Maryland, have given to it their fullest and most attentive consideration. The attention of the citizens of Ma-That whatever difference of opinion may ryland has recently been directed towards it, are so anxiously desired.

heretofore have existed, as to the expediency of and all, convinced of the vast utility and benefit
Internal Improvements, the time appears now to be derived from it, seem anxiously solicitous to ascertain the value of the produce which has

tion of the river Potomac, your committee are measured and found to contain 10,000 square perfect condition, and that the proprietors be of opinion that any reasonable aid should be af-miles. But when your Committee directed their protected in all their just rights.

which the Susquehannah flows, they embrace within their view a field of greater and more of those expanded regions situated upon the Susquehannah, and its numerous wide spreading branches, they have been found to contain about 20,000 square miles, exclusive of 10,000 square miles more of adjacent country lying upon other waters in the states of Pennsylvania and New York, for the produce of which country, should the navigation of the Susquehannah be improved to the extent contemplated, Baltimore must And here your committee would remark, that inevitably become the most convenient Market.

From these estimates, it is abundantly evident, that the trade of the Susquehannah, (flow-

considered but of minor importance when compared with that of the Susquehannah: the Potomac flowing as it does through a country of comparatively small extent, and by no means celebrated for its richness and fertility. In addition to this it may be remarked, that to how-Mr. Latrobe's opinion upon a subject of this ever great an extent the productions of the soil nature, being in the estimation of your Commitmay find their way into the Potomac, however extensive the demand for foreign commodities at ryland can derive but little benefit from it. The advantages secured flow into a different channel; they go to fill other coffers-not those of the state of Maryland. But improve the navigation of the Susquehannah to the extent proposed, and you bring to the City of Baltimore a trade of incalculable extent and value, the benefits of which must be imparted to every section of the state, that the total amount of tolls received by them and which cannot fail richly to remunerate us

New York line.—The distance from Columbia to Port Deposit is thirty five miles, twenty miles of which may be considered as tolerably good

navigation is bad, and it is here that the principal obstructions exist, the removal of which

Your committee have taken considerable pains. and boats, that came down the river to Port Deposit, during the same time, was 925 rafts of lum-

Maryland and Pennsylvania line, and ending at

With respect to the improvement of naviga- and the blue ridge in Virginia, have been also of Maryland, that this canal should be kept in

lowed by similar laws on the part of the Legisnia, incorporating a company with a capital stock ware. In pursuance of these laws, subscriptions the construction of a feeder and reservoir, the work was suspended in the year 1803, in consequence of the non payment of the subscriptions dequate to the completion of so extensive a work. At this period also, the energy and spirit of the company began to subside, unaided as it was by further support and encouragement, or by that operations.

By connecting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, the contemplated canal will throw of Virginia. Upon this subject, the committee open an internal navigation of great extent, from would remark, that this important object is now the north west part of the state of New York to likely to be accomplished, in conformity with

na.

The particular advantages which the state of and complete effect. Maryland would derive from this improvement, need scarcely be detailed by the committee. They will suggest themselves to the understanding of every reflecting man. In a national point of view, all will concur in the opinion of its importance, and looking to an event which your committee is by no means anxious should soon occur, but, which in the opinion of the committee may reasonably be expected to take place at some distant period, it may be regarded as an object of peculiar interest, as productive of the means of national defence, affording as it no doubt will a facility of transportation of troops, ordinance and military stores, from one part of the coun-try to the other, the want of which was materially felt during our late war with Great Bri-

Beneficial as it certainly will be to the state of Maryland, the committee have thought pro-per to direct the attention of the legislature to-per to direct the attention of the legislature towards it, but viewing it as an object of national of this wise choice, in a Cincinnatus. In modern concern, and not alone productive of local advantage, the committee would remark that it ple and repeated declarations go hand in hand.onal legislature should be drawn.

The canal begins at Welch Point on the Elk river, an arm of the Chesapeake, and is to terminate at a distance of twenty two miles, on is devoutly to be wished that the manly em-Christianna river, a branch of the Delaware. ployments of Agriculture and the humanizing correspondent of the American Farmer, W. R. At low water the depth of water in Christianna benefits of commerce, should supercede the waste whether ground oyster shells have been used as

sion upon this subject, that when the water of aqueducts or bridges are to be made, and the expresses it, the nations learn war no more."—
the Susquehannah is high, boats and rafts frequently pass to the head of tide water, without entering the canal.

The supply of water drawn from Elk river by a feeder which is now completed six miles in and the object was measurably carried into ef-The committee now come to the third object length and three and a half feet in depth, and fect, in the year 1796, to bring under the consid-Internal Improvement, to which they are which is itself a boat canal, united by a lock of eration of Congress, "his great plan of engraftof Internal Improvement, to which they are which is itself a boat canal, united by a lock of eration of Congress, "his great filan of engrant-desirous of directing the attention of the Legisten feet high, to the main canal, is calculated ing the subject of Agriculture, into a national lature, that is, the Canal to unite the bays of Chesapeake and Delaware.

Chesapeake and Delaware. In the year 1799, the Legislature of Maryland passage of twenty four vessels. The canal is passed a law, which in the year 1801, was followed by similar laws on the part of the Legislatures of the states of Delaware and Pennsylva-nia, incorporating a company with a capital stock ven and a half feet.—The banks being intended accomplish it no action of his, life would have deof \$400,000 for the purpose of opening a canal for towing paths, are twenty feet wide, one of between the bays of the Chesapeake and Dela-which may be converted into a turnpike road, which may be converted into a turnpike road, being raised three feet above the level of the were received for nearly the whole amount of the two thousand shares, at 200 dollars each. Surveys were made—engineers and workmen emusate one foot, admit a depth of nine feet from war to peace be too great for immediate and water in the canal. The expense of digging one general adoption, let us endeavour to call forth ployed—a route selected for the canal through mile through rocky ground was \$15,000, and that the ardent and active minds of men to the control the Isthmus which separates the two bays, and of digging the same distance through a level templation of the smiling fruits of industry. some material progress made in the execution of country free from obstructions, \$2300, which Let us cordially receive the sentiments of our the work. But unfortunately, after having gone gives an average of \$7,650 per mile. The political father, and philanthrophic statesman; thus far in the execution of this important object, whole length of the canal is about twenty-two and endeavour to inculcate a love of Agricultuand after having expended upwards of 100,000 miles, and the whole cost is computed to be about ral pursuits. dollars, in the purchase of water rights, and in \$850,000. These estimates were made at a time when labor was comparatively high; it is presumed they would be much less at the present time.

This information of facts the committee have and it appearing daily more evident, that the whole amount of the capital stock, even if sub-scribed for and collected, was a sum totally ina-

subject.

The fourth and last object to which the committee have directed their attention, and which they have thought it proper to direct the conindividual enterprise and activity which had ena-sideration of the legislature, is the making of a bled them up to that period to continue their turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hager'stown to join the great national road, leading from the latter place to Wheeling, in the state the southern extremities of the state of Virgi-the law passed at the present session, and which your committee trusts will be carried into full

By order, THOMAS W. LOOCKERMAN, Com. Clk.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW INDUCEMENT OFFERED FOR THE FORMATION OF AGRICULTU-RAL SOCIETIES.

The following is extracted from the last annual report of the RALEIGH PEACE SOCIETY.

Let none be surprised, or express a doubt, important appendage to our institution. The scriptures have predicted, what has already times we have it in a Washington, whose exam-cess. is a subject to which the attention of the nati- Allow us here to make use of his own words :-"Your young military men who want to reap the harvest of laurels, don't care how many seeds of war are sown; but, for the sake of humanity, it river is nine feet, and in Elk river twelve feet, with of War, and the rage of Conquest; that the a manure; but I can state, what will probably in one hundred feet from the shore. The tide swords might be turned into ploughshares, and meet his views and wishes, that I have seen

The committee have only to state in conclu-rises four feet in both rivers. No expensive spears into pruning hooks, and as the scripture to improvement in their art, under national patronage. He was anxiously solicitous in this patriotic endeavour. It was not imputaible to him that it failed. Had he been fortunate enough to served more celebrity, and public gratitude."

Such is the constitution of the human mind, that it must have some concentrating object for

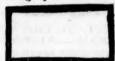
906 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

DEAR SIR.

I fear you have forgotten me, as I have not

lately been favoured with seeds.

I have been secured from fire by making the inside of my chimnies circular, as they are easily swept or may be burnt; when my wooden house was building, I ascended the ladder and found my brick layers very negligent in forming the chimnies, and in putting in mortar, the usual from is an oblong square as thus :-



I made them put in broken bricks at each corner, and plaster them in the inside as thus :-



You will readily conceive that this will prevent the fire from going through the bricks which are frequently hollow between, for want of mortar .-Mr. Latrobe very much approved of this mode.

Pray explain it in appropriate terms, and con-sult some builder to have his opinion. That many houses in the country are annually destroyed when we say AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES are an by fire, in consequence of defective chimnies is notorious: if these ruinous consequences can be scriptures have predicted, what has already prevented by practising this hint—haud inutile become true, that military men are laying aside vixi. I think the mode will be adopted as the extheir implements of war and of death, and are pense is trifling, broken bricks only being used.

Your's most truly, T. LAW.

I am burning sod, and am delighted by suc-

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

OYSTER SHELLS AS MANURE.

ficus covered with oyster shells, in their entire state, with great apparent advantage to the soil.

In the spring of 1814, I made a tour along the banks and sounds of Carolina, from the line of the premiums given at a Massachusetts meeting, some time last autumn, and a few of the results tice of peeling Fruit Trees, was yesterday sent several times witnessed fields that were white are stated below, for the gratification of the cuseveral times witnessed fields that were white with oyster shells, particularly on the main land rious in such matters. fronting Currituck sound, and was told that such fields were much more productive than contiguous ones of similar soil that were without shells. The lands bordering on this sound have a rich soil of loam and sand; and the most remarkable growth that I remember was the chinquopin; but it had also grape vines, dog-wood, pine, &c. The shells were placed there before the memory of the present inhabitants, and by means unknown to them. They were worn smooth and a good deal diminished in size. I was told that in the driest weather the earth immediately under the shells would be usually moist, and to this accumulation or retention of water, as well as to the admixture of the slowly decomposed shell with the earth, was the fertilizing effect ascribed, which had continued for perhaps a century: Forty-three tons nineteen hundred and ten perhaps also something might be ascribed to the pounds weight, were raised, by E. H. Derby, reflection of light and heat from so many white and polished surfaces. I think I have seen two and twenty-seven rods, being at the rate of thiror three fields of fifty acres each and upwards, ty one tons to the acre. that had a shell for every 20 or 30 square inches What I thought very surprising, though the fertilizing effect of the shells was ty of vegetables, (grain, peas, and beans exceptthough the fertilizing effect of the shells was ty of vegetables, (grain, peas, and beans except-of Nature. I know some people have not only universally admitted, and though much of the ed,) for winter consumption, of the stock on his universally admitted, and though much of the ed,) for winter consumption, of the stock on his injured, but actually killed their trees, by atland that was destitute of them was tired, almost own farm. He raised the last season on his farm, to exhaustion, and the shores and banks of the carrots, 526 bushels Swedish turnips, 1288 bush-ascribe to judicious or clumsy performance.—sound contained an abundant supply of the means old of potators. 126 bushels of Russian raddishof resuscitation, and though good productive els of potatoes, 126 bushels of Russian raddish-land there at that time bore a high price, yet es, 757 bushels of common English turnips, 43 land there at that time bore a high price, yet tons and 19 hundred weight of cabbages, and fired to by Sirsonii Sincian. Indices the sequence, much given to canker. Mr. Knight, which natural causes or their indian predeces-sors had given them. If W. R. possesses the OF RUTA BAG means of making the improvement in manuring which he desires information of-I hope he will ty-eight bushels on one acre. not neglect them, nor omit making the public acquainted with the successs of his experiments.

CALVIN JONES.

Wake Forest, Nov. 25, 1821.

P. S. On reflection, I think I have rated the quantity of shells which appeared upon the Currituck fields too high; but when I saw them nearly eight years ago, my mind was so much occupied with subjects quite foreign to agriculture, that I fear the accuracy of my recollection of the little I observed will not justify a specific correction. I vouch for the general facts.

> () FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

D QUERIES BY A CORRESPONDENT.

The Editor of the American Farmer will oblige a number of his subscribers, it he will call upon his correspondents for information upon the following points.

What are the properties of the weed known as

the St. John's Wort?

What are its effects upon grass lands-upon stock of all kinds, and upon grasses?

Which are the most judicious methods to extirpate it?

Montgomery County, (Md.) ? July 12th, 1822.

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.

The amount of the product of the well-cultifated lands of the Eastern States, would astonish any but those who have been accustomed to the river bottoms on the western rivers, or to the alluvial lands. We can scarcely believe mers' Journal.

when we read of them; and should not believe it, were not the facts too well vouched to be questioned. We lately met with an account of

OF POTATOES.

Five hundred and fifty-one and a half bushels were raised on one acre of land, by Payson ries as well as I can in an epistolary correspond-Williams, Esq. of Fitchburg, in the county of ence. Worcester, (from 24 bushels of seed.)

OF TURNIPS.

Seven hundred and fifty-one bushels, of the common English sort, weighing fifty-four pounds to the bushel, were raised by Messrs. T. and H. Little, on one acre of ground.

OF MANGEL WURTZEL.

on one acre of ground, by John Prince, Esq. of

OF CABBAGES.

Esq. of Salem, on one acre, one quarter of an acre,

Mr. Derby received also the premium of thirty dollars, for having raised the greatest quanti-749 bushels of mangel wurtzel, 530 bushels of

OF RUTA BAGA.

Mr. David Little raised six hundred and eigh-

OF WHITE BEANS.

Thirty-two bushels and four quarts were raised on one acre by Wm. Mears, of Marble-

Nat. Int.

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the Office of the American Farmer.

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QUERIES ON THE CULTURE OF LU-CERN.

Perthshire, May 26, 1821.

May I take the liberty to beg that you will insert the following Queries in your valuable Journal, in hopes that you, or some of your correspondents, may, through its medium, convey such knowledge, to precise conclusions, or of enabling answers as may be useful to some of your north them clearly to perceive the difficulties, and country readers. What time of the season should the objections. First, Canker and moss are often Lucern be sown? Should it be sown in drills, and at what distance? How much seed will sow a Scots acre, and what is the general price per make a vigorous growth at first, that is, in a deep lb.? Is it sown with any other crop? How long is it before it acquires maturity? What may be pits which have been excavated, and filled with the relative value of an ordinary crop for soiling compared with clover and ray grass, at 200 stone per acre? It being a native plant (medicago sa-this vigorous growth,) canker early, and before tiva, I suppose) at what height* is it cultivated they are mossy; but moss will follow, and utter with advantage? Is it probable that it might poverty, and death itself, in a period of ten or a succeed in Scotland? Your answer to these queries will infinitely oblige, Sir,

Your obedient servant, A SCOTS FARMER.

* As to elevation or latitude?-Editor Far-

ON BARKING FRUIT TREES.

SIR,

Comely Garden, near Edinburgh May 23, 1821.

some information from me on that subject, and as I do not wish to conceal any thing that may be useful, I shall endeavour to answer your que-

1st. I published, a few years ago, on this subject, a small pamphlet, entitled "A Treatise on the Physiology and Pathology of Trees." I believe it is not now to be found any where but with myself. I shall send a copy to Sir John Sinclair, to get transmitted to you. 2d. The practice is conducted by taking off all the bark but the inner; that is, leaving it next the alburnum about Six hundred and forty-four bushels were raised the thickness of a shilling: I do it on all kinds of fruit trees in my possession, as pear, apple, cherry and plum. 3d. On the trunks, and large boughs of old trees, it may be done any time in winter, not beginning earlier than the middle of November; young trees, and smaller branches, must not be done till the month of March the soonest. 4th. The effect both formerly and now, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations, in rendering the trees more productive, and improving the quality of the fruit; for I never considered it an experiment, but only following out a law tempting to follow my practice; but this I must in his Treatise on the culture of the apple, has made some very injudicious observations, but has not followed them out. He says, "in very rich soils, such as old fold yard, I have scarcely been able to preserve the native crab from canker."-You will seldom find moss and canker on the same soil; canker proceeds from a rich cultivated soil, moss from a poor, barren, uncultivated soil. If there is any other information, I shall always be ready to give it cheerfully. Perhaps you may hear from me on another subject, when more at leisure.

I am, with respect,

Sir, your's sincerely, P. LYON. To We shall be very glad of this gentleman's future correspondence, and hope to receive his pamphlet as specified. We doubt not but so accurate an observer will attend to such remarks as the subject suggests to our recollection, for the purpose of leading our readers, by his superior coexistent, and we believe always, when the first has existed long. Trees planted where they prepared compost (in both cases supposing the subsoil not to be of a kind calculated to sustain dozen years; during which the produce is some-times numerous, but always imperfect. Second, It is difficult to describe a subsoil in an intelligible manner, which is peculiarly calculated for healthy fruit trees, nor will all trees succeed equally on any: pear trees thrive admirably on a rich masshy soil, incumbent on gravel, with a

have planted others on the ground previously subject. trenched, and they are doing well .- Editor Farmer's Journal.

ON THE SAME SUBJECT, AND ON THE TURNIP FLY.

Bromyard, May 29, 1821.

I have to thank you for your early notice and insertion of my letter on the subject of "Barking Your opinion on the eventual in-Fruit Trees." jury to the trees by that operation, greatly coincides with my own observations. But as that has, from motives of prudence, been hitherto confined to a very narrow compass, as far as re-

not disappoint this wish.

the important subject of Turnip husbandry, and the means of preventing the ravages of the fly. The experience of an humble individual may not perhaps be unacceptable; and should the hints here thrown out lead only to further experiment they will not be wholly useless. Observation, in many parts of the kingdom, has satisfied me, that if any thing yet known will afford protection and security to the young plant, it is the operation of the ashes arising from burnt weeds, turf, mous letter in The Farmer's Journal of Monday stubble, wood, &c. I say the operation; for it is last, signed by "A Breeder." It is evidently yet unknown by what means these ashes remove written by some person with a view to injure the white of the eye is covered with red vessels, and or keep off the fly, whether by the effluvia ari- stock descended from Lady, and particularly sing from them, or by any other quality disagreeable to the insect. That they have this effect, I am strongly inclined to believe. I have in mous writer has insinuated a falsehood, I think forming the commencement of a speck or film. several instances seen turnips, sown upon land you ought to answer the letter. Lady, the dam which had been pared and burned, strong and of Major, instead of being out of a Galloway vigorous, while those sown within a yard, upon land not so prepared, were wholly destroyed.— out of Old Phanix, the dam of Favourite, the This has happened to myself. In two trials (the sire of Comet. Old Phoenix was also the dam only ones I have yet made, on a small scale, I had plots of ground sown with Swedish turnips, which were absolutely swarming with the fly, burstleft was sold at the Ketter calculation. It arises from colds also, and fevers, short-horned cow that has yet existed. Lady whose attacks threatened in a day or two to anni- herself was sold at the Ketton sale in October hilate the plants : over these I caused the ashes 1810, when fourteen years old, for two hundred of burnt weeds and rubbish, wood, &c. to be guineas; and by a reference to the printed cataafheared clear, that the insect forsook the plants, which grew rapidly, and to a great size. A similar trial this year has, I think, saved a seed bed of Swedish turnips, which were strongly attacked. A friend of mine long converses that the greenders of Lady was held by the public. Two cows, the produce of Lady were sold for 610 guineas, and Major, the son of Lady, was sold for 200 guineas.

It is true, that the greenders of Lady was be adopted in the treatment of Inflammation; for if the disease does not receive a sudden check, the same decided measures cannot be adopted in all the future stages of the disease, sown or scattered. To my own observation it logue of that sale, it may be seen in what estitacked. A friend of mine, long conversant with Turnip husbandry, assures me, that he would almost insure a crop of turnips by depositing in the drills, vegetable or wood ashes, and dropping the seeds immediately upon them. I am far way blood, although remotely; and I have yet inflammation in the horse's eye, are bleeding, from asserting that this mode, or that which I to learn that this blood has been of any injury to purging, blistering, and attention to food and air. have adopted, are infallible: all that I am anx. Lady, or her descendants; for I can truly deious for is, to invite your correspondents to the trial of so easy an experiment as either of them; ring ten years, of different branches of the Ket-blood be taken from the neck, in preference to and I think they will not be disappointed. With regard to Swedish turnips, I think failure need scended from Lady; and I know also that they organ. The common opinion is, that the nearer

pretty solid stratch of wet clay between them : not very frequently occur; this plant is improv- are held in the highest estimation by Mr. Charles apple trees thrive best on a rich marshy soil, ed by transplanting; * and as a seed bed can having a deep subsoil of brown, moist and mellow, sand, with a complete natural drainage. Third, where the subsoil is unsuited to fruit trees in ding it from the sun (a method I have found very assuring you, that my researches and inquiries Where the subsoil is unsuited to truit trees in any u from the sun (a method I nave found very assuring you, that my researches and inquiries general, it should be trenched over two feet effectual, for the fly seldom either comes out or remains on the plants in the absence of sun-led me to the belief that they are a mixed breed altogether, and partake not only of the old Dutch shine, as sufficient stock can always be kept for the bark, some sorts much more visibly than others (as the birch, and some species of this my opinion; and I am anxious to have it then confirmed or absolutely and trade in the followed as a form of the sun o willow;) but if this be followed as a law of Naeither confirmed, or absolutely and undeniably
ture, the cutting should be very superficial.—
shewn to be groundless, by the experiments of
Our experiments were undoubtedly imperfect,
but in the same orchard where most of the trees

The orman breeds. I have never thought them
worse for the mixture, but improved by it. The
only specimen of Stranger that I have left, is
the heire (out of Ruby.) the own sister of Sir
but in the same orchard where most of the trees

The order of the mixture, but improved by it. The
only specimen of Stranger that I have left, is
the heire, which I intend to keep as a specimen of were good for nothing with canker and moss, we me with the result of their experience on this the breed.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant. W. S. C.

* We think not ; but transplanting is certainly a practicable mode of escaping the fly with Swedes.—Editor London Farmers' Journal.

ON THE PEDIGREE OF SIR LEOLINE. Stockton, May 31, 1821.

As a further reply to your correspondent, who hides himself under the signature of A Breeder, Simple Inflammation. I send you the following letter, which I beg you "Inflammation, as it gards an operation apparently so hazardous, I will insert in your next Journal; it is from a genis the most important disease, in the Eye of the look forward anxiously to some notice from Mr. tleman whose intimacy with the Messrs. Colling, Horse. It proceeds or accompanies almost all Lyon, through the medium of your Journal, up- and whose experience of their stock entitles him the diseases to which that organ is subject, and on the success and ultimate effect observed by him to possess the best informantion, and most accuto have followed the process; and I hope he will rate experimental knowledge of their comparative merits. He gives me leave to publish his Your attention is now very laudably turned to letter, as the best answer to our anonymous foe. I am, Sir,

Your humble servant, JOHN HUTCHINSON.

TO MR. HUTCHINSON.

Marton Lodge, near Stockton-on-Tees May 31, 1821.

MY DEAR SIR.

I thank you for sending me a copy of the anony-

It is true, that the grandson of Lord Boling-Lady was got by this grandson of Lord Boling- not destroy the organ.

I am always, Dear Sir, most truly your's. BART. RUDB.

WARDROP, ON THE DISEASES OF THE EYE OF THE HORSE.

The anatomical structure of the eye we may pass over, since the timely application of remedies for occasional hurts, is nowise affected by it. In treating of the diseases, which common attention and little skill may relieve, and which require prompt relief to prevent worse consequences, Mr. Wardrop begins by considering

"Inflammation, as it is the most common so it will insert in your next Journal; it is from a genis the most important disease, in the Eye of the it is the constant effect of injuries. The treatment of inflammation in the horse's eye must therefore be well understood.

"Simple inflammation of the eye is marked by striking symptoms. Though the inflamma-tion be not violent, the animal keeps the eye-lids closed; the eve-lashes adhere together, from the secretion of mucus, which has become inspissated; the eye-lids are more or less swollen, their veins are distended with blood; and there is an unnatural flow of tears, which is more or less copious. When the eye-lids are opened, their internal surface appears redder than natural; the haws are inflamed and swollen; the the corner, or horny coat, loses its clearness and

forming the commencement of a speck or film.
"It is usually accompanied by more or less general fever, marked by heat in the mouth, and thirst, loss of appetite, frequency of the pulse, unhealthy appearance of the coat, coldness of the ears and legs, with alternate heats and chills.

inflammation of all other organs, it most commonly attacks young horses, and those in high condition.

" Treatment .- Much depends on the first means the cure then becomes protracted, and the effects of broke had some Galloway blood in him; and as the disease remain, which blemish, if they do

tion appear immediately to subside by local bleed-ing, yet whenever the system is at all disturbed, blood taken from a large vein, or general blood-letting, is much more powerful in relieving the however, be found, that although the inflamma- tions for hurts, cold, &c. which cause the eye to Turner, of Caistor. From the former of these constitutional derangement, whilst it has an of THE PURIFORM INFLAMMATION equal power in allaying the local inflammation. It will also be found, that if blood be taken from vessels in the immediate vicinity of the inflamed part, the irritation caused by the operation is generally considerable, and though the redness is relieved at the time, it very soon returns by the supply from the collateral vessels, which does not take place after general blood-letting. The orifice made in the vein should be large, and as much depends on the immediate effects of the first bleeding in all cases of inflammation, from three to five quarts may be taken, according to the violence of the symptoms. A second bleeding may be had recourse to, in from twelve to twenty-four hours, should the symptoms increase, or remain undiminished.

" At the same time the horse should be given a purgative ball, or what is perhaps the safer and more efficacious practice, a common purgative ball may be divided into three doses, and one portion given every four or six hours. merely acts gently on the intestines, whilst by making the animal sick, it diminishes the force of the circulation; and it is not attended by the debilitating effects which often follow strong purging. Horses, indeed, whilst they can bear bleed-

ing to a great extent, sink rapidly by purging.
"Nothing is to be done to irritate the inflamed eye; but it is to be frequently fomented with a decoction of poppy-heads, or camomile flowers. A second, or even a third bleeding may be necessary, to remove the inflammation; but these will be in a less quantity than the first, and are not to be had recourse to till a reasonable time has elapsed after the exhibition of the other remedies, so that their effects may be observed. After the acute symptoms have subsided, the eye generally continues more or less weak, and irri-table, and the white of the eye remains red, vinous tincture of opium is also an excellent application, and may be applied by taking a camel'shair pencil dipped in it, and then touching the ball of the eye once or twice a day. Saturnine and vitriolic lotions are recommended, and they may sometimes be advantageously employed, singly, or combined with opium. In some cases too, of old inflammation, where such remedies have failed, a seton put in the cheek has been useful; and in cases of this kind, a course of alterative medicines may also be given.

"It is of great consequence, in the treatment of all diseases of the Eye of the Horse, to pay which owing to my silence hitherto, has been attention to the air of the stable; for as this is attributed to another person. It is true that this often impure, it is proper to keep him in a well-person has made some considerable alteraaired place, and his head placed so that he shall not be annoyed with light, or obliged to stoop for for taking up the sods was a circular punch,

"With respect to food, the horse should have but live on green meat or mashes.

and when not performed with great dexterity, sidering it as a diseased growth, is much to be condemned, as not only useless but hurtful."

This inflammation of the Eve of the Horse, cous membrane; and its chief character is the highly advantageous to British agriculture. profuse discharge of a puriform fluid. Besides the discharge of mucus, which is more or less mixed with tears, the eye-lids are very much swollen, and their edges glued together; their internal membrane is also swelled, formed into folds with matter deposited among them. The cornea appears depressed, from the swelling of the conjunctiva membrane on the white of the eye, sometimes forming large bladders, which disease.

usually attacks both, should be fomented with the anodyne and emollient decoctions, the animal kept in a well-aired stable, and fed moderately. When the more severe inflammatory chiefly upon the binding; if this fails, it is imsymptoms are subdued, the extract of lead, un-mediately unfit for use. Your correspondent diluted, may be applied once or twice a-day to seems to be in part aware of this (although unthough the vessels are of a duller hue. In this state, blistering the cheek and temple may be of service, but the blister should be cautiously and carefully used, to prevent any blemish. The precipitate ointment, may be put between the were invented. One other question shall suffice. eye-lids with a camel's-hair pencil, or probe, Is a bended scantling, cut nearly with the grain, every second day."

ON THE ORIGIN OF TRASPLANTING TURF.

Acre House, near Caistor, Lincolnshire, May 31, 1821.

SIR, Through the medium of your Journal, I beg to state my claim as the original inventor and practiser of the system of transplanting turf, tions in the mode of execution, as my invention about three inches diameter, with a common stilt handle, which I called a graminator. It may no corn until the inflammatory symptoms subside, be recollected by some persons, that this implement was exhibited and recommended by me "The practice of scarifying the eyes, is one at Holkham, in 1811, and I humbly conceive, the which is seldom or ever necessary to resort to, plan which has been established by Mr. Blomplan which has been established by Mr. Blom-field, at Warham, was struck out by what I then nerally well received, and so justly appreciated the irritation created by the operation does more suggested. I had used the implement, and had by your numerous readers, it will appear preharm, than the blood taken away does good. The transplanted turf some years before; and in 1808 sumptuous in me to hazard a comment upon one cruel practice of cutting out the haws, from con- I wrote a small treatise on the subject, and the of your notes inserted in this week's Journal I I wrote a small treatise on the subject, and the of your notes inserted in this week's Journal. I various modes of improving meadow and pasture am, nevertheless, induced to make the attempt, land. To this some clerical friends contributed and I am quite sure you will accept my apology,

the inflamed part from which the blood is taken, we have extracted nearly the whole of this their kind corrections, particularly the Rev. so much more effectual is the remedy. It will, article because it contains all the essential direc. George Holiwell, of Irby, and the Rev. Samuel

The importance of this practice is now extensively known, and I should, therefore, only take up your valuable paper by dwelling upon the subject. Indeed I should scarcely have thought differs from that which has been described, in of offering my claim to it, unless I had been the part of the eye which is affected, as well as urged by the entreaties of my friends to do so. in some of the symptoms of the disease. In the In discharge of my obligations to them and to puriform inflammation, the disease is confined to the membrane which lines the eye-lids and covers the eye-ball, called the conjunctiva, or much the membrane which lines the conjunctiva, or much the eye-ball, called the conjunctiva, or much the eye-ball, called the conjunctiva in the eye-ball that t

By giving a place to this in your columns, you will oblige your's,

Most obediently, GEO. WHITWORTH.

ON WHEELS, IN REPLY TO J. C.

June 8, 1821.

the ignorant have considered as new growths, and conceived proper to remove. The puriform inflammation of the eye is generally the effect of cold, resembling the common catarrh, and it often spreads among all the horses of a stable; pondent J. C. is of a contrary opinion, and asfor like the same disease in the human body, if serts, that it "can have nothing to do with the the matter touches a sound eye, it produces the merits of either." I beg leave to ask, through the medium of your paper, if the spokes of the "The treatment of this species of inflamma-cylinder spring, and give way most, with less tion, is to be conducted on the same general plan as in that already detailed. The depletive sys-wheel is placed horizontally, they are not certain tem of bleeding and purging is to be had recourse to spring and give way most, when equally load-to, and pursued according to the violence and obstinacy of the attack. The eye or eyes, for it will not sustain one tenth of the weight when or a bended bar of iron, stronger to carry a weight with the back upwards, than the same substance if quite straight? and if any, how much is it stronger; that is, especially if the extremities are bound, or confined from springing endways? This is a question well worth considering, theoretically and experimentally, and should be well understood by every one that advocates the cause either of straight weels or straight axletrees.

I am Sir, Your obedient humble servit, A Common Leicestershire Farmer.

Our correspondent must be aware that recommendations of the kind alluded to in his postscript, are advertisements .- EDIT.

ON UNDER-DRAINING. Holkham, June 6, 1821.

SIR Your Editorial remarks upon the communicais allowed to pass current, it would be the means of the drain (which it certainly will do,) it is a the roads, where they not only feel degraded, of misleading many inexperienced men, not only to proof the water does not find a free passage at but frequently do more harm than good to the nity at large. In the note I allude to, you say.

"Unquestionably large stones should be surface of the land adjoining. broken to small angular pieces, as for roads, be-

Now, sir, I beg leave to differ from you in opinion on that point; for I say, that all large stones until the vermin got into it, and damaged it. It mixed with sand veins; these become conductintended for drainage should not be broken into is quite in vain to attempt to argue against the ors for the water; and even upon clay without

vity for the water to hass freely along the bottom have recommended. of the drains; that desirable object cannot be ob-A very common excuse for omitting to undertained when stones are broken into small pieces,
and thrown in promiscuously; and a drain so
filled, is any thing but what it is locally termed,
a hollow drain. I allow that water will percolate
through a body of small stones, and that it may
be seen to run on at the lower end of a drain so
filled; and hence cursory observer are led to
believe, that it runs from the bottom of the drain;
but that is an erroneous oninion for the want of draining but whete want of draining but where want of draining but where wanted, or at a reasonable distance
from it." I have reason to believe that this excuse frequently originates from the inattention of
the parties; for, in the course of a pretty exto a future opportunity; and I therefore, for
the present, subscribe myself,
Your humble servant,

Your humble
FRANCIS BLAIKIE but that is an erroneous opinion, for the water in want of draining, but where materials of some does not run along the bottom of such drains; it sort fitting for forming hollow drains, may be rises and falls in its course according as it finds found without much inconvenience: the fact is, vacancies between the stones, or is obstructed by according to the description are not unfrequently has drawn forth so useful an explanation.—Edit. them. It generally stagnates a considerable overlooked; and I will therefore here enumerate depth in the drain, and not unfrequently rises in some sorts of materials used for under-draining. level, until it passes over the stones, and finds Drain tiles are only preferable to stones six F IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN STOCK. vent-amongst the straw or brush-wood which inches broad, in so far as they require less care It is very much to be desired, that a particucovers them. A drain, surcharged as here des- in placing at the bottom of a drain; for as that lar account should be preserved, of every im-

the top of drain tiles, or upon large stones, so pose. Though old turfs, whether used as wedge, sons to whom sold. The time is approaching placed at the bottom of the drain, as to leave a crass shoulder, will last many years in strong clay. When the pedigree of improved neat cattle will free course for the water at the lowest level. Twisted straw bands, put into narrow drains on Ground springs are collected, and carried off by clay land, have been found efficacious; but it have hitherto been those of Blood Horses. This is already the case in England; and we

freely, which had been filled with small stones then put upon the board a little at a time, trod, thrown in promiscuously a great many years beat close by the use of a carpenter's ramfore; but those instances proved nothing in famore (such as is used for fixing gate posts:) this canon Ball, &c.

We should be much gratified, and believe the water run out at the ends of the drains; but ficiently filled, when the pole, or board, is drag- that we should be rendering an essential service they did not prove that there was no stagnant, ged forward about five feet, leaving one end to to the agricultural community, if all persons imor, as it is called, dead water in the drains; preserve the end of the part completed; and porting stock, or having a knowledge of such neither did they prove, that the land through the process continued as before described. This importations, would give us as minute an account which the drains had been cut was effectually system is a great improvement upon the mole thereof for record in the Farmer, as the cases cleared from its superfluous water: quite the replough; for it is not only more permanent, and
verse; for I have seen the land wet and poachy
more effective, but it substitutes manual labour
in spots within a foot of the course of these drains; for that of machinery and horse power, and that
in this Journal all the particulars we have been

tive; for I verily believe if your note, attached the drain; and if the water oozes out from be-ly more creditable, but more economical, to emto the Suffolk Farmer's letter on Under-draining, tween the stones, before you get to the bottom ploy them in this manner, than to turn them upon their individual injury, but to that of the commu- the bottom; and that the stagnated water in the roads. drain, is the cause of the damp observed on the

fore they can be advantageously used for drain-by the occupier, (who was a little prejudiced in pervious to wet, and prevent the surface water small angular pieces (as for roads;) and having positions of such men; but as I address this let- sand veins, the surface water will soak through made this assertion, it becomes a duty in me to support the same by practical definitions, so as the support the same by practical definitions, so as ral mind, I am not without hopes that my reature of the drain from the sides thereof, so that, soning (weak as it is) will not only have convintis I will now endeavour to do.

It is a very material, indeed an indispensible requisite, in setting Under-drains to leave a caself he will become a convert to the practice I

Volumes might be written upon this very im-

Black thorn, broom, and ling, are durable mate-digree-noting such as die, and their diseaseshlaced by hand. The smaller ones may then be a piece of board of the same breadth, and about thrown in indiscriminately, and the drain will be effective.

I have frequently been shown (by advocates of it; the pole, or board, is then the pole, or board, is the clay subsoil is provided; a piece of strong which, and to prevent obscurity and confusion rope, or a drag chain, is attached to one end of hereafter every one should bear a distinctive it; the pole, or board, is then the laid along the drain, the bulls Hubback, Comet, the small stone system) drains discharging water and trod down horizontally; the clay subsoil is Denton, Aid-de-camp, &cc. and their families freely which had been filled with small stones than your more the heard a little start time trod. and that arising from the obstruction, and consequent stagnation of the water in the drains. Those in more especially as the drainage of strong lands. Kentucky (except Mr. Clay's which we hope may be effected in this manner at a very trifling soon to get.) The Alderney brought here by Mr. ters, is to fix upon a wet spot contiguous to a expense: no carriage of materials required; and Creighton, of which the statement is exact.

when I plead a sense of public duty as my mo-drain; there dig the earth away from the side of as the labourers must be maintained, it is not on-

It will be said, in objection to this method of urface of the land adjoining.

In an exposition of this kind, I was once told tight on the top of the drain, will become imfavour of his system) that he made no doubt the from filtering through it. But it should be rewater always did run at the bottom of the drain, membered, that I describe the soil a clay inter-

portant branch of rural economy, and on the pro-A very common excuse for omitting to under- fitable employment of the superabundant farm la-

cribed, does more harm than good, for the wa-description of work is generally done by job, the portation of valuable stock from abroad; and ter stagnated in it saturates the adjoining land, contractors are not always so circumspect in pla-and engenders disease in the plants which grow cing the stones as the nature of the job requires. a register or history of them, to show their pe-Small stones are efficacious in draining land, rials in drains; several other sorts of brushwood their increase—their age—the disposition made when properly applied: they should be put on may also be used to advantage for that purthe small stones on the top, and drops into the cavity, or general conductor, formed by the larger stones at the bottom of the drain.

Stones of whatever size should never be thrown promiscuously into drains. The larger signal at the some districts, I will shortly explain it. The ver be awarded to Cattle, without attaching to bottom of the drain, in the first instance; these drain is cut narrow, in the usual way; a round the object some specific name—because the tashould be backed or supported by others; also pole, about three or four inches in diameter, or king of the prize gives character to the beast,

him, and presented to Messrs. Patterson and Caton: and the improved Short Horns, imported by the Editor, now the property of Col. Lloyd, and we ask it as a favour of our friends in Aew York, Massachusetts, and other states, to furnish us with a statement of such improved to suc ed in a tangible form, within the reach and re-lating to tillage, the condition and nature of the ference of Farmers in every state and territory soil, price of labor and manure, method of cultiin the Union-as are now the volumes of the vation and product, and valuable breeds of ani-American Farmer.

of Tunis-with respect to the introduction of this day of November next, though it is desirable to race of sheep, the following account is given in page 8 of the preface to the 1st vol. of the me-memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Soci-

ety.—Edit. Am. Farmer.
"We owe the introduction of the Barbary mountain sheep, with broad tails, to our gallant countryman, William Eaton, who, when consul at order, Tunis, sent them in an armed vessel in the service of the United States, commanded by Henry Geddes, to Timothy Pickering then secretary of state, who presented a fine ram and ewe* to the president of our society, from whose disinterested zeal, this valuable breed is now spreading through the state of Pennsylvania, and other states in its immediate vicinity. The wool of those sheep, owing to their health and vigour, does not fall off, like the fleeces of those meagre and degenerate runts, which are too frequent here; it is moreover, in general, of a good staple, and next the skin, peculiarly soft and furry. The weight of the sheep is above mediocrity, but their chief excellence arises from their hardihood, and disposition to fatten speedily; a quality they possess in a remarkable degree, which causes them to be highly valued, both by the grazier and butcher. Hatters who are acquainted with it, prefer it, for their manufacture, to any other wool. It spins free, and to any fineness. Glossy, fine and well dressed cloth, has been made of it. Those who have worn fleecy stockings, and gloves, of this wool, speak of it with great approbation. Perhaps a cross with the Merino, would benefit both."

* How many were received, and were any sent into other States ?- EDIT. AM. FAR.

CIRCULAR. July 17.

Sir,-The General Committee of the Board of Agriculture are preparing to publish a second volume of Memoirs. The materials furnished by the County Agricultural Societies are very scanty; and as the General Committee are desirous of promulgating, through this volume, the experimental knowledge of our best farmers, they respectfully and earnestly solicit you to aid them by communicating to the Recording Secretary, any experiments, observations or facts, which have come within your practice, or fallen under ses a threshing machine, price \$20, by which a man and a boy can thresh 50 bushels a day. to extend the sphere of agricultural knowledge. His advertisement has been answered by a A compliance with this request, by gentlemen to whom this Circular is addressed, will enable the a certificate to prove that he has invented a manaker of the American Farmer, from personal knowledge can recommend him as being an hon-

The Coke cattle, or North Devon, improved by by like means we can best facilitate its progress him, and presented to Messrs. Patterson and among ourselves. The satisfaction of contribu-

mals, may be particularly noted. Communica-BROADTAIL SHEEP-From the mountains tions may be made any time previous to the first receive them as much earlier as possible.

A resolution has been adopted by the General Committee, to present a copy of the volume to every gentleman who furnishes useful contributions; and the Recording Secretary will be in-structed to fulfil their wishes on this head. By

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER,

President.

J. Buel, Rec. Sec'ry.

LONG WOOLLED AND BROAD TAILED SHEEP OF AFRICA.

The Hon. DUDLEY L. PICKMAN, of Salem, has presented to the Massachusetts Agricultural Soclety a Ram of this breed, just imported.

A Ram and Ewe, the first of the race introduced into this country, were presented by Gen. EATON to the Hon-TIMOTHY PICKERING, then resident in Pennsylvania, by the name of the Barbary Mountain Sheep. The President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society some years afterwards, gave the following high character of the breed, in the memoirs of that Society:-

I know not any breed of sheep superior and few equal to it. Its fleece is of the first quality; and the valuable parts singularly good. No other Baga. African Sheep is to be compared to this species, either for fleece, fattening, or hardihood. It bears our severest winters without shelter .-Some of the best lamb and mutton sold in our white wheat 120 a 125 cts.—Red, do 115 a 120 market are of this breed; which is now spread cts.—White corn, 65 a 67 cts.—Yellow, 62 a 65 through many parts of this State and Jersey."(Memoirs vol. I. page 163.)

General notice is hereby given to the Farmers last report, of Massachusefts, that the Ram now at E. HERof the Society, will be delivered to any gentle-Thomas Hammond of Frederick county, on 26th man who is desirous to obtain a cross from this July in the Baltimore market as follows: 2 hhds. breed, free of cost, and upon the sole condition of at \$25 50-2 at \$23-and 1 at \$6 75-weighing

E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem, JOHN PRINCE, Roxbury.

THRESHING MACHINE. A Mr. Pope, of Hallowell, (Maine) advertiFROM THE EASTON GAZETTE.

The Committee of Arrangement of the Mary-

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated " MIL-

LEDGEFILLE, (Geo.) 16th July, 1822.
"Crops of corn and cotton are very fine in this section of the Country; our crops of wheat have failed."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1822.

The index is finished and will be made up as soon as the papers are sent. The bulk was too great to send by the same mail.

Jock, Don Carlos, advertised for sale in a former paper is not a Maltese, but a Spanish Jack, bred in Majorca, and was five years old last spring, for price enquire of W. F. Redding, office of the American Farmer, over the Post Office.

TURNIP SEED.

A few pounds of imported Aberdeen turnip seed have just been received, and for sale by WILLIAM F. REDDING—and farmers will do well to try it; for this turnip, known to some as the yellow bullock, or Scotch yellow, is a very sweet flavoured, yellow fleshed root-keeps better than white ones, and quite as well as the Ruta

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Rye, 50 a 55 cts.—Oats, 22 a 25 cts.—Wharf flour \$6 25 a \$6 37, cash—other articles same as

The Editor of the American Farmer is inform-SEY DERBY's, and at the disposal of the Trustees ed that "five hhds. of tobacco were sold by good treatment of the animal, and to be kept together 3685lb. grown on three and a half acres within the state. Application to be made imme-diately to either of the subscribers. of ground; average price per cwt. \$22 61 and yield per acre \$238,"—We understand one hogshead made in Frederick sold last Saturday for \$36 per hundred.

Fine spangled tobacco, \$18 to 25-Fine red, do. \$10 to 15-Good do. \$6 to 8-Common, do \$2 50to \$5-Seconds, \$1 to \$6.

board of Agriculture to fulfil a primary object of chine for "threshing, sifting, and winnowing est, sober, industrious and intelligent man, qualities institution, in laying before the farmers of the wheat, rye, oats, and all kinds of small grain; fied to take charge of a farm and to keep a clear state, a mass of practical information, adapted to our climate, our productions and our habits. It is by promulgating the experiments and observations of comparatively, a few good farmers, and thus rendering a knowledge of their practice accessible and familiar to the many, that agricultural improvement has advanced so rapidly in Europe, particularly in Great Britain; and it is

AGRICULTURE.

ADDRESS

Delivered by Col. THOMAS EMORY, to the Agricultural Society of Queen Ann County, Mary-land; and now published by their desire.

to retouch these subjects.

fore me: yet, whithersoever I turn, nothing but provements. difficulty presents itself; for on the one hand, I If the farm is really too large for one establishmust avoid repeating what has been before suffi-ment; or the quality of the soil such, that it is not ciently enforced; and on the other, things ought worth the expense of improving; a part of it when the means of support could not be devised.

current, than to resist it; not being unambitious fended from our live stock for three or four

occasions, venture to oppose theories, which are ed for the same period, the still more valuable in this day popular; but I do not flatter myself locust and chesnut may be intermixed with the with the expectation that my temerity, in doing so, pine. will escape the criticism of those whose notions I b have been derived from others, or from books .-Nor do I hope that my opinions will be swallow-ed by any as dogmas. Nor do I mean to urge,

errors in our habits and practice, which prevent

better farming:

which appears best calculated for our present circumstances and situation, and

their power to enlarge their farms at pleasure or the best sized farm. In the hands of a few

objection vanishes in an instant.

is in any manner acquired, is well known. It pre- ble. Gentlemen of the Society, scribes, and an almost universal consent enjoins, On this Shore of Maryland, the evils resulting While hesitating in the performance of your that the occupant must till one third in corn, and from large farms, and large and expensive builddemand, I could not forget the great injunction, one third in wheat annually, at all hazards—force ings, need scarcely any illustration. In England, "never shrink from duty," which should govern or no force—capital or without capital—manure the recent rage for throwing several small farms every man, in whatever situation he may be placed, either by the allotment of Providence, or which happens almost of course, we hear "large the suffrage of friends; but when I reflect on how farms," "poor land," and "rigorous seasons" little can be said upon the usual topick, that is new, denounced in full chorus. Here gentlemen, I coninteresting or instructive, after what has already ceive lies the great source of all our bad managebeen advanced in the numerous addresses which ment, and, as we have the means completely within creation of large farms however, and their corhave poured in from all quarters—from not only the our power, let us lay the axe to the root, and responding princely mansions, does not only minis-first farmers, but the first statesmen and literary with a manly decision extirpate it at once. We ter to the comfort and luxury of him who raises characters of the nation, I become sensible should mark out, and confine the plough share them, but in succession, to one branch of his posof the difficulty you have laid me under.— strictly within those limits, which we are able to terity also; for the opinions of the people, genera Eminent men, with President Madison at work thoroughly and well; and with the same ted by their form of government, approve their head, have led up the genius of our art, and force raise, collect and apply the manure which and their laws of primogenture and entail proplaced her upon that lofty eminence, on which the resources of the farm, and good management teet them. Hence, they have reasons for augshe ought long ago to have been seated. In their will afford. Let us proportion our fields exactly to menting estates and creating mansions which do course thither, they have strewed the path with our labour, capital and sources of manure; and not, and which cannot exist in this country. some of the finest flowers of eloquence; the dis- the longer they lie, after such tillage, under grass Here, we have long since consigned the very tinguished virtue, happiness, and independence of and judicious grazing, the better. It must be kept relics of those unjust and unnatural laws, to the the Farmer's vocation, and the utility which constantly in view that here, it is not our object to "tomb of all the Capulets." Yet our habits flows from our societies, have received at their enquire as it is in Europe, how a limited quantity have not sufficiently changed, nor kept pace with hands, a coloring so just, that I shall not presume of land can be most advantageously cultivated by the wisdom of our legislation. Costly and splen-Be it then my painful task to range through the unlimited quantity of exhausted land, is to be by us, although we have not those auxiliary and briery field of our agricultural errors, for it is too best employed, with limited labour, and limited re- legal props for their support, and often see them cut true that every district has its faults and that we sources, by a thin population. And it will be up and scattered to the winds at the demise of are exceedingly deficient in good agriculture, recollected, that in a country where there is so their projectors! or, falling into that rapid dilapidation and its necessary essentials, industry and economuch choice, nothing contributes more to filling tion, which is only outrun by the more rapid rumy. I wish it were otherwise—but in this point of up the population in a particular district, than its in of an orphan family. view, an immense volume of materials opens be-being rendered desirable by the progress of im-

In the course of my remarks, I must on some species of tree. If the outside fence be preserv-

I beg leave here, in the outset, to protest in decided terms against that opinion, which graduates the goodness of a farmer, by the amount of crop which he raises to the hand, or to the team. It with a view of giving them extraneous weight, is an opinion fraught with the most pernicious erthey are the result of twenty years of ex-Iror, that saps the very foundation of improvement: reasons which probably suggested the feudal methat they are the result of twenty years of ex-ror, that saps the very foundation of improvement: reasons which probably suggested the feudal meperience and observation: I only ask, that he, alone, who makes the most crop from his acre, thod; for while it promises undivided perpetuity they be received for so much as reason and expe- and improves that acre, is on the road to agriculrience may prove them to be worth, and no more. tural improvement,—the man first mentioned I shall, First, endeavor to point out some of the might be widely diverging from that end.

and universally acknowledge impediments to improvement here, is the large and unwieldy size of inquire, very critically; as we may safely assert that it in part proceeds from a belief that large poverty of the soil, are topicks upon which the changes are perpetually ringing. But happy inmistake not, the two celebrated farmers, Col. Taylied deed should we be, if all our impediments were lor and Arthur Young, have both some where examples a young man's enter-notine arise, it is on the present occasion unnecessary to prize, and paralizes his exertions, more frequently ringing, are topicks upon which the farms ought to be the most productive, If I fitable objects towards which our emulation is directed. The Deity has wisely implanted this deed should we be, if all our impediments were lor and Arthur Young, have both some where examples are perpetually ringing. But happy inplanted this led that I feeling in the bosom of man, in order, that when as easily removed as that! Few men have it in pressed the opinion, that about 1200 acres form directed to useful and liberal objects, it may sub-

from caprice, and when we advert to the fact, superior managers, such as these gentlemen that every man may by selling or leaving out of themselves were; men who have capacity to plan, tillage, or planting in trees, reduce the size of his and industry and energy to execute on the large farm to as narrow limits as he pleases, this great scale, this may be true; but in the hands of the pjection vanishes in an instant. generality of men, such domains would, from The system pursued here, when a large farm their great size, be found perfectly unmanagea-

On this Shore of Maryland, the evils resulting inflicted a degree of ruin on their small Tenantry, the bone and sinew of that and of all other countries, which it will take their Board of Agriculture ages to repair. In that country, the an unlimited command of labour; but how an did establishments are still sometimes projected

The injury to the State caused by this waste of citizens, who might have been useful members of society but for the habits of expense, generated in such establishments and entailed upon them to be said, which it seems impossible to commany be more profitably turned out of tillage, and is a matter which the farming interest may press within tolerable limits.

It is always easier to swim smoothly with the tance of 100 yards each way. These must be departed in the individual, or to produce unequal division or involuntary alienof singularity, opposition takes from the pleasure of a contrary course, although I am persuaded area will be set, in defiance of every thing but the true one. I therefore conclude that the projector of a farm, whether he be rich or otherwise, does wrong if he allows it to exceed about 300 acres of cleared land, unless it be un-

der very peculiar circumstances.

There is, as I have understood, a plan for the transmission of landed estate, "the borough English," which obtains in some parts of New England, that is well adapted to small estates, and may of the estate in one branch of the family, it ministers effectually to the benefit of the whole for a long period. It is this, " to devise the only farm-2. It may be regarded as a singular error, that or the best farm, to the youngest son, during while large farms are almost universally objected whose minority, the rents and profits accrue to Secondly, presume to recommend that system, to on account of their size, when permitted to the whole family of children, equally." The wisfall into decay, or are to be devised, and always dom of this plan seems obvious and in no point is when offered for sale; that there should be yet a it more so, than as a preventive to the expectancy Lastly, offer some remarks on the particular considerable proneness in large land holders to of a fee simple right in a few hundred acres of unsection of country which we occupy. 1. It is obvious, that one of the most prominent whatever motive or feeling this disposition may pendance that unnerves a young man's enter-

ter farmer than the Marylander? Is not every

to give the answer?

are made, but keeps himself out of the clutches merely to fill up this period. of merchants, and of course is not held by them, as our farmers are, under perpetual rack-rent.—study or practice of the profession he is destined should not calculate that wars of reformation will If, therefore, we mean to compete with the Penn- to pursue, a charge of scholars at this time, unites again be undertaken, or be of long duration. Within sylvanian, we must first revolutionize our opinions the benefits of giving him habits of attention to the last thirty years, the people of Europe have and the fashions of the day; we must cease to business, of advancing his own improvement, gained much experience; when they are ripe for vie with each other, in fine raimnent and costly and of rendering him at once, a citizen, useful to them, changes will be effected as they have been in equipages. The best improvements, the best crops, the best live-stock, are the most rational profession, fashion makes it disgraceful for him objects, after mental improvement and the social virtues, towards which our emulation can be distinct, after mental improvement and the social virtues, towards which our emulation can be distinct. rected. Can we, gentlemen, avoid bringing our having acquired it. Is he intended to gain his differences in a more civilized way than by own infatuation after costly carriages, as one item bread by the plough, or to improve the residence appeals to arms." When governments, generalof unwarrantable expenditure, directly home to of his fathers? he is clothed in substantial, do- ly, become reconstructed upon just principles, our own doors? when we are compelled to ac-knowledge that whilst there is in the town of Cen-invaluable implement, he is early and sufficiently end to wars; for the interest and ambition of rutreville two extensive shops for carriage making, instructed how to use it. But we, who know that the proprietors of which are making fortunes by the sale of splendid and expensive vehicles, prenticeship seem to believe that our most diffigure which were the subject wise, there was not one shop till the beginning of the cult art requires none? How absurb and how "Kings would not play at. Nations would do well ruinous is such a conclusion! "To extort their truncheons from the puny hands tolerable cart or plough! These necessary implements, we have heretofore postponed getting and ignorance? they tell us that the Sun is here till we could no longer go on without them, and too hot for the white man to labor in the field, "Because men suffer it, their toy the world."

then our money was sent off to Baltimore, Elkton without melting down his constitution. Idle prethen our money was sent off to Baltimore, Elkton without melting down his constitution. Idle preor Wilmington to bring them to us, months after they were wanting!

out one fourth of his manure? about one in fifty! healthy, athletic and robust as any climate under are founded on sound principles. How many that have not one or two expensive the sun can boast of having produced.

Is it not better that we should calculate on a continuation of peace, and limit our expenses to

meration about 500 pleasure carriages in this evil. county, and the same number in Talbot; and alother part of the world. A farmer in Europe And, who that has moored by them, that has not whose capital would here entitle him to be con-finally been stranded by the flow of debt? himself the luxury of a vehicle of this descrip- a change must take place in the policy of the tion. Our fine natural roads first, perhaps, be-country," or rather of the citizens individually,—trayed us into this indulgence; which, while an But this change must be wrought by the volunta-evidence of our imprudence, illustrates the hap-ry determination of each family to rely upon its piness attainable under an admirable government, own internal resources, and not by imposing admay doubt the advantages of this suggestion, that leaves us comparatively exempt from taxaditional taxes, on one class of citizens to support I would for an illustration, refer them to what tion, and at liberty to enjoy our resources in our another. own way.

inquire, why the Marylander is inferior, as a far-in which it has been thought so difficult to draw

serve the social, as well as the individual inter- of New England are early taught to observe the ad- of its interest since the secretary of the United vantages which accompany intelligence, morality, If it be asked, why is the Pennsylvanian a bet-industry and economy; and they are particularly that the exports exceeded, for the last year, impressed with the necessity of useful acquireman, who is acquainted with both, ready at once ments, to make their way in the world-which sand dollars. is not to be done, by the respectability of paren-The Pennsylvanian depends upon his own farm tage, nor the prospect of an heritage, but by the to furnish his wardrobe and his table—instead of power of their own exertions. They are sent to considering it a disgrace, he glories in wearing school early in life, and are well educated. No income, which we must lower and graduate, at his own home made clothes and in guiding, himself, lidle period is allowed afterwards, between childhis own noble team. Nor does he consider it dis- hood and manhood-to acquire incurably bad habgraceful, when necessity or inclination prompts its, either of indolence or vice. Neither the idle of-him, to be found at work by the side of his ser-fice, nor the more idle compting house are ever vant. He does not spend his crops before they resorted to there, as the slippery stepping stone, derance on one hand perhaps as ever before ex-

recollected that a Gig lasts no longer than a cart, not provide the necessaries essential for their meet the consequences; rather than that we and with the \$300 which it costs, you might buy families; and as to comforts, they seldom dream six first rate carts; enough, of these, for two common sized farms!

Upon a reference to the United States late collection. Every class of the community the former calculation will be gain; but in the tor's books, it appears, there were at the last enu-should discountenance and reprehend this growing latter ruin !

though every man is entitled to vote who has age the preceding, consists in our dependance upon vantages derivable from a division of labour. and residence, there is not a greater number of the Stores, for almost every thing we wear, and For the greater convenience of overlooking them, voters than 1500 in either of these counties. This much of what we eat. The flimsey fabrics of it is a general practice to keep all the hands em statement, gentlemen, then shews the very singular Europe take precedence in our esteem, over our ployed together, at the same job; but this should fact, that there is one expensive pleasure car-lown more comfortable domestic; and the more riage for every three grown males within these wholesome produce of our dairy gives place, to harvesting our corn, until the vigorous growth counties, and that all may ride, at the same time, the effeminate and costly luxuries of the "farto the poles in carriages !! a fact, which I will thest Indies." Who, amongst our agricultural them. By this error, we have much of our to the poles in carriages!! a fact, which I will thest Indies. Who, amongst our agricultural work badly done, and we entail awkwardness on venture to assert, cannot find a parallel, in any brethren is there that, has shunned these broad work badly done, and we entail awkwardness on the strength of our country, nor in any based rocks, that is not now an independent farmer? all our hands. By this too, unless the eye of

sidered rich, does not even dream of allowing I agree with the friends of the tariff, "that

This tariff question, about which so much feel-Let us pursue the parallel a little farther and ing and so much interest has been manifested-

States treasury has shewn by his late report, the imports, by two millions four hundred thou-

The late wars in Europe have, by affording us enormous prices for produce, led us into habits of expense and large calculations on prospective

once, to the scale of peace and reason.

Although the last war in Europe was conducted ostensibly to preserve the balance of power, it has been concluded by leaving as great a preponisted; and, although the disposition to reform is

" Are gratified with mischief; and who spoil

text! its refutation is given by the Watsons, the the storm of war is at times essentially necessary Crips, the Potts', our neighbours, who to their to purify the political atmosphere, however popu-Even now look around you, and what farmer is credit were from their infancy brought up to la-there that has carts enough to collect and get labor in the field. These families of men are as despotisms, and not to people whose governments

5. Another error may be found, in the disre-4. Another error, immediately in connexion with gard which our farmers manifest, towards the adseldom be permitted from the time we finish bility is lost in the multitude, and we cannot de-tect him who slights or neglects his work.

We should systematically make some rough carpenters, sawyers, some axe men, ditchers, fence-makers, cartmen, diggers of manure, &c. To such persons as may not have tried it, or Dr. Adam Smith says in his first chapter on the wealth of nations, respecting the manufacture of the insignificant article, the pin. They will there find that to make pins on the most economical mer, to the New Englandman, who availing him-self of all the motives and advantages of the Penn-est and independence, and individual oppression sylvanian, also feels and enjoys others. The youths and injustice, this great question has lost much nomy of labour consists in the division of labour."

speaks a volume of instruction. 6. That there is no rule or general understanding concerning the proper depth of ploughing our Eastern Shore land, cannot but be regarded as another impediment to our improvelowists." Many of their best writers however, unto him, who annually invests a part of his inno writer to lay down general rules upon this not find a suitable fallow crop to precede the pound rates.

which might anticipate that information, wheat, but recommend turnips for the purwhich we can now only acquire by an experipose. Thus it is to me a matter of wonder that ence of many years. Mr. Bordley, the only wri-lany American, who can avail himself of either it, because they thought from its then supposed ter we have had, is not satisfactory on this subject. Judge Peters has somewhere said "that he had understood that the land on this shore would not bear deep ploughing." This is unquestionably the opinion of all practical men any lessons, of permitting naked fallows for wheat to enter largely into his system, if at all. by plastered clover lay for fallow, without any operations of the practical men and of the practica with whom I am acquainted. It is believed, and circumstances forbid tobacco. It will be thus relied, have been disappointed; and they are that though you may make one or two superior remembered too, that in that country, the clinow referring their failure to the plaster, and crops after such ploughing; yet without the
mate is a very moist one; whilst ours is dry. suppose that it has been injurious, because it
land is at the same time manured, the mould Its sun is much less vigorous and scorching than ceases to act and the clover ceases to flourish. in consequence becomes poorer, instead of deep-ours, rendering smothering and shading crops, But, I would point the attention of those gentle-er and better. It is also the decided opinion of less essential in rotations, than they are in ours. men to their great fallow system, and say, there a large majority of those farmers, that our light lands, not only do not derive benefit from fall or winter ploughing—but that they receive from the rains or other causes, positive injury. These may be regarded as peculiarities in our light lands, not only do not derive benefit from the rains or other causes, positive injury. both; and in this opinion, I have been fully confirmed by repeated observation, and by the remove a known fact, but I think it is the effect the united agricultural interests of this peninsu- cause has seemed inadequate to effect. la, to cause an agricultural and geological survey to be made of it, and to have its real pecu- is no reasoning against matters of fact.—
liarities noted by one competent to the task? I Indeed all the reasoning which I have been enquires, is neither peculiar nor uncommon. All regulated by the depth of the mould, and that nure from fine tillage, and direct "exposure to the cing the same effects.

we should never turn up much of the substratum, sun and atmosphere; an opinion grown venerable unless we intend at the same time to dress it since the days of Tull, and which has been handed modus operandi of plaster, would be perfectly

perience in the matter, will there see what the Doctor (who was no farmer) did not acknowlit is in the nature of landed estate to yield. To ledge—that his calculations are applicable to farming, as well as to other kinds of business.

soil, if farmers in some other places are correct, marks of several very experienced men, in whom of a cause, novel at least in the suggestion, and which it would occupy me too long to attempt I have high confidence. In looking for the rea- which I shall on some other occasion endeavour to explain: might it not be a subject worthy of son why it should be so, I must confess the to explain. That the plaster should refuse to

then be harrowed or ploughed in lightly, that it may be near the surface all the season.

The advocates for turning manure in deep, sed between exhausting crops in severe rota
8. Another error very fatal to the improve-The advocates for turning manure in deep, sed between exhausting crops in severe rota-fancy they silence all objection, when they ar- tions. I say more rational, because neither, ment of our land, and profit of our live stock, these gentlemen forget that manure has to un- ble instances of lands made poor by fine tillage, are natural. dergo solution, before it can be fitted as food for and exposure to the sun and atmosphere; but no foremost. This error, unlike most others, is not the effect of neglect or want of effort, but proceeds from an overstrained and misguided industry, which impatiently destroys the goose in or-

Every intelligent farmer who has had any ex- der to get her golden eggs; or which seeks to ther fallowing system, by means of four fields, soil, must be commensurate with our efforts to more rapid, as its operation is more severe. raise the crops, and they must proceed pari pas-In speaking of the economy of agriculture, raise the crops, and they must proceed pari pasCol. Taylor says "that foresight is another important item." That "it consists in preparing
work for all weather, and in doing all work in that the old English writers were advocates for us willing to refer our failure to hessian fly, proper weather and at proper times." This single paragraph of that distinguished farmer the same limited course, I have not met with any tion. I would therefore liken a man who falmodern writer who is a decided advocate for lows systematically without manuring, to one ment. It is to be regretted that we have had express emphatically their regret that they can-come to produce an interest, at more than com-

do its good offices, and even produce injurious think it may be safely laid down as a rule that abled to frame on this point, is predicated upon the manures and ingredients of a good soil, with the depth of our ploughing should always be adenial of the opinion that the earth derives ma- which we are acquainted are capable of produ-

with manure, and even then, but gradually and down, by strong advocates, to those of Gen. rational, could be shew, that the land on which sparingly.

Beatson, in the present time. This opinion I plaster will not act, has already too much of In the application of manure, it may also be have long had the presumption to doubt, for it that necessary ingredient. Indeed, when we see laid down as a rule, that it should not be laid on, appears to me opposed to experience, and also the wonderful effects of so little of this sub-until the land has been thoroughly broken; and to that more rational plan of melioration, which stance, it does not require a very pliable credu-

gue, that manure being a lighter substance, can- nor both, of these plans for fertilizing, will ever is our almost total neglect to cultivate artificinot sink into the earth, or heavier body. But make a poor farm rich. We have innumera- al grasses, and an equal neglect of those which

Indeed, so far are we from promoting the viplants. Even plaster of paris, one of the hard-instance, where they have been made rich with-gorous efforts of the invaluable grasses of the est of our mineral manures, is said to be solu-ble in 500 times its weight of water, and it is facilities for the roots of plants to shoot; for the seems in her bounty determined to force upon believed to be through the medium of this uni-versal menstruum, that ponderous substances destroy existing animal and rival vegetable life. as, next to the hessian fly, our deadliest eneare carried up into the organs of plants. So, also, is the atmosphere essential, as well for mies, and of exercising our best, but mis-Whether, therefore, in a state of solution, ma- the vegetable as for animal life—but, for its applied skill, to exterminate them forever. If nure will more readily sink, or evaporate, re- different qualities. Need I recall your recol- our neglected flocks of cattle, and still more quires no argument to shew; and it is my opinion lection to the fact, that many of our best far-neglected sheep, could be endued with the powthat it had better be left on the surface, than mers, some years ago, adopted the five field sys-be turned below the mould. mers, some years ago, adopted the five field sys-tem with clover, in which one field was annually those friends, which give them power enough, 7. Of the many errors which prevent good fallow ploughed for wheat, thus putting two almost unaided, to weather the winter's storm farming, naked fallowing, many years of ob- fifths in wheat; that for a few years they made and which come to their aid in the spring, just servation have induced me to rank among the prodigious crops of wheat; that at last, they time enough, to keep life and carcase together!

any kind of artificial grass does not pay the ex- ago, and shall now advocate before you, that pense of seed; which by the by, we should not degree of indulgence, which men of experience be under the eternal tax of importing from are the most willing to accord. My system, other states; and that it flourishes badly, or is though essentially variant in one point, was soon eaten out by the blue grass. As it is generally managed, this is very true, for this grass tor, and I felt my confidence in it much increasseems almost the only one in our climate, which ed, when I discovered that it agreed in its imcan bid defiance to every enemy, except the portant features with the very successful prac-plough and the hoe. When we look around and tice of a gentleman who lived on the Western see our fields, after harvest, laid open, in com-mon; the gates off their hinges, the bars of best farmer in Maryland; and further still, so a means for providing the bour fences down, the hogs and all other stock when I recollected how nearly it corresponds arine, which Grisenthwait corpermitted to range at large to graze, to trample with the system of that judicious farmer and tial to the formation of the grain. and to root; shall we wonder then, that the tender worthy man, our present Senator in Congress. clover and other young artificial grasses, are involved in one common and total ruin? The materials cannot be procured to make divisioninvolved in one common and total ruin? The materials cannot be procured to make division-fields which are intended to produce a crop of fences; but when they can, having tried it, I crop and a good price for some of them. With object to it on these grounds:—It will not perenciosed and guarded, during certain seasons mutus to keep a profitable live stock: It processes the felds which are intended motors that felds which are intended motors to the grounds and mutus to keep a profitable live stock: It proof the year, as the fields which are intended motes the growth of noxious weeds, and multi-neighbourhood, and that it should be recurred to to produce grain. It were just as preposterous plies and protects destructive insects. The again; not as a chief crop, but as an auxiliary, crop after it, does not grain so well, nor does without guarding it in its incipient growth, as it improve the soil in the degree that some supits an exhausting crop; but because it is an exhausting crop; but because it neither afaimilar neglect.

zing, cannot be profitably united; and strange as it may seem, this assertion has actually grown as it may seem, this assertion has actuarly grown to farm bactuarly grown to farm be a maxim here, whilst the best farmers in perhaps he might farm advantageously with any ployment for many rainy days; which would Europe. Pennsylvania. Virginia, and this State, system; yet he will farm better if he interpo-otherwise be lost. The eloquent objections, have for the last quarter of a century at least, been practically demonstrating to the world, that it is untrue. My experience is, that we had better give our grasses and hay to our livestock, than to give it under a lay to the wheat of land requiring rest, as if like an animal, it pletely removed, I conceive, by the introduction crop alone. These green dressings of vegetable matter are but transitory and superficial derful that they entertain such a notion, when possessed of the modes of carting and applygildings, utterly deceptious is their promise of it is known that they always dress their land ing manure, of which our planters at the time hermanent improvement; but when converted with manure of the strongest kind, and which no he wrote, were utterly ignorant. Tobacco like into animal manure it enters more fixedly into country will afford in sufficient quantity, but one the composition of soils. When therefore our so thickly settled as China. herbage is given to live stock, instead of to the wheat, the immediate profit of the crop is perhaps as great, and that which the land retains, is over and above. One of the most learned and intelligent of modern European writers, Grisenthwaite, has lately ascertained that soils to produce good grained wheat, must contain a certain portion of animal matter: to afford which, live-stock are necessary.

Perhaps the author who combines more effectually the general opinion of the English farmers, is Sinclair; and to prove to you that it is his opinion, that grain farming and grazing, are the fi most profitable when united. I beg to refer you lows: to his Code of Agriculture.* We are also in-formed by Radcliff, who has written an account of the agriculture of the Flemings, a people reputed the best farmers in Europe, that they have a maxim in Flanders—"No grass and hay, no cattle; without cattle, no manure; and without manure, no crop." A rigid adherence the last winter it is in grass. to this maxim I take it, is the solid foundation on which is erected that superiority in good management, for which they are so justly famed.

I come now to offer some remarks on the best system of farming. It has not fallen to my lot to meet with, or read of any man, who has settled down fixedly into a rational, digested system of farming before he has had ten or fifteen years of experience. This proves the difficulty of our art, and will ensure for my errors in the

We frequently hear it said, that the crop of one which I digested for myself some years

ses meliorating crops of grass between exhaust-ing crops, and still better, if he allow the land to rest under the meliorating crops.

Young, and Davy both assent, that the light, thin soils of England require rest under grass, to renovate them; and if so, in how much grea-ter degree must it be requisite here, where our the world will justify this assertion. In the sun is so scorching, our fields so large, our popu-bread stuff culture we have competitors for sources for manure comparatively so scanty.

permit, into four lots, proportioned to the size of ton-articles of greater profit.
the field as one is to ten, and cultivated as folthe field as one is to ten, and cultivated as fol-

1. Year in corn manured in the hill, or broadcast.

2. In wheat.

If a salt meadow, or other back pasture can be added, to contain all the stock, fed occasi-ginta to possess, over any other section of our onally on hay from the time they are turned off widely extended country.

the field intended for corn, until the clover is grazable to advantage, which is not till about the first week in June, it will be found a very now, when the low price of most things renvaluable acquisition.

The lots tilled in nearly the same rotation.

1. Year in tobacco, and other small crops of pumkins, &c. manured.

2. In wheat.

3. In clover to be cut.

4. In clover cut, or grazed, and treated as the field.

If we cannot divide our lots by fences, which are so desirable when we raise or fatten stock, the same small crops may, with almost equal advantage, be tilled within the corn field.

Putting all the stock during the winter and spring, on the field intended for corn, adds to its fertility, and together with ploughing late and corn, I have found the best security against the clover insect, the ant and the grub-worm. It is also a means for providing the best ingredient, urine, which Grisenthwait considers essen-

There are many advantages resulting from the tillage of a variety of crops, and not the least It may be said with propriety that Manure is fords food for man nor beast; and because the More than one writer on agriculture has laid the basis of all good farming, and he who has offal, though of prime quality as a manure, is down the position, that grain farming and grada particular system or routine of crops, if he mavery inconsiderable in quantity. Tilled in a small nures one of them in each course, cannot be said way, it cannot seriously interfere with manur-to farm badly. Indeed, with a plenty of manure, ing or other work, and it serves to afford emfound in a chapter on the subject in his notes on Virginia, raised by the illustrious Jefferson, and who I believe almost wrote the crop down, We are told "the Chinese smile at the idea are as to a partial tillage of this crop, comevery thing else has has fallen in price! but this fall is only in proportion to the rise of money value. It can never in periods, of profound peace be so heavily depressed as bread sun is so scorching, our fields so large, our population so thin, our labour so scarce, and our reor less degree, in almost every hole and corner The system which I have for six years been of the civilized world. Not so with tobacco. Its practising with increased confidence at every district is narrowed down to a "very slender tillage, and which I would recommend, consists belt." On the one side, climate forbids its tillage; in a division of four fields; and, if enclosures on the other it is supplanted by sugar and cot-

Europe and Asia, from a variety of causes must continue to decline the competition.

Independent of the noble bay and rivers that flow within their limits, and the facility with 3. In clover, cut or carefully grazed. which their waters may be connected with those of the Western country, facts that may and then made common for all the stock during be regarded more as commercial than as agricultural facilities, there are decided agricultural advantages, which I believe this state and Vir-

> ders it so important to get them to market at a very trifling cost. With our facilities of getting to market, we only require industry and good system to enable these states to compete, successfully, with the most fertile regions of the Western country.

But in Virginia, they can cultivate cotton to advantage, and in both states we can grow in the greatest perfection three important staples, wheat, corn, and tobacco; from which we may

[·] See Code of Agriculture, pages, 38, 268,

[†] See Rudcliffs very interesting account of Flanders, hage, 69.

^{*} The late Gov. Lee. See his letter in the American Farmer, Vol. 1. page, 123.

grain is inferior to northern corn. to strengthen our confidence under providence, in our own exertions for the attainment of agricultural prosperity, and consequent domestic

happiness.

York, nor of the Connecticut river; yet it is bid defiance to our skill, all bountiful provibelieved, that wasted as it has been for centudence seems to have placed as a dernier resort ries, still there is not a district in any of the atlantic states of equal extent, which can produce so much crop, with the same labour and stands almost unrivalled.

GARDENING, &c.

Huntsville, (Alabama,) July 12, 1822.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir:—I observe in your last No. (11,) informative so much crop, with the same labour and stands almost unrivalled. duce so much crop, with the same labour and stands almost unrivalled. capital employed as does this peninsula. Look Our lands though low the small pittance of one shovel full of manure lity with which our lands are tilled ;-no hills, no rocks, no ravines to intercept the continued the facility with which the poor may draw necessaries and the rich obtain luxuries from the water, by devoting a few hours in each week to that object or giving the equivalent, and say whether it is not preposterous in any man, be he rich, or be he poor, to go elsewhere in quest of "brighter skies, or fatter lands?" Nay, more, -say, whether it is not owing to the bounties of providence too profusely showered, that the people on the waters of the Chesapeake are so proverbial for their bad husbandry and negligent management? It is a trite but true remark, that will always make the greatest exertion, where the difficulty of procuring subsistence most requires it." And, besides affording us many articles of wholesome and delicious food, and many sources of manure, our waters are our public highways; and the winds of heaven are our carriers to market. The bounty of nature has relieved us from the expense of turnpike roads, and removed from us half the necessity for carts, for horses and for oxen.

With regard to health, our climate is perhaps in no respect inferior to that of our neigh-

make a choice; or, we may embrace them all. bours. Our shore has been remarkably exempt aspect of his plantation? Such considerations Dr. Morse informs us in his geography, that in from autumnal fevers, for twelve or fifteen years cannot be in better hands than your's, and wishthis State "two articles are peculiar; the genuine white wheat, which grows on this shore, have by no means been solitary in our affliction. Believe me, and degenerates in other places; and the bright Fogs are supposed to be indicative of an unhealkite-foot tobacco which is produced on the thy climate, and the fact may be considered Western shore."* This wheat, which grows in not a little curious, when I assert that we have the greatest perfection within twenty miles be- not, on this part of the shore, one fog for every low Wye river and the same distance above, ten which they have in the highlands about is believed to be equal in quality to any produced in the known world; and the kite-foot to- here as they are, every where, to the North. bacco is exceeded by none perhaps in value, ex- The cause of this fact, is not difficult to assign. cept the crop of Cuba—the Varinas.

Our country is level, with but little or no stagman water or marsh, and the temperature of
geographer and acute observer, in his account
our local atmosphere is generally very nearly in of Louisiana, says "that a more northern lati- equilibrium. This, perhaps, is the reason why to us, our merinoes were selected with great tude is better for Indian corn than that of the our most level lands are the healthiest, as they sngar and best cotton districts," and instances are acknowledged to be. So also, stagnant wasugar and best cotton districts, and instances are acknowledged to be. So also, stagman was a large capital. Upon the increase of the woods degrees, as probably the best latitude. The ter in deep ravines sooner becomes thurid than average produce to the acre in that state he supposes to be about "twenty bushels," and the scope to agitate, and keep it longer pure. Damp chiefly from the want of the prosperity of such establishments depends. Our own, in Delaware, has suffered supposes to be about "twenty bushels," and the scope to agitate, and keep it longer pure. Damp rain is inferior to northern corn.

and warm vallies wherever found, load the ator merino, we have constantly had an abundant mosphere with moisture, which hovering around supply; but we have not at any time, found a for the illiberal purpose of undervaluing other the hills, is seen as fog, until the growing sufficient quantity of hrime merino. Indeed, our sections of our common country. They are made, solely, for the purpose of rescuing our own is believed that our water courses being salt, and section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that in a level, improved country, are not so obnoxing the section from unmerited reproach; to shew that it is seen as fog, until the growing sufficient quantity of hrime merino. Indeed, our sufficient quantity of hrime merino. I rent rapid and precipitous.

It is remarkable that our intermittent fevers, on this shore, are of less malignant character, merinoes, carefully selected and kept during a and more generally exempt from inflammatory Let us descend for a moment to our own par-symptoms, than those are which generally pre-mark that it does not sink in quality or decrease ticular section. Though we have not the fer-vail in hilly regions. Thus, they are simple in quantity." tility of the vallies of the other shore, those of and easily controlled by medical art, and when Pennsylvania, and the western part of New an isolated case of low febrile disease appears to York, nor of the Connecticut river; yet it is bid defiance to our skill, all bountiful provibelieved, that wasted as it has been for centudence seems to have placed as a dernier resort

TRANSPLANTING CEDARS—ESSAYS ON GARDENING, &c.

Huntsville, (Alabama,) July 12, 1822.

Our lands though low and level, are generalat our fields, and see the grateful returns, which ly dry, and may all be made so with but little labour; when therefore our Shore is effectually that in February last I transplanted six cedars, to the corn hill is ready to yield! See the faci- drained, cleared, and improved by good husband- about 18 inches high, all of which took root and ry, may we not reasonably and confidently look are now in a thriving condition; the season was forward to the possession of one of the finest very wet and favourable for transplanting generfurrow; yet the surface is sufficiently undulating; climates, as well as one of the finest agricultuand, with a little assistance, the superabundant ral districts in the whole country? Let us then mountains to my yard, the tulip poplar, (Lirio-dendrum tulipa) mulberry, and locust; which this great work with cheerful hearts and busy hands, and persevere until we shall have achands, and persevere until we shall have ac-been successful with my cedars, a planter a short complished, a purpose so benevolent—an end, so distance from town, informs me that he made the profitable!

AMERICAN WINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Occurrences," in the London "Matrimonial Maga- has perhaps been too much neglected in this zine," for April 1775, I observe the following country, the works published on that subject are paragraph :-

" A small quantity of Claret and Burgundy "ment, on the river Mississippi, which was " sent as a present to his Majesty, and is esteem-" ed as good as the best imported from France."

than mere curiosity gratified in making inquiry ticularly eucumbers, melons and cabbages, the relative to "Colonel Ball's settlement?" If that raising of all which is attended with much trousettlement has been broken up, may there not be ble in this section of country. some remains of his vinyard, or at least some traditionary account of his establishment, and of the process of his culture, &c? Might it not be satisfactory and useful to learn even the description of soil in which he planted his vines, their

fulness that you have marked out. Believe me, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. H.

Baltimore 18th July, 1822.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extracts from letters. PHILADELPHIA, 29th May, 1822. FINE WOOL-the home demand for it is steady, and far exceeds the supply.

"Our flock of sheep has been very expensive care, and with our woollen factory have absorbed a large capital. Upon the increase of fine woolfine imported sheep have in most instances been left to mingle with common flocks: for from the observations which I have made upon the wool of period of more than ten years, I may safely re-

tion is requested as to the proper season for removing cedars, hollys, &c. Having but little experience on this subject I can only state the fact,

experiment almost every month in the year, without succeeding, until at the recommendation of a friend he planted them in August, in The attention of our subscribers on the Mississift-which case every tree took root, and he has a pi, is respectfully invited to the following: double row of perhaps 50 or 60 feet of the most beautiful cedars I have ever seen.* I should be glad to see more attention paid in your work to Dear Sir :- Under the head of "Domestic practical essays on gardening; a subject which generally too diffuse, we want minute and practi-cal details of the different modes of cultivating was lately imported from Colonel Ball's settle-our common garden vegetables, similar to those published by you from a gentleman in the state of New-York, some time since; as well as, some account of the best methods of destroying the nu-Now sir, might there not be something more merous insects which infest our vegetables, parraising of all which is attended with much trou-

> I am sir, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, SAMUEL HAZARD.

* It may be seen in No. 13, page 103, of this vol. quality, whether foreign or native, and also the that our correspondent R. has transplanted ce-

[.] Vol. 1., page 466. † Page 144.

prejudices.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va. 30th July, 1822.

standing a Jack in this neighbourhood, I discouraged the idea, under the impression that the popular prejudices against mules were inveterate and unconquerable. This impression was produced by an attempt which I myself made some years ago to introduce the mule, which proved unsuccimen of the product of our soil. It is I believe principal timber; and so on of other soils. cessful. I purchased a very fine Maltese Jack, about the second quality of our cotton, being the Why therefore should we wonder that applebred many valuable mules, sold them to gentle-first lock of it, that came to hand.* Not having trees, which we plant every where, should be unmen at a distance, at good prices, and offered any acquainta ce with the merchants or manu-healthy? premiums for mares to the Jack, but all in vain: factures of your city, I have forwarded this sama few mules that I still have, and which every changed for this article. day's experience more and more convinces me are infinitely superior to the best horses for all the purposes of farm labor. A Jack was sent from Washington City, to this neighborhood last Season and contrary to all expectation he has had upwards of sixty mules at six and eight dollars the season. This result has been very gratifying to me, but at the same time it has produced a shorter than the Louisiana, it is worth 15 cts. the nursery, and planted on soils equally good, regret that I advised you against sending yours per lb.; how much better then, as an agricultu- and make strong and healthy trees; but this is

than was apprehended. It is certainly under one time past been persuaded that flax, hemp, cot-liable to be very dry in summer. half of an average crop, there is a general fail-ure of clover sowed last spring:—our pastures duced in this country and especially in the Wes-soils, but the land must be such, generally, as is are destroyed, and our corn is severely suffering tern States .- Edit. Am. Far.

I will have him brought up by the first opportunity that offers, when the weather becomes suf- Selections from late numbers of the London Far- colnshire, where the bottom is a brownish melficiently temperate.

Very respectfully, dear sir, Your friend and servant,

H. S. T.

CARBON-Useful in futtening Hogs. CINCINNATI, (Ohio,) January 16th, 1822.

active means, together with aunt Dinah's theory, them to standards) that they are planted, for suggested to me the propriety of giving it to convenience and domestic use, on all soils. On canker to over-luxuriancy of growth; or, in hogs, when penned and high fed for the purpose some soils they do well; on others indifferently; other words, to the young trees taking up too of being fattened. While standing by a pen, I on some very badly, and on others they will much nourishment from the land (soil or subsoil) observed the hogs to root very deep, with much not grow (to trees) at all. Now there is no tree in which they grow. He finds trees peculiarly lialabor. I watched them, to know if possible, the object of their great exertions, until I saw one come up with his mouth full of fresh earth, which every where, we might be just as much stirply of nutriment from the soil, overbalancing the he eat with an apparent avidity, while another red up in quest of remedies for their want of would be engaged in the same hole the moment health. We have elsewhere observed, that in branches; that is to say—to the trees drawing

dars very successfully any time between Septem-prising avidity in preference to fresh food, then face) grow vigorously, and subdue the rest; ber and June. As the leaves of evergreen shrubs thrown in with the coals, and also in preference so that, although there is a mixed undergrowth, and trees survive our winter, and live until mid-to their drink, which was thrown in fresh, or new; the large trees on poor subsoils, are all of

I am Sir, Very respectfully Your obedient servant, THOMAS S. HINDE. To John S. Skinner, Esq.

"Since our harvest has been gathered in, the when these will scarcely refund the expenses of poor subsoils: on shallow dry gravels, compact wheat crop is found to be even more deficient taking them to the seaboard! we have for some sandy bottoms, or any hard subsoils, they are

American Farmer.

as we expect to hear from that gentleman on the surface son is deep) the disease is subject of our remarks, it is needful that we more prevalent and severe. Hence it does not should explain them as clearly as, without tediporar that Mr. Lyon's explanation of the cause ousness, we are able. By apple-trees being of canker is conclusive; we must take all the can perhaps improve upon it. The fattening of removed out of a state of nature, we expressly facts into consideration, that present thempoultry on carbon, or carbon being one of the mean (besides the artificial mode of rearing selves. the first would be out; my presumption was countries wich nature has clothed with forests, that it was used as a corrector of some morbid the trees are assorted, as if they had been plantfuld in the stomach, as they were plentifully supplied with corn and water. I gave them immediately some coal, which they eat with surmediately some coal, which they eat with sur-

summer, when they give place to new leaves,* it for, I should not say fresh, as I frequently put one sort; on deep and cool subsoils they are more is probable that, they can be transplanted with salt in the water for fattening hogs, and it might mixed, but not with any of those which cover greater prospects of success after their new have been so at that time; they neither stopped are mixed, but again entirely different. In orleaves are formed, than before. It is said in to drink nor to cat grain, until the coal was all der to simplify this matter, suppose that an acre general terms, by Darwin, "that trees may be eaten. As the hogs are not yet killed, I cannot of shallow dry land, having a loose stoney botmore safely removed in midsummer, than at any say what the internal appearance may be, but tom, were cleaned and prepared, and sowed they discontinued their rooting, were more quiet, with the mast of Scotch, and spruce firs, oaks, and appeared to fatten faster. I omitted it for a ashes, elms, beech, birch, &c., they might all few days and they commenced rooting; I gave it spring up (and with weeding) grow a year or again, and they discontinued rooting: I now con-two; but the Scotch firs would grow away, and tinue to give them a moderate quantity daily, say presently overtop and destroy all the rest; the size of a hen's egg two pieces to each, but if the beech and birch would last longer than the "When you consulted me last spring about operate only as a moderate purgative."

"When you consulted me last spring about operate only as a moderate purgative."

"In the spring about operate only as a moderate purgative."

"In the spring about operate only as a moderate purgative." only form an undergrowth to the firs. If we reverse this, and suppose the site to be deep COTTON RECEIVED FROM ILLINOIS.

Mount Carmel, (Falls of Great Wabash,)

Edwards County, Illinois, April 16th, 1822. I take the liberty of presenting you with a spe- On stiffish clay land, the oak would form the

The second point which we would explain is nothing could then shake the stubbornness of vul-ple to you and if it be thought advisable, will this:-It may be inferred from our remarks in gar prejudice, and the experiment failed, as to gladly enter into a contract for a large supply.— the former article, that apple trees should any other effect except to furnish my farm with Domestic goods,† might be advantageously ex-be supposed to thrive well, and escape disease every where, provided they were reared in open spaces, and suffered to swell properly from the first; by the foregoing observations this could not be. It is remarkable that the power of vegetable life, in good soils, should be able to overcome all the obstacles that are applied to * It is beautifully white and fine, but a little should swell away when finally relieved from

ral surplus, would this be than breadstuffs are, not to be expected when they are planted on

suited to good natural grass; the bottom not by the present drought.

"Is it practicable to procure a Tunis ram of supplied as any on the continent, with Domestic dense a clay, so as to crack much in summer. Goods, in your neighborhood? I prefer them decidedly to all other sheep, and if I can get one decidedly to all other sheep, and if I can get one decidedly to all other sheep. † We understand that, our market is as well overcharged with wet in winter, and not too and highest naturally drained marsh land in Linmers' Journal, received at the Office of the low, cool, and loamy sand, is exceedingly well adapted to this tree. On the contrary, in the adjoining fens, where the land is very good, but PEELING AND BARKING FRUIT-TREES, lies on clay, the apple-trees canker; and on skir The inquiry introduced through the treatise of ty fen land, where the bottom is rapidly dried Mr. Lyon, is to us, extremely interesting; and in spring, and much indurated in summer, (alas we expect to hear from that gentleman on the though the surface soil is deep) the disease is

rea ma fer

" We are told (says Mr. Lyon) that trees canker because their roots run into a cold till, or barren subsoil; and yet we are informed that in rich soils (as old fold-yards, &c,) they can scarcely preserve the native crab from canker," p. 72. But he does not consider, that a very rich surface soil, artificially made, may lie upon a barren subsoil (hollow or indurated) which is quite unfit to sustain a healthy tree of some years standing. And this is precisely the situation most liable to the disease; that is where young trees grow vigorously, but when their roots plunge, and seek nourishment from the bottom, they suddenly canker and decay. At the first, the trees make abundance of top, but they cannot stand with large tops, unless the roots descend in proportion; in plunging they get into a soil by no means equal to the surface, and thus the balance is lost between the top and bottom. Their vigorous shoots are then the power of the atmosphere, and the trees canker, not because they have too much nourishment from below, but because they have too

We find have the far fore-foot and near hindfoot white, especially if he have a star with it."

We find have the far fore-foot and near hindfoot white, especially if he have a star with it."

Description little.

mer, must necessarily be saturated with the winter's wet; the surface soil may, notwithstanding, be mellow with gardening, and rich with manure; and the trees in spring put out abundant leaves, and prepare for vigorous growth; but in a very short time there is a deficiency of moisture below; the subsoil will not hold it; men's fancies, there being good and bad of all the right or left.

"Ermined white feet (says our author) are those should so make use of them from one generation to another, they would at last become like to the natural race of the country wherein they are: therefore I would never advise you to choose a stallion from your own breed, but rather that you would change him for a good barb or Spanish horse; but still make choice of the most beautiful mares of your own race to breed by nature, and liable to part by fissures in sum-ther the fore-foot be right or left. the water suddenly sinks, and percolates away, colours, as well as of all marks.

"A feather is nothing else but a turning of the hair (sometimes called a rose) resembling in some an ear of barley, and a kind of oilet hole in others. When it reacheth a good way along the they were burnt. So sudden an alteration of unper part of the neck near to the mane it is a whole stock to any two chosen original animals. be mellowed and mixed together a twelvemonth reacheth, it is a very good mark. before planting. If, instead of this, we adopt the plan of heeling, the second year after plant-or blazes, that if the blaze be divided in the mid-ple and puriform inflammations of this organ, ing (as mentioned by Mr. Lyon,) and if peeling dle, crossways, the horse will be of an odd dis-though its more serious consequences are well tend to supply the tree with more nourishment, position; but if his near hind foot be white, it we do not see how the disease should be prevented, which he ascribes to a plethora of sap. Peeling trees, whether young or old, cannot esteemed the better for having a star in his fore-Peeling trees, whether young or old, cannot esteemed the better for having a star in his forewell cause less sap to rise in spring, and more head. You may easily discover when it hath There usually comes on very suddenly, perin summer; but another thing it may do, that been made by art, because there will be no hair haps in a single night, a great tenderness in one is assist the maturation of the sap as it rises, and in the middle of it, and the white hairs will be so promote health in the tree. Thus, if it stay, much longer than the rest. or moderate the ascent of the sap in the spring, the tree may be better enabled to sustain the ashes, and being almost thoroughly roasted, preparation it makes for leaves and fruit: by they divide it in two, and dip it in scalding Mr. Lyon's own reasoning, it admits the effects hot walnut eil, after which they immediately apof light and heat on the trunk and branches, ply the flat side of it to the part of the forehead which assists the concoction of the increment as where they intend to make the star, and keep before. The fact is certain, that of cankered it there for half an hour; then anoint the scalded trees of some year's standing, it occasions much place with oil of roses: in a short time the more and better fruit, but the modus operandi, may, without any great reproach to our understanding, be left among the arcana of nature.

Excepting that as we differ in this way from the reasoning of Mr. Lyon, we agree with him in many important particulars, which we shall re-fer to with pleasure in our future Numbers.— Editor Farmers' Journal.

thers.

"Although these marks, in the opinion of the Duke of Newcastle, are nothing but so many absurdities; as also what people say of white-footed horses, that there are four good marks belonging to them, and seven bad; yet since many people rely much upon them, I shall describe them as briefly as I can.

"The first good mark is when a horse hath only his far fore-foot white; the second, when he hath his near hind-foot white; third, the two hind feet white is a good mark, especially f he has a star, or a blaze in the forehead. Four white feet shews good nature, but are is quoted from the Duke's book, which the above

will incline to be brittle.

"The far hind foot white, is esteemed a bad mark; also the two fore-feet, but is not very common. The two fore-feet, and one hind-foot, is somewhat better. Two white feet of a side good, and of a good breed, will bring you forth good, and mark, so it is when a horse is cross more beautiful foals than any other, in respect

they were burnt. So sudden an alteration of abundance and want are incompatible with regular health and progressive growth. We shall here add one practical fact, which goes directly to support this reasoning,—namely, that to rate from each other, or so joined as to form a OF THE SPECIFIC INFLAMMATION OF prevent the canker, in a great measure, on such kind of feather. Or if the like mark be upon soils, the only method is to trench up the soil the ply of a horse's thigh, and upon the back and subsoil, two or three feet deep, and let all part of it, near to where the end of his dock

"It is said of horses which have white faces.

will rectify that blemish.

"Every horse that is not white or gray, is

"The Hollanders roast a large onion in hot scarf skin falls away, and there grows up in the new one some white hairs; but the star in the middle remains always without hair, as was before observed."

" A discourse of Breeding, and how to raise a good and beautiful race of Horses."

(that is, when the trees grow in the best subsoil) From Sir Wm. Hope's "Complete Horseman, ful, remarks, on breeding in general; or at least the canker does not take place. Stars, Blazes, and Feasomething which might be applied to the question which has lately been agitated in the Journal; and also to that which has been since proposed. (The subject is important, and is one of perpetual interest in agricultural pursuits.) But we experienced an almost total disappointment; which serves to shew that little or nothing had been then considered, or decided, in regard to domestic animals in general; nay, even as regards the subject above, scarcely any thing important is to be found, but that the Duke of Newcastle never used the colts of his own breeding for stallions; but chose the most beautiful of his mares, and put them always to imported horses from the original race. The passage author says was very scarce and dear when he was writing, above 100 years ago, and there-

fore he only gave an abstract of it.
"You may provide yourself of young breeding Thus a hollow and sterile subsoil, indurated a nature, and liable to part by fissures in sum-ther the fore-foot be wight called.

THE EYE.

The disease now to be described, is perhaps the most common, and certainly is by far the most dangerous disease of the Eye of the Horse. known.

This inflammation is seated in the internal

eye, commonly marked by the eye-lid being shut, a copious secretion of tears, the white of the eye appearing slightly red, and the whole anterior chamber of the eye dim and coloured; there being no distinct speck on the cornea, as takes place in the common inflammation of the eye. The redness of the eye-ball is never very remarkable, even though the disease assumes its most aggravated form; but the dimness of the anterior chamber increases rapidly, and in two or three days, or even a shorter period, a yellow spot appears at the bottom of that cavity, arising from the formation of pus. Sometimes the quantity of pus is very considerable, and I have seen it fill at least two-thirds of the anterior chamber.

After lasting one, two, or three weeks, the We entered upon this chapter with great inflammation and watering usually begin graduhopes of finding some curious, and perhaps use-ally to subside. The pus, though in a very large

quantity, is sometimes almost entirely absorbed, of that expedition. A gentleman from this the hay, will be found also to conduce much to

attack of this kind.

succeed each other at very different, and sometimes at very distant intervals, until the whole ing the largest and fairest ears for seed, until it pupil is filled with an opaque white matter, and grew nearly as large and as fair as the common the sight of the eve completely destroyed.

During this progress, the disease is often confined to one eye, at least one eye is usually much cluded it would, in process of cultivation, be-more severely affected than the other. In some come assimilated to the common corn of New cases the two eyes are simultaneously affected, England-although I accidentally discovered that

horse becomes completely blind.

If an eye, which has in this manner suffered, the horse, " Moon blindness."

tion; though, as far as I have been able to obbred, and in high condition. probable, that dark, hot, and ill-ventilated sta-bles, must have great influence in the production of this disease.

It is supposed to be most frequent in particular lines of blood; and those who breed horses for the turf, are averse to breed from mares or stal-

lions who have weak or blind eyes.

This disease has usually been found incurable, and when a horse's-eye has once been affected with it, the proprietor is generally anxious to sell the horse, aware of the disease returning sooner or later, and finally terminating in blind-

Bleeding, moderate purging, a cooling diet, and a well-aired stable, afford a temporary relief, and moderate the severity of the symptoms. Considerable benefit is derived, in some cases, from the application of the vinous tincture of opium two or three times a day, in the manner formerly directed. A seton in the temple, or cheek, has also been advised by some; but as far as I have been able to observe, these remedies never prevent the repetition of attacks, and the ultimate destruction of the organ.

FROM THE OLD COLONY MEMORIAL.

Sir,-In your last paper, a correspondent in-" from whence came the sweet corn, and

at what time it was introduced here?"

Of the natural history of the sweet corn, it is presumed, that with all the other species of Inparticular species, nothing was known in this section of the country (if in New-England) before 1779, in that year an expedition under the command of General Sullivan, was sent against the Six | There called Pappoon corn-probably from nations of Indians, inhabiting on the borders of its tenderness and sweetness, made the food of chilthe Susquehannah. Peer's brigade made a part dren.

so that scarcely any vestige is to be seen; and place, then an officer in that brigade, on his re-the health and thrift of the stock. For the use in other instances, thin webs of opaque matter turn, after the expedition, brought some ears of of salt in the winter is accompanied sometimes remain, which destroy the transparency and lus- that corn. That was the first of the species with costiveness, and and at others it produces tre of the eye, and which by their adhesion to ever seen here, and has, since that time been opposite effects, and invariably renders the cattle the edges of the pupil, interfere with its mo-more and more diffused; and I believe within a more susceptible of the cold. And it not unfrefew years only, has been generally and extensive-quently results in the loss of flesh, and disease.

It is astonishing how acute dealers in horses by cultivated for culinary purposes. The speToo profuse an use of salt upon hay would no are, in discovering an eye which has had an cies has undergone some change since it was first doubt prove detrimental. About six quarts to stack of this kind.

Sooner or later, whilst the horse appears in and after being boiled, and the corn taken off, if series of years, pursued the practice of salting a state of perfect health, the eye is again at-the core was laid in contact with any linen (the my hay in the mow, I consider it superior to any tacked, the disease being accompanied by the table cloth or a napkin,) it communicated an in-other method of using salt, by at least, two hunsame symptoms, making a similar progress, and delible stain, this inconvenience has disappeared dred per cent.

—this species also, like what is distinguished by having the same termination; whilst each new —this species also, like what is distinguished by attack is accompanied with the deposition of the appellation of southern, or flat corn, by remore and more opaque matter. Those attacks peated planting here, assimilates to our local corn -for a number of years I was careful in selectcorn, and at the same time lost much of its peculiar qualities, softness and sweetness; and I conand finally, by a succession of attacks, the the ears which were produced on the suckers (and it is very much disposed to sucker) were smaller, much more disshevelled, and in appearbe dissected, it will be found that the external ance perfectly similar to the corn which I first changes have been accompanied with still more remembered to have seen. I then selected some serious internal derangements. The crystalline of the ears from the suckers, which were suffilens has lost its natural transparency, forming in ciently ripe and severed for seed, and found, that the human eye what is called a Cataract, or in on the next year's planting, I had reproduced corn, at the least ten years retrograde; and It has already been noticed, that horses are have since then, annually saved a portion of the very subject to this disease. It attacks them of seed in that mode, the fact will be obvious to any all ages, of all classes, and in all states of condi-one who is in the practice of gathering the corn, that the ears which are produced on the suckers, serve, it is most common in those that are high though small, retain the milk longer, and are It is therefore suitable for the table longer, than those that are produced on the leading stalks. Yours, &c

PLYMOTHEUS.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN AND YEOMAN.

THE FARMER.

Hay.-The best period for cutting clover and herds-grass, is when they are in full bloom. This will be found to improve the quality of the hay more than is ordinarily supposed. Other grass, that grows short and dense at the bottom especially on cold and moist lands, and also on lands you do not intend to plough, should not be cut so early .- Not only will the crop of hay be materially lessened, but the land will receive no inconsiderable detriment from such early mow-

The practice of salting Cattle in the winter is extremely injurious and should be abandoned.-To prevent the necessity of this, by far the best method is to put the salt upon the hay when it is put into mow. If this is done, your cattle will require no salt in its crude state during the whole winter nor will they take it if offered to them,-Another inducement to the practice of salting hay in the mow, is the unavoidable waste of salt and labor which accompanies the old method of using it in the winter in its crude state. It also prevents the danger of the hay's suffering injury presumed, that with all the other species of In-dian corn, it is indigenous to America. Of this casion much less waste in the expenditure of it

Captain Richard Bagnal, then a Lieutenant.

As tea contains volatile parts that should be preserved, and in which its better qualities exist, the tea-pot should be handed to each person on a tray with cups and sugar; for when made out of the room, all its reviving spirit has evaporated before it reaches the guest. It is not the bitterness but the fragrance of tea that is cheering. When the infusion has once been completed, it is found that any further addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled, much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves. -Phillips's History of Cultivated Vegetables.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour from the wagons, \$6 12\frac{12}{2} cts. to 6 25— Wharf do., \$6 cash—Wheat, white, \$1 20 to \$1 25—Red do., \$1 15 to 1 20—White corn, 65 to 66 cts.—Yellow do., 62 to 65 cts.—Rye, 50 to 55 —Oats, 23 to 25 cts.—Shad, trimmed, No. 1. \$8 to 9 -Untrimmed, No. 1 do., \$7 to 8-No. 2, do. \$6, dull-Herrings, No. 1, \$3 50-No. 2, \$3-Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25-Baltimore, prime do. \$9 to \$9 75—Hams, 10 to 12 cts.— middlings, 6 to 8 cts.—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to quality, 15 to 25 cts.—New Orleans prime, 16 to 18 cts.-Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cts.-Cheese, N. England, 12 to 15 cts. scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.—English do., 40 cts.—Flax per lb. 10 to 103 cents—Hops, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12 cents—Hogs lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents-Hides, E. Shore, per lb. 8 to 10 cents-Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 cts.—Upper do., whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25—Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do. 42 cts.-Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.-Ground do. 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.—Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.—Common country do., 20 to 20 cts.—An advance in these prices from 12 to 18 cts., when assorted and cleaned—Pitch, per bbl. \$2 25 to \$2 50
—Tar, per bbl., \$1 60 to \$1 70—Rosin do, \$1 50
to \$2—Turpentine, Soft, \$2 25 to \$2 50—Spirits Turpentine, per gal. 80 cts.—Beef, fresh,
per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Pork per lb. 5 to 8 cts.—
Veal per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Mutton, per lb. 6 to 8
cts.—Lard do., 12 cts.—Butter do., 20 to 25 cts. cts.-Lard do., 12 cts.-Butter do., 20 to 25 cts. -Eggs, per doz., 12½ cts.-Potatoes, per bushel, 75 to 87½ cts.

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Virginia tobacco-sales have been made at \$7. Maryland tobacco-same as last report-little sold the last week.

> PUBLISHED BY J. S. SKINNER. PRINTED BY JOSEPH ROBINSON.

AGRICULTURE.

We have on other occasions expressed, and yet more sensibly felt, that the agricultural in-terest is already, and is likely to be still more really do credit to the corps—they give us un-affected descriptions of foreign towns, scenery, habits, productions, government, &c. which, if for professional distinction, which naturally bethe country of cultivation by a rotation of all over Lombardy, that the eye of the passenlong to a state of war. Proof on proof might
crops. be given in support of this suggestion; hence The second of these regions extends over all from which support could be expected to a in a series of terraces ingeniously supported by journal almost altogether agricultural, the greatest proportion of subscribers to the Farmer, singular as it may appear, consists of officers of the Navy.—Again—It is to them we owe it, limited as their pay is known to be, that, within a few years past we have received through our publick ships—the fine horses of Arabia, of Barbary, and Peru—the large and spirited Asses of Malta, the beautiful cattle of Tuscany, celebrated since the days of Virgil—the sheep of Spain and Barbary—the Llamas and splendid ble seeds from all quarters of the world. And we have no doubt but the Constellation, just returned to her native shores, has brought her contri-butions from the fertile coasts of the Pacific. It is true these offerings to agriculture are si-li is true these offerings to agriculture are silently and unostentatiously made; but they are are likewise vast meadows always green, and surely not the less valuable, or worthy of record watered by innumerable canals, solely devoted and remembrance on that account. It would give us to the rearing of numerous herds of cattle. But and remembrance on that account. It would give us pleasure, could we do more particular justice to the individual contributors, amongst whom may now be named, without intentional slight to such as may be omitted, Bainbridge, Stewart, Chauncey, by the Alps, and favoured by nature with its Downes, Jones, Morris, Henley, Ballard, Booth, Hambleton and Lattimer. That all these have within a few years made valuable presents to their countries. The first agricultural region of Italy extends in a few years made valuable presents to their countries. ma few years made valuable presents other country, in the way we have described, has fallen in most instances, casually, and in others more districtly, under the Editor's notice—at our very elbow, more than two dozen volumes by different authors, on Italian agriculture, serve to remind us of the well applied zeal of the present volumes.

admiration of the Society.

abroad.—The letters that we have often and re-cruise in the Mediterranean, under command of

EXTRACTS FROM GALAGNANIS' GUIDE THROUGH ITALY.

to be something in the nature of their avoca-its various productions, which succeed each other plants, whose branches shooting forth on every tion which leads them to agricultural pursuits; without interruption, emulate each other in the whenever their feelings are no longer engross-luxuriancy of their growth; and from this skil-back in festoons. ed by the all-absorbing anxieties, and thirst ful mixture of crops, this region may be called

be given in support of this suggestion; nence is it, that researches are now made in every the southern slopes of the Appennines, from foreign country, by the officers of the navy, for whatever may add variety and value to the stock of agricultural materials in their own: and in further corroboration, let us add with pride, that of all classes, having regard to their numbers, culture rises on steps on the sides of the mountains, fields, whose luxuriant shade has a wild ap-from which support could be expected to a in a series of terraces ingeniously supported by pearance, while their cultivation bespeaks the

Spain and Barbary—the Llamas and splendid antient prosperity disappear, with its villages, to recall them all to mind.

Specimens of the feathered tribes from South America—the prolific swine, and fine poultry of with immense pastures, only serve to feed flocks, the East Indies, and the delicious melons of the Mediterranean, with grain, grass, and vegeta—earth, form the only wealth of the shepherds to recall them all to mind.

The accumulation of towns is enormous in Priedmont; and this country, the limited extent of which is disputed by a great extent of moundation of the shepherds to recall them all to mind.

The accumulation of towns is enormous in Priedmont; and this country, the limited extent of which is disputed by a great extent of moundation.

gallant commander of our Naval forces in the The soil deposited by the waters, equally rich Mediterranean, and it was owing to his accom- and deep, is almost every where on a perfect plished predecessor in command that several level. Banks of pebbles are only found on appens at our late Cattle Show, were filled to the proaching the mountains, the whole plain consisting of a black mould of great fertility. From The course of reflection in which we have the heights of the mountains which command all indebted to the patriotic disposition and liberali- here indulged, was occasioned by turning over Lombardy, there descends a prodigious abunty of the officers of our Navy. Though the our file of communications to the following no-dance of currents, which art has not yet been field of enterprize, and of nautical research is tices and extracts respecting the agriculture able to master; their direction, however, is divicemparatively restricted by a state of peace; of Italy—for which we are indebted to S. Hamdel in innumerable ways by the multiplication nevertheless our officers are not idle, at home or bleton, Esq., Purser of the Columbus, on her late of irrigating canals, so that there is hardly a farm or a meadow that is not within reach cently seen from beardless youths in that service, Commodore Bainbridge.-EDIT. AM. FARMER. of a canal and a sluice. This luxuriancy of irrigation is displayed under a beautiful climate, and unites with the action of a southern sun in producing all the phenomena of the most vi-gorous vegetation. These great natural advan-tages have long since accumulated in happy not profound, are yet sprightly and amusing, and clearly indicative of that eager curiosity which is the pioneer of knowledge and parent of attenthe pioneer of knowledge and parent of attentive observation; which promises the soundest cording to the three systems of cultivation its consequences; such as numerous towns and fruit, when they shall have attained the vi-which distinguish them from each other; while markets, with fine roads leading to them from gour of maturity. Hence we find in our officers the difference of climate, of productions, and of every part of the country; the country itself of higher grade and more experience, the va-rural manners, will readily point them out to subdivided into an infinite number of small proriety of solid attainments; the facility of com-the observation, and the remarks of the travel-perties, in the centre of which is the Farm munication, and the polish of manners which fall ler. only to the enviable lot of those who are blessed The first of these regions begins towards the great art, and in such a way that neither space with active minds, the opportunity of observation Alps of Susa, and Mount Cenis, and extends to nor time is lost in its cultivation. The crops by travel, and the sacred ambition to employ these the shores of the Adriatic. It comprehends all are bordered with plantations of fruit trees of advantages for their own honour and their country's good. But the idea we would more parti- of the Po, into two nearly equal parts. The fe- and oak;—and that even the latter may not serve cularly intimate is, that to us, there appears cundity of the soil in this rich plain is such, that merely for shade, it is made to support the vine to be something in the nature of their avoca-its various productions, which succeed each other plants, whose branches shooting forth on every

The taste for plantations is so great almost an horizon always veiled, and which he only

and even to Toulon. There is perhaps no country that can dispose of so great a portion of its

LOMBARDY.

The further we advance towards the East, in following the course of the Po, the deeper and more fertile is the bed of vegetable mould; but at the same time, the rivers, the beds of which, at the foot of the Alps, are deep with high banks, here flow on a level with the soil as they approach the Adriatic; and the country of course is better watered and more humid. The cultivation of corn* therefore diminishes, and the meadows extend over a vast space. This change becomes sensible in the environs of Placentia. The subdivision of the farms and the system of their administration are

^{*} All kinds of grain.

the same as in Piedmont, but the succession of crops and the agricultural produce are different.

the wealth of this portion of Lombardy, and the face of the country becomes still more beautiful and more animated. All the right bank of the Po is planted with magnificent oaks, whose wide ration can be given to the ground, and it can tinues he, "are called afronia; the blackest, spreading range of branches gives a freshness be cleared and cleaned at equal intervals.

Such is the agriculture of that portion of ries have a pleasant taste, but are so tender that and verdure that one would not expect to find in Italy. These oaks afford a harvest of acorns, which serve to fatten an immense number of of the Po, that is to say, a part of the first aghogs. And it is astonishing that the shade of only be attributed to the triple effect of the fer-tility of the soil, irrigation, and climate. It is in the plains that border on the course of the these oaks hardly does any damage to the crops Po that those Parmesan Cheeses are made, of branch of which are manufacturers, because they which the consumption is prodigious in Italy, and all over Europe. These meadows are the most fertile in the world; constantly watered, they produce three, and sometimes four crops of forage; but being divided into an infinite An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits. number of small properties which form a multitude of farms, there are but few that can keep up a cheese factory alone, as this requires the entire milk afforded by at least fifty cows. For this reason, these people have long since formed societies for making their cheese in common. Twice a day the milk of fifty or sixty associated cows is brought to the common dairy, where a man keeps an account of each separate portion of milk-a running account is thus kept up which is settled every six months by a proportionate quantity of cheeses.

and small horns, but the fields are covered with and from whence it derived the present name of fine cows of a light slate colour, with thin legs, a cylindrical body, lively eyes, and long horns of nature as he was of the arts, thought this regularly twisted. This breed is evidently the produce of a constant crossing between the Hungarian breed, and that of the small Swiss Can-

This superb Hungarian breed subsists without mixture in the south of Italy, and affords the finest and best oxen in the world; but the that war, which is stated by Plutarch to have cows are bad milkers, and the people of Lomcost the Armenians 155,000 men: we may very cows are bad milkers, and the people of Lom-bardy long ago perceived that it was necessary to cross them to produce this effect, and to draw from their meadows all the produce of which pass Mount St. Gothard and are spread over Lombardy, where they bring a principle of reder them precious.

tivation of hemp and winter beans. The succes-

sion of crops is generally as follows :-1st year—Indian corn, and hemp manured.
2. * Corn.

3. Winter beans. Corn, manured.

Clover, ploughed up after the 1st crop.

In the environs of Parma they have begun to cultivate tobacco with great success, and it then of the reign of Nero, A. D. 55. replaces during the first year the Indian corn and hemp.

This judicious course of cultivation therefore es flocked in such abundance, that what were affords, in six years, four crops of corn, one of found at his death sold for more than twenty-five It is not so much corn as cattle which forms hemp, and one destined for cattle; and this rapid thousand pounds. Pliny mentions eight kinds of while at the same time all the necessary prepa-

> ricultural region of Italy, which we pointed out have no material within their reach .- p. 142.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 146.) CHERRY.—CERASUS.

In Botany, of the Icoscondria Monogynia Class. It was formerly considered by Botanists as a the Prunus Species.

This beautiful fruit was procured and brought of Pontus, when he was driven from his dominions in Kent. This appears to be an error, as Gerrard by Lucullus, the Roman general, who found the says, "the Flanders' cherrie-tree differeth not The breed of horned cattle also changes in the neighbourhood of Placentia: we no longer see those large oxen of Piedmont, with reddish hair, to the Turks in Asia,) which his army destroyed, to the Turks in Asia,) which his army destroyed, There is an account of a cherry-orchard of There is an account of a cherry-orchard of the present name of Cherry. Lucullus, who was as great an admirer granted a triumph, it was placed in the most conspicuous situation among the royal treasures which he obtained from the sacking of the capital of Armenia; and I doubt much if there was a more valuable acquisition made to Rome by justly style it the fruit of the Mithridatic war.

Botany seems to have been more studied in ear ly times by distingushed persons than at present. they are susceptible. Thus, from a period, the In this instance we find the conquered and the date of which is unknown, 2000 cows annually, conqueror both botanists. Mithridates, whom Cicero considered the greatest monarch that ever sat on a throne, and who had vanquished twentygeneration of the species, which alone preserves four nations whose different languages he had in the Italian breeds those qualities which renlearnt, and spoke with the same ease and fluen-The management of the farms is, as in the mont, a lease for half the profits;—but the succession of the crops is a little different. The brated antidote, called Mithridate, a particular translation of the account of which will be found to be compared to the succession of the walnut. cy as his own, found time to write a treatise on

It was in the 68th year before the birth of Christ, that Lucullus planted the cherry-tree in Italy, which "was so well stocked," says Pliny, "that in less than twenty-six years after, other lands had cherries, even as far as Britain beyond the Ocean." This would make their introduction the manor and mansion belonging to his queen, to England as early as the 42d year before Christ, although they are generally stated not to have been brought to this country until the early part

Some idea may be formed of the Roman gardens, by the luxurious manner in which Lucullus the vicinity of London, have what is termed an lived in his retirement from Rome and the public upper and under crop, which is done by planting affairs. He had passages dug under the hills, on strawberries or currants, &c. between the trees;

succession is so skilfully intermixed, that the cherries as being cultivated in Italy when he fertility of the soil is by no means exhausted, wrote his Natural History, which was about the 70th year, A. D. " The reddest cherries," con-Lombardy which extends along the right bank they must be eaten when gathered, as they will of the Po, that is to say, a part of the first agnot endure carriage." The Duracine cherries were esteemed the best, but in Picardy the Porabove. The reader will perceive that the crops tugal cherries were most admired. The Macethat was grafted, in his time, on a bay-tree stock, which circumstance gave it the name of laurea: this cherry is described as having an agreeable bitterness. "The cherry-tree could never be made to grow in Egypt," continues Pliny, " with all the care and attention of man."

The county of Kent has long been celebrated for the quantity of cherries which it produces, and in all probability, they were first planted in this part of England, of which Casar speaks more favourably than of any other part which he visited. Some authors assure us, that the whole race of cherries that had been brought to this country distinct Genus; but Linn cus pronounces it of by the Romans, were lost in the Saxon period, and were only restored by Richard Harris, fruiterer to Henry the VIIIth, who brought them into Europe by the overthrow of Mithridates, king from Flanders, and planted them at Sittingbourn

thirty-two acres in Kent, which, in the year 1540, produced fruit that sold in these early days for £1000, which seems an enormous sum, as at that period good land is stated to have let at one shilling per acre. We can only reconcile our minds to this great price, from the deficiency of other fruits in this country, and the splendour in which Henry the VIIIth and his ministers lived.

Fruit orchards are still considered the most valuable estates in Kent; and I learn from Boys's Kent, that cherry-gardens, while in full bearing, pay better than orchards; but the cherry-tree does not generally continue more than thirty years in perfection. Mr. Randall says he has known a single cherry-tree produce fruit that he has sold for above five pounds per year, for seven years in succession. Gerard says, "the Luke Warde's cherrie is so called, because he was the first that brought the same out of Italy; another we have called the Naples' cherrie, because it was first brought into these parts from Naples : the fruit is verie great, sharpe pointed, somewhat like a man's heart in shape, of pleasant taste, and of a deepe blackish colour when it is ripe."-This author mentions the Spanish and the Gascoigne cherry, &c. and says, "there are many other sorts in our London gardens."

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The cherry seems to have been a fruit highly esteemed by the court in the time of Charles the First, as I find, by the survey and valuation of Henrietta Maria, at Wymbleton (now Wimbledon) in Surry, which was made in 1649, there were upwards of two hundred cherry-trees in those gardens. (Archælogia, vol. x. p. 399.

I have observed, that the cherry-gardens in the coast of Campania, to convey the sea-water and the latter fruit, I have noticed, has been as to his house and pleasure grounds, where the figh-fine, and as productive, as when planted by it-

^{*} The American reader must not mistake "corn" for "Indian corn": wheat, rye, Bar-ley-every thing made into bread is "CORN."

self, and engrossing the whole garden. Phillips says the apple tree is

Uneasy, seated by funereal yew, Or walnut, (whose malignant touch impairs All generous fruits,) or near the bitter dews Of cherries; therefore weigh the habits well Of plants, how they associate best, nor let Ill neighbourhood corrupt their hopeful grafts.

lar juice out of the earth as it qualifieth the earth, chesnut was thus early known to the Gre- the contents, and has the property of maintainso that juice which remaineth is fit for the other cians. Pliny mentions eight kinds of chesing its bulk constantly, without shrinking or swelplant: there the neighbourhood doeth good, benuts as being known to the Romans in his ling, as most other timber is apt to do, which of-

tings and sowing the seeds, that we now enjoy a who retched up blood.
great variety of this agreeable fruit, and for "Chesnuts," continues Pliny, "were much a considerable portion of the summer, as it is improved when men began to graft them."

The Romans called them Castanea, after a city superior to that tanned with oak bark; and in dyeing, its affinity for wool is said, on the same pening of the Kentish and the May Duke, to them, and where they were grown in or sumach, and consequently the colour given is Yellow Spanish and the Morello, we may reckon full one third of the year that our desserts are furnished with this ornamental fruit; and to native of this country. Dr. Ducarel maintains,

Cherries have ever been found more tempting ings in London, and other places, contain a great than wholesome. Pliny says, "this fruit will quantity of this timber. loosen and hurt the stomach; but, when hung up and dried, has a contrary effect." He relates, may be seen in the Forest of Dean, Enfield Chase, have the gout in their feet.

puddings, and the wine made from this fruit states that this tree is 1100 years old. much resembles the red Constantia, both in colour and flavour. The small black cherries, with is supposed to have been so called from the chesgood brandy, produce one of the most wholesome nut-trees with which it formerly abounded. as well as agreeable liquors. Eau de cerises is an admired liquor of France.

much request by the turners for making chairs,

The cherry-tree produces its fruit generally at the extremity of the branches; therefore, in pruning, they should never be shortened.

Judiciously planted the cherry-tree is very ornamental in a shrubbery, its early white blossoms contrasting with the sombre shades of evergreens in the spring, and its graceful ruby balls giving a pleasing variety in the summer.

the "Feast of Cherries;" in which troops of nuts might be advantageously used in cooking, so tory obtained in the following manner: in 1432 ble with salt fish, when they have been much ad-the Hussites threatened the city of Hamburg mired; but it is exceedingly difficult to introduce Briton, unwilling to leave the world worse than with an immediate destruction, when one of the citizens named Wolf proposed that all the children in the city, from seven to fourteen years of age, should be clad in mourning, and sent as supplicants to the enemy. Procopius Nasus, chief galed them with cherries and other fruits, and galed them with cherries and other fruits, and them in this country. The Catalonians have this The turks also give it to milch cows, it being promised them to spare the city. The children strange religious practice. On the 1st of Novemfound to increase the quantity of milk, without

CHESNUT.—CASTANEA.

In Botany, it is ranged in the Class of Monæcia and unction, they shall deliver a soul out of pur-Polyandria, and is of the Genus of Fagus, or gatory. Beech. The Fruit is more properly a Mast

an nut, until it was honored by the appellation of the trees when other sustenance is scarce. Lord Bacon has clearly elucidated what the an- $\Delta i \circ i$ Badanos, or Jupiter's nut. Sardis was cients considered the sympathy or antipathy of burnt by the Athenians 504 years before Christ, and, for many purposes, far exceeding it. No plants. "For it is thus," says this great man, which caused the invasion of Attica by Darius. Wood is preferable for making casks to hold "wheresoever one plant draweth such a particular wherefore venture to conclude that the large of the cart has it imparts no taste to the cart has a six or in th cause the nourishments are contrary, or several; time, and says they were ground into meal, the causes casks to burst. It has also the quality but where two plants draw much the same juice, and made into bread, by the poor; "but when there the neighbourhood hurteth; for the one roasted," he adds, "they are pleasanter and bettereithed the other."

The shower like many other kinds of fruits to be a sometions one kind, coctive. The cherry, like many other kinds of fruits (chesnuts to be boiled.) Chesnuts were consid-has had its sorts so multiplied, by various graf-ered nutritive by the ancients, and good for those fully applied to the purposes of dyeing and tan-

those who have the advantage of housed trees, in his Anglo-Norman Antiquities, that it is an inthe cherry makes a much earlier appearance, as
it is a fruit that bears forcing exceedingly well.

Charries have ever been found more tempting lines in London, and other places, contain a great

that some authors have affirmed that cherries, and in many parts of Kent. At Fortworth, in eaten fresh from the tree when the morning dew Gloucestershire, is a chesnut-tree fifty-two feet is on them, and the stones being also swallowed, round: it is proved to have stood there since the chesnut-tree is 160 feet in circumference, and alwill purge so effectually, as to cure those who year 1150, and was then so remarkable, that it have the gout in their feet.

was called "The great chesnut of Fortworth."— branches is not affected; for this species of tree, Dried cherries are much esteemed for winter It fixes the boundary of a manor. Mr. Marsham

Cheshunt, or Chestrehunt, in Hertfordshire,

well as agreeable liquors. Eau de cerises is an I Camden remarks, that Cowdery Park, near Midhurst in Sussex, abounded in fine chesnut-trees. It is therefore evident that chesnut timand tough, is next to oak for strength, and comes ber has been long known in this country; but I the nearest to manogony in appearance : it is in am induced to believe that it was one of the fruits which was introduced by the Romans to this island.

Chesnuts were certainly considered as a proper food for man by Lord Bacon, who in his "Essay on Plantations," says, "In a country of plantation, first look about what kind of victual the

Chesnuts stewed with cream make a much admired dish, and many families prefer them to There is a feast celebrated at Hamburg, called cellent soup; and I have no doubt but that ches- London to see it when in full blossom. be economy.

The importation of chesnuts is very consideraof the Hussites, was so touched with this specta- ble both from Spain and Portugal, yet I believe and given to the horses in Turkey, particularly cle, that he received the young supplicants, re- it is rare if ever there is a single meal made from to such as have coughs, or are broken-winded .-

every chesnut they swallow, with proper faith

As ornamental and profitable for parks, chesnut-trees are exceeded by no others, which all The chesnut-tree was first brought to Europe must acknowledge who have seen the fine ave-from Sardis, (now Sart,) a town of Asia Minor, nues in Greenwich Park. There is no better by the Greeks, who called the fruit the Sardini-food for deer than chesnuts, and they fall from

ning, thus forming a substitute for logwood and oak bark. Leather tanned by it, is declared, by or sumach, and consequently the colour given is more permanent: it also makes admirable ink.

The great chesnut-tree, near Mount Etna, is Mount Etna, was attended by her principal nobility, when a heavy shower obliged them to take refuge under this tree, the immense branches of which sheltered the whole party. According to the account given of it by Mr. Howel, this like the willow and some others, depends upon its bark for subsistence. The cavity of this enormous tree is so extensive, that a house has been built in it, and the inhabitants have an oven therein, where they dry nuts, chesnuts, almonds, &c. of which they make conserves; but as these thoughtless people often get fuel from the tree that shelters them, it is feared that this natural curiosity will be destroyed by those whom it pro-

HORSE-CHESNUT.—HIPPOCASTANEUM.

Æsculus; in Botany, of the Class Heptandria Monogynia.

This tree was first brought from the northern parts of Asia in 1588, and is now one of the country yields of itself to hand; as chesnuts, greatest ornaments of our parks and plantations, walnuts, pine apples, olives, dates, &c. &c." particularly when in blossom.

The grand avenue of horse-chesnut-trees in Bushey Park, near Hampton-Court Palace, is all other stuffings for turkeys; they make an ex- the finest in England, and many parties go from

There is a fine print of an old patriot of this children parade the streets with green boughs or-namented with cherries, to commemorate a vic-es. I have had them stewed and brought to ta-"Timothy Bennet, of Hampton Wick, in Midany article as food that has not been established he found it, by a vigorous application of the laws by long custom; and it is not more strange than of his country when in the cause of liberty, obtrue, that the difficulty increases, if the object tained a free passage through Bushey Park, which had many years been withheld from the people."

The fruit of the horse-chesnut-tree is ground, returned crowned with leaves, holding cherries, ber, the eve of All Souls, they run about from injuring the quality. In France and Switzerland and crying "Victory!" ble of extensive use in whitening, not only flax head.

and hemp, but also silk and wool.

A patent was granted, in the year 1796, to Lord William Murray, for his discovery of a method of extracting starch from horse-chesnuts, and a paste or size has been made from them, added to coffee instead of cream, give it an ex-which is preferred by bookbinders, shoemakers, quisite taste; excellent cakes and fritters are al-in his accounts of the Cocoa-nut-tree, says it is a and paper-hangers, to that made from wheaten so made from the kernel, when rasped. flour. It is thought that the meal of this fruit can be converted into many useful articles, such afford an excellent substitute for cabbage. as soap, &c.; and as it loses its bitter astringent taste after it has been rasped into water, it is con-

many trials, and has found the bark of the horsechesnut-tree to have the same effect as the Peru-dings, &c. are made with this milk.

This tree is of quick growth, and the timber has been thought of but little value, although it ted by coullition over a moderate fire. The oil

COCOA-NUT.-COCOS.

Natural Order, Palmæ; in Botany, a Genus of the Monacia Hexandria Class.

The cocoa-nut appears to have been known to the ancient Greeks, as I find the Macedonian soldiers, who accompanied Alexander the Great the nuts, and which is caught in jars attached to esteemed in his expedition into India, met with various Indian fruits, although they were not able to give the names of them. This nut was evidently one of the fruits they discovered; and their account of it has been faithfully transmitted to us in the twelfth book of Pliny's Natural History, chap. 6. "The fruit," he says, "is put forth at the bark, having within it a wonderful pleasant juice, and is a gentle purgative, without being nauseous or in such abundance, that one of them is sufficient producing colic; it is also recommended in to afford a competent refection for four men."-The Macedonians described the leaves as being

of great size, resembling birds' wings.

From this period, which was about 325 years before Christ, little or nothing more was known of the cocoa-nut by the Europeans, for the space poisons. ralists as well as the trader, this fruit became once more known to the Old World; but it is only of late years that the cocoa-nut has been a superior to the greatest importance in dyeing silks, cotton, or woollen stuffs, as it prevents black and other caustic colours from burning them, and gives a brilliancy to the colour. The brought to England as an article of commerce .-It is now used by the West-India captains instead of wedges of timber, to fill up the vacua be-tween the casks and other packages in their ships. The freightage of these large nuts is consequently considered as of no charge: they are therefore now become as common in the flax, is then manufactured into linen. shops and in the streets of London, as the orange.

The cocoa-nut is the produce of a tree of the first importance to the Indians, as it furnishes them with meat, drink, physic, clothing, lodging,

furniture, and fuel.

Chambers states, that many travellers aver, from the size and useful product of this tree, that from a single cocoa-nut tree and its fruit, a ship might be built, equipped, and laden with mer-

chandise and provision.

It is supposed to be a native of the Maldive, and some desert islands in the East Indies, and from thence to have been transported to all warmer parts of America. The largest cocoa-nuttrees grow on the river Oronooko, which reach to the height of sixty feet, and, bearing all their foliage at the top, produce a beautiful, waving, easily penetrated than the rest: from this, when from Constantinople in 1615, informing his friend, featherlike appearance.

bleaching yarn, and are recommended as capa-|shell, which give it the appearance of a monkey's fore-mentioned hole in the top, and soon appears

the interior of the shell of the cocoa-nut, is very to the nut from the roots: thus has nature wonnourishing, and is used instead of almonds in milks, emulsions, &c. These emulsions, when added to coffee instead of cream, give it an ex-

The tender shoots of this tree, when boiled,

pint of milk; and when young, it is esteemed cluded that it would be a wholesome food mixed one of the greatest dainties of America. As the with flour or potatoes. The prickly husks are valuable for tanning of leather.

They are exceedingly elastic, stretch without straining the vessel, and scarcely ever break, advantages which are not possessed by those of Zannichelli affirms, that he has made a great of feverish habits. It is also esteemed highly any trials, and has found the bark of the horse-antiscorbutic. Custards, blanc-mange, rice pud-

An agreeable sweet oil, fit for the table, is procured, if the milk of the cocoa-nut be concentrais in appearance so like the wainscot oak, that none but those who are accustomed to work on these woods, can discern the difference.

obtained from this nut by pressure is an excellent lamp oil, burning with a clear bright flame, without exhaling any odour or smoke. The substance from which this oil has been squeezed, is given to cattle, mixed with their forage, and planted about a century, when, in grubbing up greatly promotes the quantity of milk when given to cows.

> A juice is obtained by tapping the trunk of this tree, or by cutting off the shoots which produce is distilled into a spirit called arrack, which is very superior to that drawn from rice: it also improves the flavour of rum when used in the distil-lation of that spirit. This juice, when exposed to the sun, produces vinegar.

The cocoa-nut-oil, composed with the emulsion,

coughs, and complaints of the lungs.

The filings of the hard shell, applied to old wounds, will cleanse and heal them rapidly.
In Maldivia, this nut is thought a powerful an-

tidote against the venom of serpents and other

ing chintzes, and in scouring the cloth after the colours have been applied. The Hindoos procure their fine violet and rose colours by the assistance of this fruit.

The tough fibres or substance which encloses the shell, being steeped in water and beaten like

The palms of this tree are made into mats for sleeping on; the leaves, which are of great

useful articles.

The Emperors of Mogul highly esteemed the

cocoa-nut for making goblets, which they have set with precious stones and edged with gold, be-lieving that poison would lose its baneful qualities in these vases.

the Portuguese coco, from the three holes in the cavity of the nut; and then shoots out at the be- in this country.

above ground in two narrow leaves: through these
The kernel, or substance, which adheres to holes likewise is the water copiously distilled in-

well-known fact, that the fibrous covering of the cocoa-nut is converted into good ropes, which are useful in navigation and for various purposes A large cocoa-nut will produce upwards of a on shore. Cables for anchors made of this sub-nt of milk; and when young, it is esteemed stance are much better than those made of hemp. hemp. They are also lighter, and never rot in consequence of their being soaked with sea-water; nor do they exhale damp or miasmata, which are exceedingly hurtful to the crews of ships who sleep on the same deck where ropes are kept when ships are under sail. These ropes are also

> Mr. Hanson's land, in Jamaica, which had been raised was found quite sound and perfect.
>
> The cocoa-tree growing in Chili produces a

> fruit not larger than a walnut, but this is more esteemed than the large kind which is brought to

COFFEE.—COFFEA.

In Botany of the Class Pentandia Monogynia; Natural Order, Stellatæ. It is named after Caffa, in Africa, where it grows abundantly.

This berry, which affords such a wholesome and agreeable beverage, is said to have been drunk from time immemorial in Ethiopia, but of this we have no authority; and as the use of most plants has been accidentally discovered, it is probable that the properties of coffee might have been first perceived by a goatherd (as related by Chambers,) who observed that his cuttle, after browsing on this tree, would wake and caper all night, and that a prior of a monastery, being in-formed of it, first tried it on his monks, to pre-

vent their sleeping at matins.

About the fifteenth century the use of coffee appears to have been introduced from Persia by Gemaleddin, Mufti of Aden, a city near the mouth of the Red Sea. He, finding it dissipate the fumes which oppress the head, give cheerfulness, and prevent sleep, without injury, recommended it to his dervises, with whom he used to spend the night in prayer. It was soon after this drunk at Aden, by all studious persons and those who travelled by night. It was progressively used at Mecca, Medina, &c. and Grand Cairo: length, are made into baskets, hammocks, mats, brooms, racks, &c. and are used for the thatching of houses; the trunk of the tree is employed for gutters, and split into laths for covering buildings, &c.

The shell of the fruit, when polished, is formame of Shems and Hekin, in the year 1554, each of whom opened a public coffee-house in that city. These coffee-houses becoming a rentance of the company of the dezvous for newsmongers, who made too free with state affairs, were suppressed by Cuproli, the Grand Vizier.

Rauwolfus, who was in the Levant in 1573, was the first European author who made any mention

of coffee.

The cocoa-nuts have three holes closely stop-ped; one of these being both wider, and more coffee. Pietro Della Valle, a Venetian, writes atherlike appearance.

the nut is planted, rises the germen, or young that upon his return he should bring him some tree, first having ramified, and filled the whole coffee, which he believed was a thing unknown Lord Chancellor Bacon makes mention of it in sented Louis the Fourteenth with a coffee-tree, and is recommended to those of constitutional

having been with M. de la Haye, the French ambassador at Constantinople, did, when he return ed to Marseilles, in 1644, drink coffee every it was M. Thevenot, who taught the French in 1657. It was made fashionable and more known in Paris, in 1669, by Soliman Aga, ambassador from Sultan Mahomet the Fourth, who gave coffee at all his parties with great into France, the ambassador's splendid porceshow.

Two years after, it was sold in public at the Foire St. Germaine, by Pascal, an Armenian, 29,528,273 lbs.; the next year they were lessenmake it an invaluable article with the Turks. who afterwards set up a coffee-house on the Quai ed about four millions of pounds; in 1812, the de l'Ecole; but not being encouraged in Paris he left that city and came to London: however, Every gentleman who he soon after this, some spacious rooms were opened in Paris, for the sale of coffee, and they soon increased to upwards of three hundred.

It is said to have been first brought to England by Mr. Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan, who made it his common beverage, at Baliol College, at Oxford, in the year 1641, and that the first cof-Jew, at the sign of the Angel in Oxford, in 1650. has the resemblance of a shower of snow, which ble principles. Mocha coffee is, of all kinds, Coffee was first publicly known in London, in nearly obscures the dark green branches. The the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advitable, when Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turkey mertain, brought home with him a Ragusan Greek and better flavoured, as it becomes older. servant, whose name was Pasqua Rosée, who un-Lombard Street, or rather, according to Mr. great cause of the American coffee being inferiHoughton, in a shed in the Churchyard of St. or in point of flavour, is owing to the practice,
Michael's, Cornhill. The famous Dr. Harvey
used it frequently. Mr. Ray affirms that, in 1688,
London might rival Grand Cairo in the number of it's coffee-houses, so rapidly had it come into the berries in full perfection. Mr. Lunan obuse; and it is thought that they were augmented serves, that the West-Indian berries being conand established more firmly by the ill-judged siderably larger than those of the Turkey coffee, proclamation of Charles the Second, in 1675, to require much longer keeping; but Mr. Miller, this act was suspended in a few days.

The first mention of coffee in our statute books, is, in 1660, (xII. Char. II. cap. 24.) by which, a duty of fourpence was laid upon every gallon of

coffee bought or sold.

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ed the vegetable quality of the seeds; but Nicholas Witsen, burgomaster of Amsterdam and best Mocha that could be produced in Great governor of the East-India Company, desired Van Hoorn, governor of Batavia, to procure coffee in London, and there have been many from Mocha, in Arabia Felix, some berries of samples sent from thence, that have proved quite the coffe-tree, which were obtained and sown at Batavia; and about the year 1690, several plants imbibes the smell or flavour of any article it having been raised from seeds, Van Hoorn sent comes in contact with, it is often injured in the one over to Governor Witsen, who presented it voyage home, by being stowed near sugar, rum, to the garden at Amsterdam. It there bore fruit, pimento, &c. &c.; and the flavour which it thus which in a short time produced many young contracts, cannot be separated again, even by plants: from these the East Indies and most of the roasting. gardens in Europe have been furnished. In 1696 The most eminent physicians of every country with surfeit, or debility it was cultivated at Fulham, by Bishop Compton, have recommended the use of coffee for various languid from inanition. and in 1714, the magistrates of Amsterdam precomplaints. It greatly relieves the head-ache, "In Vertigo, lethars

1624: he says, "the Turks have a drink they which was sent to the royal garden at Marli. In weak stomachs, as it accelerates the process of call coffee, made with boiling water from a berry reduced into powder, which makes the water
black as soot, and is of a pungent and aromatic
smell, and is drunk warm."

1718, the Dutch colony, at Surinam, began first
to plant coffee; and in 1722, M. de la Motte Aiand affords a pleasing sensation.
Coffee is often found useful in quieting the ticksmell, and is drunk warm."

M. H. Berner who which his improvement in the process of the M. La Roque, who published his journey into by the year 1725, had produced many thousands. Arabia Felix, in 1715, contends that his father The French authors affirm that it was planted in the Isle of Bourbon, in the year 1718, having been obtained from Mocha: this seems doubtful; day; but the same author acknowledges that first coffee-plant to Martinico, in 1720. M. Fusée Aublet states that one tree only survived in to drink coffee on his return from the East, the Isle of Bourbon, which bore fruit in 1720 .-From Martinico it spread to the neighbouring for which reason, he had what he was about to islands. Sir Nicholas Laws first introduced it use in the day roasted in his chamber, every into Jamaica, in the year 1728, and planted it at morning, when he lived at Fernai.

Townwell Estate, now called Temple Hall, in A friend writes me from Consta magnificence; and it could not fail being pro-nounced an agreeable beverage by the Pari-sian ladies, after they had received it from his the year 1752 the export of coffee from Jamaica Ramadan, or Turkish Lent, which lasts forty slaves with bended knee. If it were a matter of policy with the Turks to get coffee introduced regularly to increase since that time, except or smoke, while the sun is over the horizon; and lain, equipage, and gold fringed napkins, were have as regularly lessened the exports and the those who have even the smell of coffee on them, the best recommendation that could have been revenue also; an important proof, among others, are deemed to have violated the injunctions of given to a people who are so naturally fond of how frequently heavy taxation defeats its own their prophet. purpose.

Every gentleman who has stoves should raise ing. this tree for the beauty of its appearance. It is an evergreen whose leaves continue three years; which perfume the air with an odour like jas-

The Turkey coffee is the smallest berry, and moderate. derstood the roasting and making of coffee, and is more esteemed for its flavour than that which kept a house for the purpose, in George Yard, grows in the West Indies. I conclude that one coffee does not require long keeping and that it loses a part of its flavour. He states that two gentlemen, who resided some years in Arabia, assured him that the berries, when first ripe, were very superior to those which had been The Arabs seem to have ocen very jealous of kept: he also states, that from plants brought letting this tree be known, and in order to con-from the West Indies, and raised in English hotfine the commodity to themselves, they destroy- houses, coffee-berries have been produced, which at a proper age, were found to surpass the very equal to any Arabian berries. As coffee readily

been afflicted with the asthma for sixty years,

was relieved by strong coffee.

The great use of coffee in France is supposed to have abated the prevalency of the gravel; for but it is ascertained that M. Clieux carried the where coffee is used there as a constant beverage, the gravel and the gout are scarcely known.

Voltaire lived almost on coffee, and said nothing exhilarated his spirits so much as the smell of it;

A friend writes me from Constantinople, that when additional duties have been laid on, which the use of coffee is then so strictly forbidden, that

Among the various qualities of coffee, that of In 1808, the exports from Jamaica were it's being an antidote to the abuse of opium must

> Those who use opiates at night would find the advantage of taking strong coffee in the morn-

An interesting analysis of coffee was made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the houseand being of a fine dark green, make a beautiful hold of Napoleon, when emperor; from which contrast with the clusters of pure white blossoms, it appears, that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete mine. Nothing can be conceived more delight- essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aro-ful and grateful than the appearance and perfume matic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, fee-house in England was kept by one Jacob, a of a field of coffee-trees when in full bloom : it charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting develops the solu-

Dr. Moseley, in his learned and ingenious Treatise, states, that "the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possesses a great portion of mildly bitter, and lightly astringent gummous and resinous extract, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are it's medicinal constituent principles. The intention of torrefaction is not only to make it deliverthose principles, and make them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not posses in the natural state of the berry. By the acshutup coffee-houses as seminaries of sedition : the celebrated gardener, is of opinion, that the tion of fire, it's leguminous taste, and the aqueous part of it's mucilage, are destroyed; it's saline properties are created, and disengaged, and it's oil is rendered empyreumatical. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavour not found in it's natural state.

" The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be underdone, it's virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach: if it be overdone, it will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste; it's virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined, at the time of the roasting, and till used, the better will it's volatile pungency, fla-

vour, and virtues, be preserved.

"The influence which coffee, judiciously pre-pared, imparts to the stomach, from it's invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded with food, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated by intemperance, or

"In Vertigo, lethargy, catarrh, and all disor-

after dinner, promotes digestion.

the art of breeding horned cattle in general. sire.

The methods by which he proceeded demand The methods by which he proceeded demand peculiar attention. Use, or profit, was his constant aim: but the procurement of it was distinct the common breed of short-horns, form the lead.

Will your correspondent, A Breeder, have stant aim: but the procurement of it was diing peculiarities of the Kyloe: besides, there is
a striking resemblance between the eye of the
case alone in return for the food consumed.

the greatest value of cara striking resemblance between the eye of the
improved short-horns and that breed. We may
then the progeny? Will he also tell us what
tribe of cows are more nearly related to the of his selections, it may not be too much to say, back had some of that blood in her veins, and blood of Hubback? And what tribe excel them he would never have obtained that early mawhich communicated to the improved shortin method of Hubback? And what tribe excel them in neathers, lightness of offal, in mellowness in

the effect of coffee in the gout: he says, Mons. Deverau was attacked with the gout at twentyfive years of age, and had it severely until he
was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the
joints of his hands and feet: he was recommended
the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no
the use of coffee, which he adopted and had no
the use of coffee in the gout at twentythe Tees-water short-horns were a valuable
breed of cattle prior to their improvement by
mr. Colling. Indeed, some will have it, though
ill-supported by subsequent facts, he made them
no better than he found them. But how did he
find them? Will any one undertake to prove
the found the price inters of her son, and assimilated them with the
best short-horns he could procure.

All the most valuable best short-horns have been
reduced in this way. The Chilton, Suckburn,
and many other stocks, had acquired considerable eminence before their admixture with Ketton bulls. What has placed the Chilton stock
on a level with the Ketton and Barmpton shortthe use of coffee, which he adopted, and had no
no better than he found them. But how did he
find them? Will any one undertake to prove
the price of the gout. turn of the gout.

"A small cup or two of coffee, immediately they were any thing more than large useful animents, promotes digestion.

"With a draught of water previously drunk,"

(excellence in all points) as the polled breed of which were crossed with Lord Bolingbroke, Fa-

often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. All most every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unless it be made strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long of the sing suppose by using his bull Hubback. Much stand and strong of the berry, any more than our English wines can be good, so long of them on sugar and water.

Count Rumford says, "Coffee may be too bitter; but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the head-ache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavour to coffee, is what is more findness of that beverage, its fragrance certain excellent qualities of his dam, should have characters quite distinct from the general break and prominent boson is a thick most your and the same time losing much oil, is extremely volatile to the same time losing much oil, is extremely volatile to the same time losing much of it's flavour."

(To be continued.)

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers.

(To be continued.)

NIMPROVING THE BREED OF HORN.

EN CATTLE.

SIX.

Akkeeda, June 2, 1821.

The means by which Mr. Charles Colling in a high point of view, is provided the preserved the and mixture of the blood of that stock with others, afford a body of facts, illustrated by experience, which, perhaps, throw considerable light upon decalar attention. Use, or profit, wash is con-feed of breeding horned cattle in general breached by which he proceeded demand provided the common of the arm of the continued of the common of the provided of the continued of the continued of the continued of the provided of the continued of the

ders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy, it has been found serviceable even when given in clysters, where it has not been convenient to convey it's effects to the stomach. Mons. Malebranche restored a person from apoplexy by repeated clysters of coffee.

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says. Mons."

"Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee in the gout; he says. Mons."

"As your it has proved it to be a powerable. Thus, for his cow Favourite, and her calf mixed with the Kyloe;" which implies the improved short-horns have a mixture of Kyloe in the mixed with the Kyloe;" which implies the improved short-horns have a mixture of Kyloe in the will enterprise the improved short-horns have a mixture of Kyloe in them. This is precisely the view I enterprise the was, however, but little guided and a time fully equal to sixty guineas at present. He was, however, but little guided the view I enterprise the view I en

"With a draught of water previously drunk, (excellence in all points) as the polled breed or according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit."

The generality of English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent, unreading coffee; but it never can be excellent, unreading coffee; but it never can be excellent, unreading coffee; when examined in particulars, has a content of the storage of the beauty any more excellence, when examined in particulars has been so do fany single individual.

which communicated to the improved shortturity, excellent quality of flesh, aptitude to
fatten, and perfect symmetry, by which his
bull Comet was so pre-eminently distinguished.

In his selections, Mr. Colling wished to bring
such animals together as, in his judgment,
were most likely to attain the great end of his
exertions. Whenever he found one suited to
his purpose, he endeavoured to become pos-

grazing farms have thought proper to state their should be driven in before the fire. losses within the three last years, are we to take it for granted that grazing farms have not been loosing concerns, and that they can afford to pay blacking: it is likewise a complete destroyer of lowed, from the success I have experienced, to the present rents? or are we to conclude the scabbiness in sheep and other animals. I gave name it for the benefit of the public, and graziers dare not look over their losses ?- J. R.

ON THE PRINCIPLES OF IMPROVING BREEDS OF STOCK.

Worcestershire, June 14, 1821. SIR, The discussion of the question of Sir Leoline's pedigree having drawn from Mr. Rudd id is superior to four or five of oil. a statement that he believes the short-horns are not a fure breed of cattle, I am induced to request his opinion, or that of any experienced added, should have a dram of Indian rubber disperson, on the long disputed point, whether distinct breeds of cattle may, under judicious man-things which give suppleness to leather, open its turned) two coffin bones; the one formerly beagement, be crossed with a reasonable expecta- pores; whereas, to make it water-proof, the closing longing to an animal that had been shod in the tion of improvement?

for the public, expressed a desire to be informed, it cannot be necessary to say much, the opi-nion of that public having stamped a value upon nion of that public having stamped a value upon I am, Sir, Your very obed't serv't, them, which neither the insinuations of rivalry nor the imputations of less creditable feelings will be able to depreciate; and I am of opinion, that upon this instance of successful crossing, ON THE ILL EFFECTS OF IRON-BOUND the advocates for that system may securely make

But in addition to the conviction afforded in production of the best animals passing under the ture for full and free exercise of elasticity. Such is the general opinion of the country; and gence of a regard to my riding horse, so natu-though some individuals will probably not admit rally the feeling of youth, I was led to observe the fact, I think they will find it difficult to shew in my own, and, indeed, more or less in the to the contrary.

per, in order to bring the subject fairly before fection (for it was not at that period supposed a your readers, as I am particularly anxious it disease) was of slow progress, while in others it should be ably discussed, in which hope, if I was rapid and destructive. Various were the am successful, I think my moving the question methods tried to avoid the growing evil, but all will not have been without some degree of utility.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Serv't.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF HARNESS.

June 1, 1821. of preserving leather harness and traces, engine to make use, with some trifling alteration, of a hose, boots and shoes, cording, sheep nets, cart shoe, known formerly, in the sporting world by covers, stack cloths, &c., in the most effectual the name of "the huntsman's shoe;" it being manner, to the attention of your agricultural customary for them to be carried by huntsmen readers, as an invaluable acquisition. Take of neats' foot oil one quart; bees wax, cut small, might accidentally throw a shoe; and, having a rione ounce; oil of tar half a pound by weight; and vet in the toe, was, from its capability of expansion ring it the whole time with a stick, the mixture result, which had proved beneficial beyond my which it is to be used should render the exdition thereof, receive considerable improvement. It is used precisely as oil would be applied; and where it may be required to soften
municating my experiments, as I proceeded, to
ald and hardened leather, a washing or sponging my worthy and respected friend B. C., who, I

who made a benefit of its sale in town, and afinferior composition.

As to the expense, one application of this flu-

Where the rendering leather water-proof is BAD! them up by waxy or gummy ones, is indispensa-Of the produce of the cow Lady, respecting them up by waxy or gummy ones, is indispensa-never worn other than the jointed shoes, and whose pedigree A Yorkshire Breeder, in his zeal ble. It is perhaps right to add, naptha is high-leave to make your own comments. The natural ed, it cannot be necessary to say much, the opi- from the fire and candle, and added " after the many never reach seven or nine, from bad feet,

W. M. DINSDALE.

Little Marshall, Ide, near Exeter.

Sir, Devon, May 24, 1821. A letter in your Journal of Monday last, rethis individual case, others are not wanting, A letter in your Journal of Monday last, re-whose facts lead to the same conclusion, and I news in my mind a subject I have often been on shall mention one of them. It is generally be-lieved, and will not I think be denied, that the relates to horses of quick action, of as much most celebrated breeder of improved Hereford importance as Wardrop's Essay on the Diseases cattle, grafted his stock upon animals in no way of the Eye: I mean the consideration of the partaking of Hereford blood; and to his judicious selections on those occasions (veiled under application of an inelastic ring as a protection to the closest secrecy,) has been attributed the a part, formed, in all its outward parts, by Nacopious bleeding from the jugular vein. denomination of improved Hereford cattle. Twenty years ago, or rather more, in the indulthe contrary.

I have trespassed so far on your valuable pation taking place in the foot: in some, the afmind had become alive to the subject, I became acquainted with Bracy Clark, an eminent London Veterinary Surgeon, who was posecuting a similar inquiry, and through his professional information I was ultimately indebted to the knowledge of what was requisite to the heathy protection of the foot of that truly noble animal, Allow me to recommend the following method the horse. This induced me, six years ago, for the accommodation of gentlemen whose horses after simmering the neats' oil and wax a little in or contraction, easily accommodated to the foot by "frequent mental contributions," as thee deapipkin, the oil of tarmust be added, when, after a lof any horse. After I had used this shoe twelve sires me to do. But I feel great delicacy in vena pipkin, the oil of tar must be added, when, after a of any horse. After I had used this shoe twelve gentle simmering again for a few minutes, stir- months, I wrote Bracy Clark an account of the turing any remarks among the able productions of will be finished; at the same time, if an ounce most sanguine expectations; still they were not theory of Agriculture, that my observations must of naptha be comeatable, and the purpose for altogether fit for general use, and therefore no necessarily be confined to a few practical matpublic exhibition took place of them. I howe- ters, such as might occur to any one who has pense no object, the composition will, by the ad-ver, continued their use, and with great success, been raised as a plain farmer.

P.S. As none of your correspondents who have with hot water first is advisable, and the liquidiam happy to find, has now brought a shoe to should be driven in before the fire.

Leather or cordage dressed with this liquid neperience. It is now six years since I have used
ver rots, hardens, grows mouldy, or perishes with jointed shoes, and I therefore think I may be althe form, about seven years back, to a person particularly for that part of the agricultural world who are engaged in breeding and breaking valuterwards, contrary to a pledge given me, sold able horses, many of whom are sent, at early the same to two people who now retail a very ages, to London, with contracted feet from shoeing, not as the general mode of expression is, "bad shoeing," but from shoeing which, as generally used, is altogether, in the BEST HANDS,

> I send you herewith (which I shall be glad, when your curiosity and that of your friends in them up by astringent applications, or filling common mode, and the other to one that had never worn other than the jointed shoes, and ly inflammable, and therefore should be kept age of the horse is from 25 to 30 years! How arising from the mode of shoeing in general practice!

The horse arrives at his full growth at seven, and full beauty and roundness of parts at nine, after which they are capable of their greatest exertion; yet, from the uncorrected evil in the old mode of shoeing, few persons like to buy a horse without a mark of CHILDHOOD in his mouth.

I remain, Sir, Your's very obediently JOHN HALL.

P. S. I last week had a young Guernsey bull

The difference in appearance, both in shape and colour, and in density (or ossification,) between the two coffin bones sent, is very striking; that from the foot shod on the improved principle, is whiter, better formed, more porous, and specifically lighter than the other; which latter is too perpendicular (or stunted at the toe,) somewhat twisted, narrow, and rough like a rasp, the difference in colour may be owing to the latter having been longer kept, or taken from a more aged animal; but if the other peculiarities be owing to the shoeing, as above stated, the subject is deserving the most serious consideration of every man who is interested in horses.-EDIT.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A "PLOUGH-CLEANER;" AND A "HOLD-FAST."

Downingtown, (Pa.) 7th Month 14th, 1822. RESPECTED FRIEND,

I have received thy acceptable letter, and really wish that I could add to the merits of thy work, thy correspondents. And I know so little of the

the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and it was approved by their Committee on Implements.



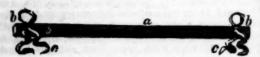
The staff B, rests towards one end on the coupling round of the plough handles; at the other end it has a mortice, A; to receive the upright E; they are connected by a pin, so as to work like a hinge.

The upright E, is placed three inches before the coulter D, and joined to the beam, C, by a were now dry which were never before exhaustscrew bolt, which may be passed through either of the three holes in the upright, so that its Stage Tavern of that City, and Chambersburgh, range can be adapted to the depth of ploughing.

The front edge of E, is made a little circular, to prevent its acting as shears; G, represents a lecting and distributing agricultural intelli-circular thin steel spring, screwed on the beam gence in the form of reports from different and tied with a string to the staff, B. The whole parts of the country, as proposed above, would be plough.

backwards causes the lower part of E, to advance to be used again.

I will now likewise give thee a description of a very simple means, called a "hold-fast," by the use of which, sheep, calves and hogs, may be carried in wagons or carts, with perfect safety; and, which may be very useful at sheep-shearings.



The stick A, should be about three feet long with a mortice near to each end, BB, to receive doubled straps, CC, the loops of which will fasten one fore and one hind leg against the stick, whilst the others are tied on the opposite side by the ends of the straps.

When such animals have their legs all drawn together, as we usually tie them, the stomach and bowels are so compressed and injured by their confined struggles, as often to occasion injury and loss; but the "hold-fast," allows their limbs to be extended, and keeps their fore legs distant from the hind—thus, they may be carted than 80 cents per bushel!!! with perfect safety.

I am with much respect thy friend, JOSEPH KERSEY.

Editorial Correspondence.

On the usefulness to Farmers of AGRIGULTURAL MONTHLY REPORTS of the state of the weather, and the prospects and produce of the different Crops.

Bedford Springs, August 4th, 1822.

A view of the pastures and growing crops on the road to this place from Baltimore, suggested to me that you would do well to procure from particular correspondents to be relied on

Board of Agriculture. You know that up to ate neighbourhood had been favoured with seathe growth of Indian corn; and hence the general of notice and reflection. impression there that the crop of this grain would be very abundant, and the price low-whereas on my passing even to Reisterstown, I perceived a deplorable difference in the prospects of the Farmer in this particular; from that place quite to Chambersburg, the pastures were literally burned up: the corn not worth gathering-and all nature seemed thirsting for rain. In Gettysburgh, we were told that wells ed, and the water, like every thing else, in the was fit for any thing but to refresh and recruit the "way worn traveller."

One obvious effect to be expected from colcontrivance is placed on the land side of the this-it would tend to prevent ruinous fluctuations in the prices of agricultural commodities. The The ploughman, when he wishes to use it, buyer and seller would meet each other on fairgrasps the staff with his left hand, and drawing it er, on safer ground; advised of the probable average crop, and the extent of the demand, and rid the coulter of whatever had collected their dealings would be adjusted by a scale about it. The spring G, will then restore the upright and staff to their former positions, ready whereas, for want of this intelligence, both particle upright and staff to their former positions, ready ties commonly act under false impressions; thus the merchant is sometimes ruined by a short sighted speculation, and the farmer or planter more frequently injured by having from his retired situation, and more limited means of intelligence, a less extended view of the general products of different crops. Because his immediate vicinity has been blessed with copious rains and invigorating suns, he presumes that providence has shed its blessings alike on every quarter, and sells his produce for half its value before the average product, and the actual scarcity have been developed. If then, I say, you could gather from gentlemen of known veracity, a brief and general statement, from time to time, of the existing prospects and final yield of the several staple commodities, cultivated within the wide range of your paper's circulation, farmers, or at least all of your subscribers, would be prepared to make their own, and a just estimate of the value of what they have for sale; and they would be secured from such mortifications as those which were experienced, this very year, by persons who sold their corn for 22 and 25 cents, and in less than six months saw the buyers sell the same corn for more

THE FARMERS' FRIEND.

P. S. It will give you an idea of the difference of climate, and the progress of vegetation be-tween this place and Baltimore county—to state, that the oat crop here is not yet gathered in; and barley is still quite green, in a field near the springs. I have heard much said of the flavour of the mountain mutton, but no superiority over ours has been perceptible in the quality of that which I have seen. The high and precipitous acclivities, and rough face of the country, here in the mountains, would appear to be the congenial abode for this animal of climbing propensities; and were these extensive orests converted into pasture land, this district would sustain immense flocks of Merinos; and wil-

very recently exhibited the contrivance, before in different sections of the country-periodical dernesses, now abandoned to wild beasts, be Reports, in general terms, of the state and made to yield prodigious contributions to our prospects of weather and crops; somewhat in national wealth. The chief obstacle to be enthe way of the Monthly Agricultural Reports countered is the length and severity of winter; made from different counties in England to the but this might be shortened and mitigated, as it has been on the Atlantic, by the intervention of the time of my leaving Baltimore, the immedithe axe and the plough, as is supposed. You shall hear from me again, after this desultory sonable rains and hot suns, highly propitious to manner, should any thing present itself worthy

> A correspondent residing in Sussex County, Virginia, informs us under date of the 1st of August, 1822, that the Crops were very promising, and that Fruit never was more abundant.

NORTH CAROLINA PEAS.

Raleigh, N. C., 15th July.

"In travelling to Newbern, I have been asked at houses of accommodation on the road (taverns there are none) how many peas I would have given to my horses? If I answered, none at all, I have sometimes been told that they fed with nothing else!! They are reputed very nutritious, but have been known to kill horses not accustomed to their use."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour from the wagons, \$6 25 cts. to 6 50— Wharf do., \$6 25 cts. cash—Wheat, white, \$1 23 to \$1 27—Red do., \$1 20 to 1 26—White corn, 60 to 62 cts.—Yellow do,. 60 to 63 cts.—Rye, 50 to 55 -Oats, 23 to 25 cts.-Shad, trimmed, No. 1. \$8 to 9 —Untrimmed, No. 1 do., \$7 to 8—No. 2, do. \$6, dull—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 50—No. 2, \$3—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. \$9 to \$9 75—Hams, 10 to 12 cts.—middlings, 6 to 8 cts.—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to quality, 15 to 25 cts.—New Orthern prime do. leans prime, 16 to 18 cts.-Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cts.—Cheese, N. England, 12 to 15 cts. scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.-English do., 40 cts.-Flax per lb. 10 to 101 cents—Hops, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12 cents—Hogs' lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Hides, E. Shore, per lb. 8 to 10 cents-Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 cts.—Upper do., whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25—Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do. 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do. 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.-Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.-Common country do., 20 to 20 cts.-An advance to \$2 - Turpentine, Soft, \$2 25 to \$2 50 —Spirits Turpentine, per gal. 80 cts.—Beef, fresh, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Pork per lb. 5 to 8 cts.— Veal per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Mutton, per lb. 6 to 8 cts.—Lard do., 12 cts.—Butter do., 20 to 25 cts. -Eggs, per doz., 12½ cts.-Potatoes, per bushel, 75 to 87½ cts.

TOBACCO, MARYLAND-4 hhds. Elk Ridge, good red, first \$7 25-Seconds \$4-other Maryland Tobacco, no sales.

Virginia, dull-no sales.

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HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 167.) CRANBERRY.—VACCINIUM MACROCAR-PUM.

In Botany, a Genus of the Octandria Monogynia Class.

This fruit, which is so much esteemed in tarts, found growing in the peaty bogs of Sussex, Cumberland, Norfolk, Lancashire, and in other Cheshire and Staffordshire, where I have found them in great plentie." Valerius Cordus called them oxycoccon; the Dutch term them fen

Dr. Withering states, that at Longton, in Cumberland, there is a considerable traffic carried on per day: many people in that neighbourhood make wine from cranberries; but never having tasted this liquor, I can give no account of it's quality. The English cranberries, which are preserved in bottles with no other care than keeping them dry, are very superior to those large cranberries imported from the northern the shops of London. These berries, being packed in large casks, must undergo a fermentation duthem of a part of their natural flavour. Cran-berries are also imported from Russia and Ger-It is related by Pliny, "the many; and during this last year great quantities have been brought from New Holland, which are smaller, and darker coloured, than those brought day, throughout the year, passed over his head, they are in great request for stews and made from America, and very superior in flavour.—
Cranberries are found growing in many parts of
Spain and Hungary. They are the produce of
damp swampy lands only: but the idea that they
will not bear transplanting, is erroneous, the
via Leonah Benks having planted some nears
the day, throughout the year, passed over its nead, they are in great request for stews and made
dishes, and when preserved they are esteemed
one of the most agreeable sweetmeats. As a
pickle, girkins have been long admired; but
wheels; and in winter, during the cold and frosty days, throughout the year, passed over its nead, they are in great request for stews and made
dishes, and when preserved they are esteemed
one of the most agreeable sweetmeats. As a
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pickle, girkins have been long admired; but
whoelds; and in winter, during the cold and frosty days, throughout the year, passed over its nead,
they are in great request for stews and insulations. late Sir Joseph Banks having planted some near a pond in his grounds at Spring Grove, which have there housed under roof." These appear to be produced fruit beyond calculation. This information may be worth the attention of those who which we read of in ancient times. It is probable neither sweet nor acid, they are considerably which we read of in ancient times. It is probable neither sweet nor acid, they are considerably and the sw have marshy or brook land, as a matter of prohave marshy or brook land, as a matter of pro-laso, that artificial heat was used; as we find, acescent, and so produce flatulency, cholera, di-fit; and to those who have ornamental water in by the remains of their villas in this country, how arrahea," &c. Their coldness and flatulency may their gardens or parks, it would be found an embellishment to the banks; it being an elegant lit- method of warming their rooms with flues. tle fruit on the ground, where it trails, and spangles the grass with its red and variegated berries.

Sweden produces abundance of cranberries, but they are only used for cleansing plate in that

in this kingdom, which has been called Snowber- as cucumbers were very common in this country ry, on account of the colour of the fruit : it was brought from Nova Scotia in the year 1760 by tended to during the wars of York and Lancaster, Mr. Jonathan Laycock, and is stated to be found they soon after became entirely unknown, until in the swamps of Cyprus also. This berry has a the reign of Henry the Eighth, when they were perfumed taste, like eau de noyau, or bitter al-again introduced to this kingdom. (Gough's monds: it is reared by Mr. Joseph Knight, of British Topography, vol. I. p. 134.) Little Chelsea, and several other nurserymen near the metropolis. Another variety was brought from Madeira in 1777, which requires the serilest directions for making states, are reckoned among the four greater cold brought from Madeira in 1777, which requires was in 1597, when gardening was in it's infant the shelter of the green house; and the Jamaica state. He directs, that they should be covered Cowper has beautifully described the method. cranberry, which was introduced the following with mats over hoops, as glasses were not then year, will not thrive in this country except in the known.

tilential diseases.

Class.

mentions the great quantities that grew in some parts of Africa, and particularly in Barbary .originate; for if this was not the case, every species of plant that is not cultivated, would soon Europe.

large cranberries imported from the northern with less labour; notwithstanding they ought," tember. parts of America, which are now so common in continues he "to be covered with specularia," His la

It is related by Pliny, "that Tiberius the emperor was so fond of cucumbers, and took such Cucu perfectly the Romans were acquainted with the be likewise in part attributed to the firmness of

Pliny says, " To make a delicate salad of cucumbers, boil them first, then peel them from the

Mr. Aiton mentions the cucumber as being first A new species of cranberry is now cultivated Queen Elizabeth. This appears to be an error, in the reign of Edward the Third; but being unat

Cranberries are of an astringent quality, and says, "cucumbers will prove more tender and So coveted; else base and disesteem'd, esteemed good to restore the appetite: they were dainty if their seeds be steeped (little) in milk: Food for the vulgar merely.

formerly imagined efficacious in preventing pes-1the cause may be, for that the seed being mollified in milk, will be too weak to draw the grosser juices of the earth, but only the finer:" he adds, CUCUMBER.—CUCUMIS. "cucumbers will be less watery if the pit where In Botany, a Genus of the Monæcia Syngenesia you set them be filled up half way with chaff or small sticks, and then pour earth upon them; for The cucumber, which is one of the coldest cucumbers, as it seemeth, do exceedingly affect fruits, is evidently a native of a warm climate; moisture, and over-drink themselves, which this and by all the researches I have been able to chaff or chips forbiddeth." This great author make, I conclude it belongs to the soil of some also states, that "it hath been practised to cut off parts of Asia and Africa. It was known to the the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after bear-Grecians, as their earliest writers on natural his-ling, close by the earth; and then to cast a pretty tory have mentioned it, and in particular recom- quantity of earth upon the plant that remaineth, mend that the seeds should be steeped for two and they will bear the next year fruit, long bedays in milk and honey before they are set, to fore the ordinary time. The cause may be, for or with cream, is a native of England, and is make the fruit sweeter and pleasanter. Pliny that the sap goeth down the sooner, and is not spent in the stalk or leaf, which remaineth after the fruit; where note, that the dying in the winmarshy lands. Gerard calls the fruit fen-berries: All vegetables are so formed as to perpetuate ter of the roots of plants that are annual, seem-they grow," says he, "in fennie places, in themselves by seed in the climate where they eth to be partly caused by the over-expence of the sap into stalk and leaves; which being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm." cease to exist; and the cucumber has never been Miller informs us, that the cuttings of cucumbers, found to grow in the natural state in any part of taken off about five or six inches long, from healthy plants in the summer crop, at the end of Columella is the oldest author who gives any September or beginning of October, planted in in cranberries; that on the market days, during direction for forwarding cucumbers by artificial pots of rich mould, plunged into the bark bed the gathering season, the sale of these berries means. "Those who wish for them early," says and shaded until they have struck, will produce amounts to from twenty to thirty pounds sterling he, " should plant the seeds in well dunged earth fruit before Christmas. It is also recorded in put into osier baskets, that they may be carried Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, that Thomas out of the house, and placed in warm situations Fowler, gardener to Sir Nathaniel Gould, at when the weather permits; and as soon as the Stoke Newington, presented King George the season is advanced, the plants may be sunk in First with a brace of well-grown cucumbers, on the earth with the baskets, or wheels may be put New Year's Day, 1721. The seeds from which upon large vases, that they may be brought out they were raised were sown on the 25th of Sep-

His late revered Majesty had his table supplied which seem to have been transparent stones, that with cucumbers, at all seasons of the year, by the Romans were in the habit of cutting thin, so Mr. Aiton, under whose care the Royal Gardens ring the voyage, which consequently deprives as to admit light, and keep out the air, glass be- of this kingdom have produced, in the highest perfection, nearly all the known fruits of the

Cucumbers are much less used in their natural pleasure and delight in them, that there was not a state than formerly, among wealthy families, but

their texture.

They have been discharged, with little change, cumbers, boil them first, then peel them from the from the stomach, after having been detained rind, and serve them up with oil, vinegar, and there for forty-eight hours. By this means, therefore, their acidity is greatly increased; hence oil and pepper, the condiments commonly cultivated here in the year 1573, in the reign of employed, are very useful to check their fermentation. Another condiment is sometimes used; viz. it's skin, which is bitter, and may therefore supply the place of aromatics; but it should only be used when young.

Brookes states, that the cucumber is unfit for nourishment, and is generally offensive to the stomach, especially if not corrected with a good deal of pepper as well as vinegar. The seeds, he

Cowper has beautifully described the method

To raise the prickly and green coated gourd,

tory of Barbadoes, mentions the wild cucumber- It seems not to have grown so far south as France; vine as indigenous to that part of the world. It for the old French name of groseilles d'outre mer is called by Father Plumier, anguria fructu evidently bespeaks it not to have been a native of echinato eduli: he describes the fruit as a small that country, and even at the present time their cucumber, whose surface is covered with many language has no appropriate name for it distinct soft pointed prickles: it is sometimes eaten; but from the gooseberry. The Dutch also acknowlis esteemed to be of too cold a nature to be whole-

small wild cucumber as being a native of Jamaica, or from any other northern countries, we must where it grows very plentifully, and is often used acknowledge ourselves indebted to the gardeners with other herbs in soups, and is a very agreeable of that country for so improving the size, if not ingredient: the rind is thickly beset with blunt the flavour of this fruit. prickles. Sloane mentions it as a pale green oval greedily by sheep and cattle.

The ancients used the wild cucumber as a sovekind," says Pliny, "was found in Arabia, and

the next about Cyrene and Arcadia."

It was from the juice of these cucumbers that they procured the medicine called elaterium, the currants than uvette, little grapes. At Gewhich, Theophrastus states, could be kept good neva they are called raisins de Mars. The curtwo hundred years; and for fifty years it would rant does not appear in the list of fruits published be so strong and full of virtue, that it would put by Thomas Tusser in 1557, which I have tran-out the light of a candle or lamp. Pliny says, "to scribed to shew what fruits were cultivated in the try good elaterium, it is set near to a lighted can-latter part of Queen Mary's reign. dle, which it causes to sparkle upwards and downwards."

but against the sting of scorpions, and for the black; filberts, red and white; gooseberries; dropsy: with honey and oil, it was used for he grapes, white and red; green or grass plums; quinsy and diseases of the windpipe; it was s to cure dimness and other imperfections of tal

with vinegar into the ears, was thought a good red; walnuts; wheat plums. remedy for deafness. A decoction of the fruit being sprinkled in any place, will drive away mice; it was also said to cure the gout, &c; indeed, so many virtues were attributed to it by the ancients, that if we were inclined to give credit to them, it would cause our wonder to find they had any complaint uncured.

The Romans had also many superstitious opinwho wished for children wore them tied round his kinde." by the midwife, but carried out, in the greatest

haste, after child-birth.

Columella has recorded a variety of wonderful distance from it, it will shoot so much in twentyfour hours as to touch it: but that it will shrink from oil, and turn fairly away from it.

And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive Th' approaching olive, with resentment fly Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep Diverse, detesting contact.

Phillips.

CURRANT-TREE.—RIBES. In Botany, a Genus of the Pentandria Monogy nia Class.

This agreeable and wholesome fruit is undoubtedly a native of our country; it was formerly found growing in the wild state, in woods and hedges in Yorkshire, Durham, and Westmor-land, as well as on the banks of the Tay and its being a northern fruit, we have no account of against vomiting. its having been at all known to the ancient Greeks or Romans, who have been very accurate men colour, or champaigne, is cultivated for va-

The Rev. Griffith Hughes, in his Natural His- in describing all the fruits known in their time .edge it not to have been indigenous to Holland, heat. where it was called besskins over zee. Whether Lunan, in his Hortus Jamaicensis mentions the the Dutch first procured this fruit from Britain,

The English name of currant seems to have fruit as big as a walnut, and says it is caten very been taken from the similitude of the fruit to that of the small Zante grapes, which we call currants, or Corinths, from Corinth, where this jelly. reign remedy in various complaints. "The best fruit formerly grew in great abundance, and which are so much used in this country for cakes,

puddings, &c.

The Italians seem to have no other name for

Apples of all sorts, apricots, barberries; boollesse, black and white; cherries, red and black Elaterium was used not only as a purgative, chesnuts; cornet plums; damisens, white and nurtil berries; medlers, or meles; mulberries peaches, white and red; peeres of all sorts eyes, the ring worm, tetter, &c. as well as the peer plums, black and yellow; quince-trees; swelling kernels behind the ears. The juice of wild cucumber leaves dropped and white; service trees; wardens, white and

Currants were not distinguished from gooseberries by any particular name at that period; and even in Gerard's time, they were considered as a species of the gooseberry. He says, in his account of the latter fruit, "We have also in our London gardens another sort altogether without prickes, whose fruit is verie small, lesser by much than the common kinde, but of a perfect

Lord Bacon, who wrote about fifty years after Tusser, has noticed them: he says, "The earliest fruits are strawberries, cherries, gooseberstories respecting the garden-cucumber; and ries, corrans, and after them early apples, early some English authors, of great celebrity, have pears, apricots, rasps, and after them damisons, stated, that when a cucumber vine is growing, if and most kinds of plums, peaches, &c.; and the you set a pot of water, about five or six inches latest are apples, wardens, grapes, nuts, quinces, almonds, sloes, brierberries, hops, medlers, services, cornelians, &c."

Currants are a fruit of great importance in this country: they are so easily propagated, that every cottage gardener can rear them; and they are likewise so regular in bearing, that it is seldom they are injured by the weather. At the dessert, they are greatly esteemed, being found cooling and grateful to the stomach; and they are as much admired for their transparent beauty, as for their medicinal quailities being moderately refrigerant, antiseptic, attenuant, and aperient.-They may be used with advantage to allay thirst in most febrile complaints, to lessen an increased the natives thinking we use them as a dye. secretion of bile, and to correct a putrid and Currant trees produce their fruit on small secretion of bile, and to correct a putrid and scorbutic state of the fluids, especially in sanguine temperaments; but in constitutions of a contrary kind, they are apt to occasion flatulency land, as well as on the banks of the Tay and and indigestion. Brookes says, they strengthen other parts of Scotland. As a further proof of the stomach, excite appetite, and are good

Besides the red and the white currant, the sal-

|riety. The current is a fruit that will ripen early, when planted in a warm situation, and may be retarded so as to be gathered in good condition in the month of November, when they are planted in a northern aspect : thus, with care, a skilful gardener will furnish a dessert of this fruit for six months, without the aid of artificial

Currants will keep for years in bottles, retaining all their qualities for tarts, &c. if they are gathered perfectly dry, and not too ripe. only require to be kept from the air, and in a dry situation. I have found it an advantage to pack them in a chest, with the corks downwards; and if the vacua be filled up with dry sand, it would insure their preservation.

The red currant gives the finest flavour for

The wine made from the white currants, if rich of the fruit, so as to require little sugar, is, when kept to a proper age, of a similar flavour to the Grave and Rhenish wines; and I have known it preferred as a summer table wine.-Even in London this agreeable beverage may be made at less expence than moderate cider can be bought for. Diluted in water, this wine is an excellent drink in the hot season, particularly to those of feverish habits. It makes an excellent shrub; and the juice is a pleasant acid in punch, which, about thirty years back, was a favourite beverage in the coffee-houses in Paris.

The best English brandy I have tasted, was distilled from weak current wine, by a gentleman at Windsor; and I have no doubt but it could be made superior to the common brandies, imported from France, were it encouraged, and certain restrictions taken from the distiller.

The black currants, which were formerly called squinancy berries, on account of their great use in quinsies, are natives of Sweden and the northern parts of Russia, as well as the northern counties of England, where they have been found in their natural state, growing in alder swamps, and in wet hedges by the banks of rivers. In some parts of Siberia, the black currants are said to grow to the size of hazel-nuts. The inhabitants of that country make a drink of the leaves: in Russia a wine is made of the black currants; and it is also made in some parts of England.

The jelly made from these currants is recommended in most complaints of the throat; they are also esteemed cleansing, pellent, and diuretic: an infusion of the roots is useful in fevers of the eruptive kind.

The inner bark of all the species of the currant tree, boiled in water, is a popular remedy in jaundice; and some medical men have recom-

mended it in dropsical complaints.

The currant-tree that was brought from the isle of Zante, by our Levant traders, and first planted in England in the year 1533, I conclude was the vine that produces the small grapes which we call currants, and of which the English use more than all the rest of the world together. This fruit grows in great abundance in several places in the Archipelago. We have a factory at Lante, from whence we import them so closely pressed by treading, that they are of-ten colleged to be dug out with an iron instrument,

snags, that come out of the former year's wood: in pruning, care should be taken not to injure that part; but the shoots may be shortened or thinned as soon as the leaves are off. They require least room, and have a neat appearance, in private gardens, when planted as espaliers; and

the fruit is thought to ripen better.

(To be continued.)

TAXIDERMY, or the art of collecting, preparing and mounting Objects of Natural History, for the use of Museums and Travellers.

Baltimore, July 13, 1822. SIR, I send to you, agreeably to my promise, the ripe, and then put into paper bags, with a note, little volume entitled *Taxidermy*, which I have indicating: just received from England, and which from the cursory examination I have given it, appears to be a very useful vade mecum for those who have a taste for objects of natural history, and are disposed to collect them in their voyages and travels. I should imagine it would be creditable to the government to print a cheap edition of it, and furnish every ship of war, and every exploring party of the military with tribu copies, as it would assist those who might have ities. it in their power to enrich the museums of our Cities with the rarest objects in nature, by teaching them how to obtain and preserve specimens. In sending this book to you, however, I had ing and preparing them. chiefly in view that part of it which teaches the To be certain of the propagating vegetables, may be best preserved and conveyed, supposing you might wish to insert such information in your valuable Jour-

I remain, Sir, Your most obed't serv't, ROBERT GILMOR.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The riches of the Museum relative to botany

consist,
1st. Of living vegetables cultivated in the

garden.

2dly. Of a collection of dried plants or herbals,

The collection of a great number of foreign of science. Travellers have neither the time or facility of describing and drawing remarkable animals being able to reach the earth. The ing we plants in the places where they gather them. grains germinate during their passage. When plant plants in the places where they gather them. It is only when they are cultivated in our gardens, that they can study them in all the periods embryos of the seeds are developed, and we we put a note, indicating the name the plant of their vegetation, draw them when they are in flower, and try to multiply them, if their in this way that MM. Michaux, father and son, try above the level of the sea; in short, the same culture promises any advantages. We must not brought to Europe so many species of oaks from notes which we have required for living vegeta-forget, that several foreign plants, which are North America. now spread in other parts, were first cultivated in the Jardin du Roi. Every one knows that the rica, proceeded from a plant raised in our greenhouses; and, still more lately, the bread-from a
follow the method we have pointed out, that
tree has been sent from our green-houses to Caythey may not turn rancid on the passage. This herbal.

We must add that a multiple of Civenne. We must add, that a multitude of slips and seeds of ornamental plants have been cultivated in the Jardin du Roi, which are now become an object of trade, as well as several useful trees which now ornament our parks, and some of which have been introduced into our forests. In the Jardin du Roi we cultivate every plant necessary for study; and great atten-tion is also paid to those which are useful or pleasing. When they fructify, we gather the grains, and distribute them gratuitously to all tables, and other productions. It is by the help those whom we believe capable of multiplying and propagating them. We also give slips of pare, and describe plants, to distinguish their those trees which have not yet borne fruit.

It would be extremely advantageous to bring living plants to the Museum; above all, those which are known to be useful in the countries where they grow: but the conveyance of living plants exacting much care and giving much seeds, collected in a moist country or season, in nists are still ignorant to what trees several of trouble in vessels, we do not desire to receive any charcoal. Honey is also said to be a good pre- the woods belong which are articles of comin this state, except those which cannot be pro-

which a long culture has obtained from them; this number will always be very small.

The seeds should be gathered when very

If the vegetable be a tree or an herb. In what country it was gathered. The nature of the soil where it grew.

The elevation of this soil above the level of the

Its native name.

If it be used as food, in medicine, or in the arts; and if its history, and the properties attributed to it, offer any remarkable peculiar-

We are particularly desirous of having notes

from the plant. In several instances, we may which are not perfectly ripe may become so.

that they may be protected from, damp, insects,

and mice.*

The oily grains lose their germinating facul-ty soonest. The seeds of tea, coffee, the glands of most of the oaks, are of this kind. These seeds should be put into sandy earth; we strew that nothing may derange the seeds; the box ought to be covered, but in such a manner that the case arrives at its destination, we find the

as walnuts, plums, &c. do not come up until a of which, Humboldt has so much contributed. coffee, which now grows in the islands of Ame- long time after they have been sown, it It is also useful to notice the height of the plant, precaution is also useful for the family of laurels

seas. When we wish to send the seeds of a pulpy each in a separate bottle. fruit, we must separate the grains from it; when the commencement of its putrefaction announces dry, should be packed in cases covered with their maturity. We dry them, and place them pitch, to defend them from mice and insects; in paper bags.

pare, and describe plants, to distinguish their woods. These specimens ought to be about ten species, and contribute to the progress of botany. By their means alone, we can invariably fix the tree; we also wish for a longitudinal and trans nomenclature and classification of vegetables.

pagated from grains, with the same qualities The travels of several naturalists have already rendered the collection in the Museum very considerable, and certainly the richest in Europe; but it still wants many things; there are many gaps, which, in a few years, will be doubled, unless those who visit foreign countries will take some interest in filling them.

This collection, which already occupies four rooms in the Museum of the King, is composed of herbals, fruits, dried or preserved in spirits, gums, and resin, specimens of wood, and some other productions of the vegetable kingdom, which may be useful in medicine, or the arts. The trouble of enriching it is not so great as that required for the augmentation of zoological col-

lections.

The plants which are destined for herbals on the vegetable poisons with which the natives ought, as often as possible, to be gathered in flow-infect their arrows, and the manner of gather-er, and in fruit. When the plant is small, we take it entire, even with the root; when it is To be certain of the maturity of seeds, we large, we cut branches fifteen inches long; we manner in which seeds, and other means of must gather them when they easily separate put the plants well extended between leaves of paper, under a board (using pressure to prevent take the branch which bears them, that those them from curling up) which we do not remove until they have become flat. It is gene-The bags containing the grains, well dried, rally sufficient for their perfect desiccation, that ought to be put into a case covered with pitch, the specimens should be separated by several sheets of brown paper. In humid countries and seasons, it is desirable to accelerate their dessiccation by an artificial heat. For that purpose, we put a number of plants between two planks, separated from each other by two or three sheets of paper, and place this packet in a stove a depth of two inches of it at the bottom of a or oven, after the bread is taken out; this quick box, and we range the grains in this earth at method does not even alter the colours. When distances equal to their size; we cover them they are dry, we change the paper. There are with about an inch of earth, in which we put a some plants which are very watery, such as fresh layer of seeds, and proceed in this way bulbous plants, orchida, &c. and which contiand all the products of the vegetable king-dom, which it is possible to preserve and make must take care that the box is quite full of sand, after they have been placed there. When these plants are gathered in the state in which we wish to preserve them, we plunge them for a plants ought not to be considered as an object of the air may penetrate. We make an opening at minute into boiling water, then put them beluxury or curiosity. It is useful to the progress the top, which we cover with a trellis of brass tween two leaves of brown paper; they will wire, to admit the air, without the mice or other afterwards dry quickly, as the action of the boil-animals being able to reach the earth. The ing water will have destroyed the life of the

On each packet of plants of the same species, immediately put them into a proper soil: it is bears in its own country, the height of the coun-Although certain seeds with a hard shell, such tant for the geography of plants, to the progress

Dried fruits should be sent in cases, with a (lauring,) and that of myrtles (myrti,) especi-ticket which indicates the branch of the plant ally when the vessel has to cross the equatorial to which they belong. We do the same by gums and resins. Pulpy fruits should be sent in spirits.

> Herbals and fruits, when they are perfectly and it will be prudent to add a little cotton, imbued with oil of petroleum, or oil of turpen-

tine.

It is also desirable to send specimens of useful versal cut of the tree: but it is most essential to put a number on the wood, corresponding to the branch of the tree in the herbal, for bota-

^{*} M. de Candolle recommended me to pack all servative.

Amongst the objects sent to us, we shall, doubtless, find many which we already possess; still they may be useful. There are plants in our gardens which have degenerated, the seeds of which it is desirable to renew. There are some which, with difficulty, fructify in our green houses, and the seeds of which are not in sufficient quantities to give to all those who request them. Thus, the thormium tenax, or flax of New Zealand, the fibres of which are much stronger than those of hemp, might be plentifully cultivated in several of our provinces, where it succeeds perfectly, although its seeds ripen with difficulty.

are destroyed by time, and which it is useful to gustura.

The Lithuanian pine.

The Northern Coasts of Africa.

The lawsonia (Fam. salicarix,) the leaves of which dye a yellowish red.

The oak with sweet acorns, (Fam. amenta-

The pyrethrum.

The sideroxylum of Morocco. (Fam. sapotæ.) Senegal.

The gum-tree of Senegal. The detar (detarium.)

The galega (Fam. leguminosa,) and the indigoes which serve for dyeing.

The Cape of Good Hope.

The lilacex remarkable for the beauty of their flowers.

The protex and gardenix (Fam. proteacex et ferx.) rubiacex.)

The Isle of France.

The true ebony wood.

Madagascar.

The vahè which yields the gum elastic.

The Levant.

The true hellebore of the ancients (heleborus orientalis, Fam. ranunculaceæ.)

The astragalus (Fam. leguminosex,) which

yields the gum adragant. The balm of Judea.

The seeds of the weeping willow (Fam. amantacex,) and a small plant of the male tree.

Persia.

The assa fætida.

The willow called bismith.

India.

The salsaparilla of commerce.

The nelumbo (Fam. hydrocharidex.)

The nepenthes.

The terminalia (Fam. elæagneæ.)

The canarium.

The mangostana (Fam. grettiferæ.)

The kaki (diospyros kaki. Fam. guaiacanz o ebenacex.)

hich affords a beautiful dye.

The apocynex which yield the gum elastic. The tree which produces incense, and which grows in the environs of Calcutta.

Carthagena.

The balsam of tolu, (toluifera balsamifera. Fam. terebintaceæ.)

which they are known in the country.

renew.

Collections of vegetables, from whatsoever country they come, always present something new; and there are some places so little known, that we desire to receive every thing which can be procured from them.

We will now give a brief list of a few objects which would be particularly useful.

The North of Europe.

The Lithuanian pine.

The Vessels visiting the ports of Guaira and flower, and some fruits of the cow-tree (arbol de la vacca,) which resembles the chrysophyllum in the family of sapotex. This tree grows near Barbula, between Porto Cabello and Nueva Falencia. It will be highly important to bring also several well-corked bottles of this vegetable milk, which gives nourishment to the inhabitants.

When the fruits are of a dry nature, it is often more advantageous to leave them in their husks

Santo Thomas de Angostura, and the Mouths of the Oronooko.

The leaves, the flowers, the fruit, and the farithe flowers, as well as the fruits, of the cuspara Branches in flower and fruits of the tree which af-thread. fords the almonds of the Rio Negro, and which bears the name of almendron or juvia (bertholetia excelsa.) The branches, the flowers, and taining the bark, with its thorns or spines, if it tia excelsa.) The branches, the flowers, and taining the bark, with its thorns or spines, if it the fruits of the chickichik palm, of which has them. If the trunk exceeds a foot in diamethey make cordage in the missions of Oronter, we may choose a middle-sized branch for a ooko.

New Holland.

Cucalyptus and casuarina (Fam. myrti et coni-

Besides the collections of living vegetables, plants preserved in herbals, and products of the vegetable kingdom, the Museum possesses an assortment of tools, machines, utensils, and substances, employed in gardening, in agriculture, and in rural economy. This assortment, already very rich in the implements of the different nations of Europe, still requires the tools, &c. of other parts of the world. They would be received with pleasure and gratitude.

BOTANY.

General Observations.

The nearer we advance to the equator, the larger we find the plants. The most commodious size for the paper of the herbarium is from fif- put to dry in places which are neither too dry, teen to eighteen inches long and eight or ten nor too warm, to prevent them from splitting. wide. We should be provided with several planks of the same size as our paper; these planks should be formed of two thinner ones, planks should be formed of two thinner ones, their surfaces being glued together; so that the grain of the wood of one may go length-ways, and the grain of the other breadth-ways, and without this precaution they are apt to break. We must have either a press, or a proportionate number of straps with buckles at one end, which will serve to press the packets of blotting-barium, or dried apart. Ferns, mosses, alga,

The rose laurel (nerium. Fam. apocynex,) paper between the two planks. We should hich affords a beautiful dye. We should ting-paper, with a loose back, shut with little straps, and capable of being carried into the form of a knapsack. This book and box will serve,

during a journey, for a temporary herbarium.

When we are stationary, we take the plants from the book or box, and place them in sheets of dry blotting-paper; between each sheet con-The vessels which go to Martinique and Cayenne, having, as we have already said, frequent communications with Terra Firma and the Wa overhead to characteristics. The plants preserved in herbals, which we already possess, may be employed in making exchanges with other countries, and thus establish one nomenclature.

communications with Terra Firma and the with Communications with Terra Firma and Terra Firma and the with Communications with Terra Firma and Terr Gums, resins, dye-woods, vegetable productions employed in medicine, can be analysed, and positive information given on objects which are now but imperfectly known. We must allow that, notwithstanding all our care, there are always some objects amongst our collections which ways some objects amongst our collections which seems and which it is useful to construct this process, we must be very careful to change the intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets, and always leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets and leaving the plant in that in which it was first placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets and placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets and placed; but in this case the number of intermediate sheets and pl this process, we must be very careful to change

more advantageous to leave them in their husks without sifting them; but when the fruit is fleshy,

we must separate them.

When fruits are dry and coriaceous, they do na of the trunk of the moriche palm, celebrated not require any other preparation than being amongst the Guaraunos Indians. A branch with preserved in a dry place, not exposed to the sun: and those whose valves open with desiccaor quinquinna of Caroni (cortex angusturæ.) tion, must be tied round with a piece of strong

> ter, we may choose a middle-sized branch for a specimen, if it does not differ from the trunk; but if it does, we cut the trunk longitudinally, so that we may have one-half or one quarter of its circumference, but always from the pith to the

> When we meet with palms, ferns, or any other monocotyledonous tree, we should procure a stump of a foot long, whatever the diameter may be. If the palm be branchy, which is very seldom the case, we must cut the trunk six inches below the ramification and six inches above. Travellers are particularly requested not to neglect any opportunity of collecting palms, tree ferns, dragon-trees (draczna,) pandanez, or trees similar to these.

> In cases where it is impossible to have a portion of the trunk sufficient to convey an idea, of its size, as the baobab, or the ceiba, we must take an exact note of the dimensions. The specimens of wood, when fresh cut, should be

> Roots are only worth the trouble of collecting, when they present any thing remarkable in their structure, and then we take the same precautions

ought to be dried and put into an herbarium. If time be wanting, the mosses may all be mingled together, and arranged after their arrival.

to pay great attention to the collecting small Implements and Domestic Manufactures, have eryptogamia which spring on living vegetables. The greater part of the spots or excrescences which we see upon leaves, stems, or fruits, are which we see upon leaves, stems, or fruits, are worthy of being gathered and preserved. In this to the owners of the best kinds, that is to say :case, we ought to gather the leaf charged with the parasite, and a branch in flower of the

same tree, to know its species.

Travellers will render an important service to science, by carefully collecting the monstrosities or permanent accidents of vegetables; such as the natural union of the organs of the same plant, which are generally separate; the organs which are abortive or altered in their form, their number, or appearance. These cases being out of the general rule, we cannot prescribe any precise method for their preservation; we can only observe, that at the side of each monstrous or diseased specimen, another ought to be added of the same species, in its usual state, to serve as a comparison.

By the side of our drawings, it is desirable to place a sketch of the general appearance of the whole individual; and if it be a tree, to add a

scale of the size.

In our descriptions, if accustomed to the tech-nical details of botany, we should be careful to note those particulars which are not easily seen in an herbarium, such as the exact insertion of the parts of the flower and the fruit, especially when the organs are very small; the precise construction of the grain, &c.

In climbing plants, when any species are found which resemble European, it is particularly necessary to notice which way they twist around their snpport; the traveller, supposing himself in the place of the support, his face F turned towards the south pole, to ascertain if they ascend from right to left, or from left to



lers, the upper edge of which, a, is sharpened for cutting specimens of the wood from the trunks or larger branches of trees; b, edged for severing the branches out of reach; c, blunt for hooking them down, for the sake of the leaf, fruit, or flower. This, with a small spade for For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 digging up plants, may be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and the same handle will serve for them both.

-0 Cattle Show and Fair, No. 3,

FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE Of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements, and Domestic Manufactures.

To be held at Easton on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, on Thursday the 7th, and Friday the 8th days of November next, to commence at ten o'clock, in the Morning of each day.

The committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the best pair of knit woollen stockings, In the present state of science, travellers ought Exhibition and sale of Live Stock, Agricultural

-	For the best Stallion,		4			8
0	the second best,		-	-		1
S	the third best,	-			-	
9	For the best Mare,	-				
	the second best,		-	-		
,	the third best,			-	-	
	ASSES A	IND	MU	LES.		
-	For the best Jack,	-		-	-	
•	the best Mule,					
,	the second best,		-	-	-	
de	CA	TT	LE.			
e	For the best Bull over	two	vears	old.		8

	the best buil under t	W	yea	130	Itt.	-	
	the second best bull	und	lert	wo	years	olo	d
	the third best do.					-	
or	the best milch Cow,		-	-			
	the second best,	-	-		-	-	
	the third best,	-		-		-	
or	the best Hiefer unde	rt	wo y	ears	old,	-	
	the second best do.		-	-	-		•
	the best best yoke of	W	ork	ng	Oxer	1,	
	the second best do.			-	-	-	
	the best stall-fed Bee	f,			DP .	-	

the best Rull under two years old

the best grass-fed Beef, SWINE.

or	the	best Boar, second best,					-
					-	-	_
	the	third best,		-			-
For	the	best Sow,		-		-	
	the	second best,	-	-			-
	the	third best,	-	-	-	-	
		SI	HEEP.				

For the best Ram, the second best, For the best Ewe, the second best. For the two best Wethers, over two years old, the two second best do. For the two best Wethers, under two years, old.

the two second best do do.

IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY. For the best Plough,

For the best Harrow for the cultivation of Indian Corn,

For the best machine, or model of a machine for preparing unwretted Flax, for the wheel,

small grain; the cost of which shall not exceed \$100,

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

vards. the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards, the best piece of Cassinet not less than

10 yards. the best piece of carpeting not less than

20 yards, the best hearth Rug, the best Counterpane,

the best piece of Sheeting, not less than 12 yards, the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards,

the best pair of knit cotton stockings, the best pair of knit thread stockings,

Each of a size for men or women. the best sample of Butter, not less than five pounds, a butter knife with a silver blade of the value of

A statement of the manner of preparing the cream and butter will be desirable.

The above premiums will be awarded only for 15 animals bred within the State of Maryland, or within the District of Columbia. But male ani-15 mals of the several kinds above specified may be 10 entitled to premiums, though bred out of the 5 State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood that whenever a premium for any specimen of Agricultural Implement, piece of Machinery, or article of Manufacture, may be claimed merely from the want of compe-15 tion, or where the thing presented for premium d 10 shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the Judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premium .-But this regulation shall not extend to Live Stock, as the best offered will gain the premium without any exception.

In no case will a premium be given for Live 15 Stock, unless the owner shall have notified Mr. 10 Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, of his intention 10 to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him ten days previous to the Exhibition, stating himself to be the owner of such animal, and the manner of feeding and rearing it, together with its pedigree, disposition and other qualities as far as practicable.

Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field. And for the purpose of preparing proper arrangements, and stalls, for the accommodation of all stock offered for premiums or for show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer stock for show only, as well as those offering them for premium, should give notice to Mr. Kennard, of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition.

All Premiums awarded by the Committee of the sum of ten dollars and upwards shall be distributed in articles of Plate; and Premiums below the sum of ten dollars shall be distributed in money or medals: and the Committee, to whom the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determine the nature and devices of the plate and medals so to be distributed.

Sales of the Stock and articles exhibited, will take place on the second day either at public or at private auction.

By order of the Committee N. HAMMOND, Chairman.

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Secretary. Easton, August 13th, 1822.

Editors of papers in this State and the District of Columbia, who are disposed to promote the interest of Agriculture, are respectfully requested to insert this notice in their respective Journals

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the Office of the American Farmer.

Kinlet Agricultural Meeting and Sale took place on Monday, the 1st of this month, of which the following particulars have been transmitted to us :- None of the New Leicester Ewes or but the North Devon Cattle found ready purchasers at good prices; a proof of the estimation in and Old Phænix the dam of Favourite; Favour-tunately one article, which its original owner had and Old Phænix the dam of Favourite; Favour-tunately one article, which its original owner had and Old Phænix the dam of Favourite; Favour-tunately one article, which its original owner had highly valued, was left behind, on account of highly valued, was left behind, on account of the same age, as high as £37 a pair. Mr. Childe's et was full of Hubback's blood, and was of course the same age, as high as £37 a pair. Mr. Childe's et was full of Hubback's blood, and was of course draft of Devon Cattle only, amounted to upwards of a mixed breed. This fact furnishes an expedience of highlights and the Spekersers. draft of Devon Cattle only, amounted to upwards of a mixed breed. This fact furnishes an expe-of £1,080. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, rimental proof of the expediency of judicious of £1,080. His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Ongley, Lord James Fitzroy, Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., Sir John Boughey, Bart., M. gument. It is unnecessary to mention that Comblount, Bart., and Mr. Edward Blount, W. W. Whitmore, Esq., M. P., W. Roberts, Esq., M. P., W. Otter, — Morgan, Esq., Ed. Lloyd, Esq., Col. Gata-let, Esq., Thomas Hill, Esq., the Rev. W. Otter, Thomas Botfield, Esq., J. Compton, Esq., Dishley or New Leicesters. From the secrecy weather. — Kentish Gazette. let, Esq., Thomas Hill, Esq., the Rev. W. Otter, Thomas Botfield, Esq., J. Compton, Esq., Dishley or New Leicesters. From the secrecy of his proceedings, their origin was for a long time unknown to the public, and I do not remember to the rever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication, that burnt ber ever yet reading in any publication, any achappy to hear in this communication.

Marton Lodge, near Stockton on Tees, June, 28th, 1821.

him that I shall be happy to impart all the information in my power on the subject to which
he refers, for I agree entirely with your other
sensible and respectable correspondent, Mr. Rooke, for the preference which
he gives individually to Mr. Mason's stock. I
Rooke where latter to the preference which
he gives individually to Mr. Mason's stock. I
Rooke where latter to the preference which
he gives individually to Mr. Mason's stock. I elicits truth and promotes public utility.

I am in possession of evidence which estaher propensity to fatten to an admixture of Kyloe blood, and perhaps this letter will, for the
lost blood, and perhaps this letter will, for the
lost blood, and perhaps this letter will, for the first time, communicate publickly, that the sire company. of Hubback had an admixture of Alderney or Norman blood; Hubback, therefore, who was the main root of the improved Short-Horns, united three crosses, viz: the Dutch or old short-horned, the

Kyloe, and the Norman or Alderney.

The sire of Hubback was descended from the stock of Sir James Pennyman, who obtained the mately acquainted with Sir James Pennyman's flower of her age, Miss Mary Harrison, daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, of Wheldon-bridge-Sir James told him that this breed was a cross between the old Short-Horns and the Alderney Some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, fourth edition, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar, some time ago I happened accidentally to read the New Farmers' Calendar the New Farmers' Calendar the New Farmers' Ca fineness of bone and flesh, by a judicious cross Bell, brown bread and buiscuit baker, near Battersea-bridge."—There is another on Cardinal Wolsey, better they either I understand the country is indebted to the exare now very excellent and beautiful stock, and "How high his Honour holds his haughty head." ertions of the late Sir William St. Quintin. They many of them are made fat at three years old."

Such then being the pedigree of Hubback, it fordshire, a bunch of white grapes which were follows that the improved Short-Horns are a mixed breed, the result of judicious crossing.

A summer-house, in the grounds of Mrs. Garmixed breed, the result of Fuljambee's dam. Ful-rick, at Hampton, was broken open and robbed

belonging to Mr. Childe, with the most beneficial known to the most eminent breeders of the Dishbelonging to Mr. Childe, with the most beneficial known to the most eminent breeders of the Dish effects: land of this sort, which never let so high ley sheep, that they were a cross between the Lincolnshire and the Peak of Derbyshire breeds as 4s. per acre, by draining and dressing with Lincolnshire and the Peak of Derbyshire breeds of sheep. Mr. Robert Colling, who was one of clay ashes, is said to have produced 46 bushels of sheep. Mr. Robert Colling, who was one of money near this city, and in most parts of this an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples, and a most intimate friend an acre of Wheat this season; and in every interest disciples are the control of the an acre of Wheat this season; and in every instance of its being so used, the advantage has been similar.

ON THE IMPROVED BREED OF SHORT
The improvement of the late Mr. Bakewell, told me that Mr. Bakewell once communicated to him their origin. One of the most eminent and most respecting in the present Leicestershire breeders has able of the present Leicestershire breeders has tablishing an orange-grove, because time and almost intimate trient money near this city, and in most parts of this money near this city, and in money near this city.

sensible and respectable correspondent, Mr. he gives individually to Mr. Mason's stock. Known here, cotton, and even the sugar-cane Rooke, whose letter to you appeared in the will only remind him, that the humble writer not excepted.

I the seed of the China or sweet orange tree, and Journal, that open and liberal discussion of this letter had the honour to purchase Petrarch and Countess, and Lily and Peerless, at the Ketton sale, in 1810; and I beg to assure him blishes the fact that the dam of Hubback owed that I shall have a great pleasure in showing their

> I am, Sir, Your humble serv't, BART. RUDD.

ALLITERATION.

The admirers of alliteration will be pleased with the following character of a young lady, from an old Newcastle Journal: - " Died, in the page 393, is the following passage:—"York-shire is famous for the Holderness or short-horned cows. This large breed came originally from two instances in our recollection which approach Holstein and the low countries, and were until near to the above: the one is, "Henry Hallam, of late years too coarse and Dutch built; they hatter, hosier, and haberd-sher, at Holborn-have been much improved in symmetry, and bridge, Hatton-garden;" the other "Benjamin fineness of home and flesh by a judicious cross Rell brown hread and huiscuit baker, peer Rel Wolsey, better than either :-

Begot by butchers, but by bishops bred, his garden, at his seat of Elford Hall, in Staf-

Theaves sold for more than two guineas a-head; jambee was the sire of Old Phænix and of Lord on Friday night se'night, and the carpet and vabut the North Devon Cattle found ready purcha-Bolingbroke. Lord Bolingbroke was the sire rious articles of furniture taken away. Very for

gin. Mr. Bakewell, I believe, has let a ram of ly valuable. Such an establishment requires onthis breed for 1000 guineas the season.

Thus then I have given your correspondent H. ly the investment of a small capital, and the attendance of only two negroes, working under ly the investment of a small capital, and the In answer to your correspondent whose letter appeared in The Farmers' Journal of the 25th two striking and I need not, therefore, add another word inst. under the signature H, I beg to assure him that I shall be happy to impart all the interesting in the subject.

I will not quarrel with your worthy corresting the few hands which are worted and the few hands which are worted and the few hands which are worted.

two first leaves in 6, 7, or 8 weeks, according to more or less rain received.

That young tree will require an easy attendance during the three or four first years, to prevent its taking a bent, and forking or branching out too soon. Often also, the slender stem will want that a prop or guide be given to it, in order that it may grow straight and of a proper shape.

When 6, 7, or 8 years old, it will yield from 25 to 50 oranges.

When 9, it will yield 100 and upwards, and thus go on increasing every year.

When 15, it will yield from 5 to 600 oranges, and

When 20, which is its prime, though not its full growth, 1000 oranges.

When 30 years old, it will, if having always been thriving, yield from 1600 to 2000, and so go on increasing with age till it will yield as many as 6000 oranges, every fruitful year, as many trees do in this province. That tree lives generally here 100 years, or a little more, and then decays

gradually.
4. Oranges sell here generally at 10 dollars a thousand, in September and October, and at \$12 50 cts. in November and Decem-

ber. 5. Were the owner to have his oranges boxed up properly, (only 200 in a box, in which state they would keep 3 months) and exported to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, he could always count upon an average sale of from 15 to 20 dollars a thousand, all expences paid, and all deductions made for the oranges which

might be rotten. He could also gain always trom 5 to 10 per cent, on the em-ployment of his funds being sent back here.

 A square of 6 acres (261,360 feet, or 510 feet square) will contain 400 orangetrees, planted in 4 clusters, A, of 100 each, at 20 feet distance from each other, and for a two story dwelling-house, B, 54 feet long, North and South, and 18 wide inside for three rooms above and two galleries in the length way of the house; space also for four walks, C, 80 feet wide, from the four gates F, to the house, and a walk D, of 34 feet wide in four directions along the four fences, (leaving one foot for the fence) and consequently surrounding the four clusters above mentioned of 100 orange-trees each.

each side of these walks, grape-vines, young orange-trees from seed and for sale, and all kinds of vegetables may be planted, and yet leave a convenient road in the centre for the carts to move in. Vegeta-bles may also be planted in beds, 6 feet wide, taken out of the centre of each North and South walk which is between the trees, and there are thirty six such walks.

Each of the four clusters, of 100 trees each, ought to have a well, E, in its centre, the dwelling house, of course, must have one

The lower part of the house, (after re-serving two rooms for cooking and for washing and ironing,) ought to be kept for receiving, drying, and packing up the crop: also to lodge the overseer and the labourers: to shelter the carts, and a chaise if used: to store the implements of horticulture, the lumber for the boxes for oranges, to receive the benches of the carpenters making them, the boxes made, &c.

The stable for two horses and two cows may be built against the fences, and also some

lodging rooms, for the people.

The dwelling-house, and out houses, the stable, &c. ought to be built only with the proceeds of the sale of the oranges. The ground and its fences only ought to be bought and made at first, with a small house of 100 dollars for the overseer, and one hut or two for the labourers, until the orange-trees yield a crop.

7. Such a grove as this, would, when the 400 trees become twenty years old, (and supposing them to be in a thriving state) yield at least 3000 dollars a year, and if the fruit was exported with due care —from 4 to 4,500 dollars, without reckoning the proceeds of the sale of the grapes, young orange-trees, and vegetables, which might be raised at the same time.

8. An intelligent and industrious man, something of a gardener, with two or three negroes,

d

or

m

sweet oranges.

years, but would cost more money. The former plan, therefore, ought to be pursued if economy be the principal object, and the latter plan if the saving of time

be the main point.
The form which I would recommend, as the most eligible, for such a grove is given below

will afford in the centre a suitable place 10. What I have stated, is derived from men of practical experience, and is good in all its parts, I believe, however, a square of ten acres (or 660 feet square) would be far preferable in as much as it would enable the owner

> To place his 400 orange-trees at 26 feet distance from each other instead of 20.

To make his 36 beds for vegetables, between

else he would raise, more air, heat, and light, which, with moisture, are well known to be the great promoters of a strong vegetation.

One of 10 Acres, or 660 feet square, is far

the 400 orange-trees, much larger;

To have more room for stables, pens, store-

To cultivate more grapes, more vegetables,

to the house;

ces;

the same in the four walks converging

the same in the four walks along the fen-

rooms, and lodging rooms along the fen-

and to have more-orange-trees raised

from seeds, and for sale every two or

three years, and finally to procure to his

400 standard orange-trees, and whatever

Figure of the Grove of 6 Acres, or 510 feet square.

preferable. D 00000000000 0000000000 D \mathbf{E} C E D C C B 00000000000 D E D \mathbf{E} C D D

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON DEBARKING FRUIT TREES. Nottoway, July 18th, 1822.

DEAR SIR. In your 13th Number, I notice some observawill suffice to attend such a grove, and also tions on the subject of barking fruit trees. If the the garden, except in the time of the crop following experiment can be of interest or amuseof the oranges, when a greater number of hands will be wanted during two or three though not conducted by myself, I have frequent-days, from time to time to gather the fruit. better plan than that of raising such a grove from the seed, would be (as small myself for its correctness and accuracy. In the sweet-orange trees cannot be procured summer of 1816, there were several apple trees here) to plant 400 straight and healthy growing in his yard, which had been transplanted sour-orange trees of four or five years of about three years. Having heard from some age, (which are abundant here) and in-source that a tree barked under particular cirgraft on them the buds of such China cumstances, would not only not die, but would be orange-trees as are known to yield very improved by it, he was induced to test it on one This would advance the crop four or five Accordingly on the 20th of June he very careful-that they will be improved by it. In this case

ly stripped it from the limbs to the ground, laying bare the whole extent of the body. The utmost care however, was taken to prevent the knife from wounding the delicate fibres of the wood .-Not a leaf withered, nor did the appearance of the fruit, or any other circumstance indicate the least deterioration.

It was very soon apparent that a smooth and delicate skin was supplying the place of that which had been removed, and which retains its smoothness at this time. Acquiring confidence from his late experience, he ventured the subsequent June to repeat the operation on the remaining trees on that side of the yard with similar results. The trees are very flourishing, and the fruit very good, as I had an opportunity of witnessing to day.

Though this experiment fairly proves that the trees will not be in the least injured by this manof his, the fruit of which was not much admired. agement; yet it by no means establishes the fact

weeds, which probably checked their luxuriance, always desirous of spreading through our counwhereas, if they had been in ground occasionally cultivated, with some others interspersed, on effect would probably have been more apparent. May not the Botanist make curious deductions relative to the circulation of the sap from these

Your's &c. W. J. DUPUY.

00 TUNISIAN SHEEP.

We have great pleasure in recording the following authentic history of an importation of Tunisian Sheep, and we particularly desire that our correspondents would furnish us with accounts, as detailed, respecting every importation of Live Stock, which has come within their knowledge; and especially, when the facts so conclusively demonstrate the tendency of agricultural pursuits and subjects to inspire all who embark therein, with a liberality of feeling and design which, so far from admitting the idea of venal rivalry or sordid monopoly, bid every one generously welcome to the fair enjoyment of new sources of profit.

Edit. Am. Far.

Belmont, August 14, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

In your paper of the 2d instant, I see queries respecting the Tunis Broadtailed Sheep. " How many were received? and were any sent

into other states?" I have given a full account of these sheep in them. I am the only person acquainted with opinion, during the Merino-fever. the whole subject, to which I do not mean to

rating with me.

ferable to the coast sheep, they were procured also diminished the multiplication of the breed. by Gen. Eaton, (as he informed me,) off the Yet I was surprised by the information I fre-

try the benefits of such acquisitions; I refused but into the neighbouring states; at no small trouble and expense to myself. Several victuallers, finding the superiority of the mutton over that of all other sheep, both in quality and price, made up a purse and offered any sum I chose to fix for the Ram. I refused the proffer; and after his covering, during several seasons great numbers of ewes sent to my farm; and there canda. pastured and served without charge; he was conveyed to my late friend, Gen. Hand's farm, near Lancaster; where he was killed by dogs; after propagating the breed extensively. The ewe met the like fate, on my farm; having yeaned a healthy lamb, at sixteen years of age.

Chancellor Livingston's sale of two Merino sheep for \$3000, gave impetus to the ardour which had begun to operate in favour of that breed. Had he given them away, the effect would have been far otherwise, on the minds of both farmers and speculators. Voila les hommes! Fancy paints profits in proportion to price paid. Small gains are counted on gifts, or cheap pur-

chases.

Discovering the impolicy of continuing (however beneficial my distributions may, at first, have been,) gratuitously to bestow lambs; and of my other modes of dispersing the breed without charge; I encouraged my neighbour, Thomas Bones, in raising fine Broadtailed Sheep, from my stock, for sale on his own account. He the 2d volume of the Philadelphia Agricultural did great justice to my confidence in him; and Memoirs. My opinions continue unaltered; and sold considerable numbers; many whereof, at I had supposed the subject to have been exhausted. I have no desire to revive it, farther than to answer your queries as fully as historical facts require; and that with no personal objects. I do not relate the circumstances had for them; though those prices were mode-to blazen my own eventions; but makes a rest indeed; compared with these of Many were rate, indeed; compared with these of Many were really enhanced by the prices were modeto blazon my own exertions; but under a per-suasion that a useful moral may be drawn from which overwhelmed the *Tunisians*, in public

Country people do not value an article given give more importance than your inquiries seem away; presuming that it is held by the donor to elicit. Col. Pickering, with his accustomed in small estimation; and in this they are not candour, has published, in Poulson's paper of singular. The usual short sighted practice the 4th or 5th of July last, what he thought pro-per as to himself. The paragraph has not his the market the best lambs and sheep; and signature; but he informed me of his having keeping only those unsaleable; deteriorated the written it; and I mention it, for reasons opecharge of my flock, had their share in this cul-I understood, from Gen. Eaton, and so did pable propensity. Several butchers posted breed-Col. Pickering, that eight or ten sheep were ers from my stock, in Jersey and Delaware. The Dey's farm in the interior of the country, by the quently received, at the numbers produced Dey's permission, as a compliment to the United from an original pair, even under circumstances

the trees stand in a yard well set with grass and Considering myself as a kind of trustee; and ed, and valuable work, -Scheuchzer's Physica sacra,—there are plates, admirably executed, of victims for the Jewish altars. Among them, offers of emolument; though no terms forbid-trailing Broadtails similar to those I saw at which the experiment had not been made, the ding personal profit, were made. I gratuitous-Richmond. So that there are many varieties of effect would probably have been more apparent. ly dispersed the breed, not only in Pennsylvania, the Laticanda; and the success of breeders entirely depends on the selection of the valuable kinds.

The name, (as you seem to require it,) I gave to the Ram, was Caramelli, that of the Ewe, Selima. They will, perhaps, become memorable, as the first emigrants to our country, from this branch of the extensive family of the Lati-

Not Knowing, exactly, the object of your queries; I may have enlarged unnecessarily. But you may gather what you deem satisfactory; for any purpose you contemplate. Yours truly, RICHARD PETERS.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

ERRATA.

Our readers will please make the following corrections in the Address of Col. Thomas Emory, page 153, first column, third I read, and "bery, page 153, first column, third ¶ read, and "being unambitious,"—same column bottom ¶ read, acknowledged "impediments,"—page 155, 2d column third ¶ read, "inadequate to" the "effect,"—page 156, third column, fourth ¶ read, creating "and applying manure."

University of Maryland.

THE MEDICAL LECTURES will commence as usual on the last Monday of October next, and be delivered-

Surgery, by John B. Davidge, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Nathaniel
Potter, M. D.

Chemistry and Mineralogy, Elisha De Butts, M. D.

Anatomy, Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D. Materia Medica, Samuel Baker, M. D. Midwifery, and diseases of women and children, R. W. Hall, M. D.

Institutes of Physic, Maxwell M'Dowell,

By order of the faculty, GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON, Dean.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour from the wagons, \$6 25 cts. to 6 50— Wharf do., \$6 25 cts. cash—Wheat, white, \$1 20 to \$1 30—Red do., \$1 15 to 1 22—White corn, 62 shipped; but only a pair arrived. Being far pre- progeny were slaughtered for the market. This to 64cts .- Yellow do, 62 to 64 cts .- Rye, 50 cts. Oats, 30 to 35 cts.—Shad, trimmed, No. 1. \$8 to 9 —Untrimmed, No. 1 do., \$7 to 8—No. 2, do. \$6, dull—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 50—No. 2, \$3—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, States. It was therefore proper that they should pass under the direction of the Secretary of State. They arrived in the Delaware, in a public ship; and of course, were placed by Col. Pickering in the neighbourhood of the port of arrival. It would have been out of character with him, (only one pair having arrived) to have sent them into any other state; nor would he hard, they were inferior to the Mountain sheep have so done, in whatsoever way he might have of Tunis: and so are all other African sheep lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Hides, E. Shore, per lard. Flow middlings, 6 to 8 of the prime do. \$9 to \$9 75—Hams, 10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. \$9 to \$9 75—Hams, 10 to 12 cts.—Pickering in the neighbourhood of the port of arrival. It would have been out of character with him, (only one pair having arrived) to have so done, in whatsoever way he might have of Tunis: and so are all other African sheep lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Hides, E. Shore, per have so done, in whatsoever way he might have of Tunis: and so are all other African sheep lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Hides, E. Shore, per received them. I was informed that the rest of which have fallen under my notice. The sheep lb. 8 to 10 cents—Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 the shipment perished at sea. Capt. Geddes, to of the Eastern countries, Asia and Africa, are cts.—Upper do., whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25whose care they were committed, had a character too respectable to permit any supposition that he was either negligent or selfish; yet Gen.

Eaton expressed much dissatisfaction and chargerin.

The burthensome, though not regretted, deposit, was put into my hands by Col. Pickering.

The burthensome, though not regretted, deposit, was put into my hands by Col. Pickering.

The satern countries, Asia and Africa, are cts.—Opper do., whole fide, \$3 to \$4 25—Cadiz, do.

Sat. Ubes, per bushel, 50 Cadiz, do.

Many years ago I saw, in England, in the Latitory of the Latitory o

PUBLIC LANDS,

Appropriations of, for the purposes of EDUCATION, in all of the UNITED STATES.

We some time since received a copy of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, in reference to the Maryland Resolutions on the interesting subject of providing adequate funds, in all of the United States, for the purposes of Education, by appropriations of a small portion of the public lands; and we would have published it before now, if we had not lost our copy. When we first missed this, a friend and neighbour promised us the use of his copy, and some reflections which he had made on the subject, whilst he was reading and compar-ing the two reports. We freely accepted his offer, and now give place to the Massachusetts proceedings and our neighbour's notes; these must clearly elucidate the Maryland proposition, and they oppose to the Massachusetts objections, most powerful reasons for its adoption.

At the first blush of this project it appeared to us so fair, and its object so commendable, that we gave to it our ready approbation, nor entertained a doubt as to the justice of the Claim, until its opponents alleged, that "fi'r " the school lots reserved in the New States an " equivalent consideration had been given to the "Nation by the purchasers of public lands:" but the examination of this point, so far as we have yet been enabled to carry it, leaves upon our mind the most distinct conviction, that an equivalent price not only has not been received or stipulated, but also, that it never was supposed, by the purchasers of public lands, that they were either paying or promising one.

We thus frankly submit the matter to the consideration of our readers; who will feel a lively interest in the progress of a discussion that connects itself so immediately with the all important subject of general education.

Edit. Am. Far.

COMMON WEALTH OF MASSACHU-SETTS.

In the Year of our Lord 1822.

The Committee of both Houses of the Legislature, to whom at a former session, was referthe Public Lands of the United States, in certain cases, to the encouragement and support of Common Schools, and other Seminaries of Learning; and to whom also, was referred that part of the several communications of His Excellency to both Houses, at the present session, relating to the same subject, and transmitting sundry Resolutions of the States of Vermont, New Jersey, and Kentucky, relative to the same, having according to order, had the same under consideration, thereupon rest leave respectfully, to submit the following respectfully. ask leave, respectfully, to submit the following

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REPORT. of Common Schools and the universal diffusion of the new States, for a very large come or shall become members of the confedera-of the means of education among all the people grant of Public Lands, for the purposes of edu-tion, or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia interesting and important objects, which can one, not of favour, but of justice, and one now attract the attention of an American states-therefore, which, if well founded, Congress is man. The principle upon which the structure bound to grant, without regard to any conside-of government in these States, is founded, both rations of convenience or expediency. "The induceme in their separate and in their collective capa- There seems to be nothing in the circumstancity, is that of representative democracy. Go-ces, under which the United States acquired strengthen the resource vernment is established by the general will, and their title to these lands, which can have much enable the General Go

gislature, to a strict investigation, with a view measures, and for specified purposes; that it is ty of those who are called upon to adopt it.

By the Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, a claim is made upon Con-seems to have been the same, and was well exgress, in behalf of the old thirteen States, together with Maine, Vermont, and Kentucky, The encouragement and general establishment formed out of territory which has never been considered as a common fund, for the use and the property of the United States, to the exof this Union, is unquestionably one of the most cation. This claim is asserted and urged, as inclusive, according to their usual respective pro-

designed for the general good. The great bo- influence upon the question. Whatever may means of paying or sec

dy of the people not only virtually hold, but ac- have been the case formerly, their title is now which puts in motion all the springs of gothe paramount right of the Aborigines, where
vernment. It is essential therefore, that the their title has not already been surrendered. A great body of the people should be so far en-brief allusion to these circumstances, will be lightened and instructed, as to enable them to sufficient for the purposes of the present inquiry. make a judicious selection of representatives, to The early grants made by the English Governinform and interest themselves in the course ment to the first colonists in North America, and tendency, the justice and policy of public were unquestionably made under a profound measures, and to form some just estimate of the ignorance of the geographical character and character, conduct, and motives, of those, to condition of the country. Most of them were whom they have confided their political power extended in terms to the Pacific, or Great and their civil rights. Rulers also, should at Western Occan. It was, no doubt, the policy of all times be able to feel, that they may rely that government, to make these grants large and with safety and confidence upon the strength of extensive in terms, with the view of anticipating enlightened public opinion, to sustain them in the progress of other European powers, and the adoption of all such measures, as justice, thereby giving greater strength, and a wider exhonesty, and the best ultimate good of the peo-ple, may require. In a state of society and sys-part of the new world. The consequence of tem of government, supported neither by accumu-lated wealth, hereditary distinctions, or military ted to a disposition to make liberal grants, soon apforce, a correct and enlightened public opinion peared, in many conflicting claims and contested alone can be relied on, to furnish that moral boundaries. These, however, except in the imand intellectual power, which is necessary to mediate vicinity of actual settlements, were of give activity and efficacy to public measures, and little importance, because the lands in dispute thereby to secure the objects of all government, were of little or no value. But during the war, the protection, liberty, and happiness of the which terminated in the conquest of Canada, in people. But where so large a portion of power which the colonists bore an active part, and s necessarily entrusted to the great body of the still more during the revolutionary war, in concommunity, should the rising generation be suf-fered to grow to years of maturity, without edu-which were sent to the northern and western cation, and the majority of the people thus frontier, the fertility of soil, and other local adbecome ignorant, stupid, and depraved, it is vantages of the Western and North Western quite apparent that, through the arts of design-ing and unprincipled men, they would soon be-come the victims of intrigue, and the instru-the arms of America, towards the close of that ments of violence. It is quite manifest there-memorable struggle, and so lofty their pretenfore, that a representative republic cannot be sions, in consequence of the great interest which prosperous and powerful, except among an edu-cated and enlightened people. their cause had excited in Europe, and the con-sequent aid derived from numerous powerful. These considerations are fully sufficient to and zealous allies, that at the adoption of the awaken a lively interest, and to ensure the treaty of peace, the American negociators were strictest attention to every proposition, which left almost at liberty to dictate their own terms, contemplates the promotion of the means of gein regard to boundaries. The consequence was,
neral education. Your Committee, at the same
by prescribing very extensive limits, that in
time, are conscious of the propriety and duty
of subjecting the principles of every measure,
cluded within these limits, which were never which is proposed for the adoption of the Le-claimed, and scarcely on any pretence, however extravagant, could be claimed by any of the severnor, communicating sundry Resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to the appropriation of a portion of the Public Legislature of the United States o red a Message of His Excellency the Go- of ascertaining whether it rests on the safe parate states. These tracts, thus ceded by the people of the Commonwealth, and the Congress their aggregate capacity. After various delays of the United States, whose interposition it is and negociations, between Congress and the seproposed to invoke upon the present occasion, veral States, all those States having claims unfor the purpose of obtaining the object in ques-der their antient charters, to tracts of land tion, do themselves exercise but a limited and beyond the bounds of their actual settlement, delegated power, entrusted to them in certain with a spirit of conciliation and liberality, highly honourable to them, ceded these lands to the therefore necessary to be assured, not only that United States, in nearly every instance, without such object is desirable, but that it is just, pecuniary consideration. To some of these cespracticable, expedient, and within the authori-sions, conditions were annexed; but none which it is necessary to mention, in connexion with this subject. The object of all these cessions, pressed by Virginia, in her formal act of cession. This provides, that these lands "shall be portions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of

sions of territory, was

recently the peninsula of Florida, were acquir- in behalf of herself and the old States. ed by the United States, by purchase; and the Your Commitee, in the first place, cannot of swelling the quantity upon which our proporconsideration being paid out of the common avoid remarking upon the extraordinary nature tion is to be calculated, all being taken as it is treasury, these lands unquestionably became the and amount of these estimates and deductions. common property of the Union. Your Commit- The boundless and trackless regions of Louisitee, therefore, do cordially concur with the Le-gislature of Maryland, in the proposition, "that in whatever point of view the Public Lands the eye of an American citizen has never wanare considered, whether as acquired by purchase, dered, is taken to be a present valuable and conquest, or cession, they are, emphatically, available fund, (2) out of which, in their whole the common property of the Union. They extent, reservations may be made; and there-ought to enure, therefore to the common use and fore, that the old States have a right to claim ryland or Massachusetts, especially if they were benefit of all the States, in just proportions, and a quantity of land proportionate to these resercannot be appropriated to the use and benefit of any vations, to be set off to them, within the set-particular State or states, to the exclusion of the States and Territories. Judging of the gether others, without an infringement of the prinneral character of that unknown and unexplored ciples upon which the cessions from States were country, from the few portions of it which

of justice and sound policy." The Legislature of Maryland proceed to inquire how far Congress has acted in conformity with the dictates of impartial justice, in the appropriations of the Public Lands; and concluding that Congress has not so acted, thereupon taken by the Maryland Legislature to be a prefound a very large claim to these lands, in favour sent valuable and available fund." We cannot, of the sixteen old States, to the exclusion of the new States and Territories, which are denominated the favoured States. This claim may be thus stated. By the laws and regulations ing of the Committee in several subsequent para-Lands, hitherto acted on, and now in force, one tion, that Maryland claims for herself and other thirty sixth part, being one section out of each township of six miles square, and divided into thirty six sections, is reserved to be appropriated to the use of Schools, within such township. proportion of one fifth of the aggregate amount the Resolutions containing that proposition, are, of the reservations for common Schools. It is further assumed, that the same system for the land, That each of the United States has an equal further assumed, that the same system for the land, Inal each of the United States has an equal survey and sale of these lands, will be observed, right to harticipate in the benefit of the Public in all future time, until every acre of them is sold; an event, of the certain and speedy accomplishment of which, the Legislature of Magnetic and seem to entertain no doubt. (1) Taking a the purposes of education, are entitled to such the survey and estimate upon this assumption. computation and estimate upon this assumption, appropriations as will correspond, in a just pro-in reference to all the lands of the United States, nortion, with those heretofore made in favour of not only those which have been surveyed but the other states." including all the unexplored surface of the Now is not the principle of these Resolutions, North Western Territory, and the more extensive and unknown regions of Louisiana, stated upon it, would be equally valid and the same in

watered, and serving only for a part of each them.

(2.) The Committee, we apprehend, are under

relating to the survey and sale of the Public graphs. It is founded on the erroneous supposi-Certain other appropriations, though of compar- Now nothing can appear clearer to us than that atively small amount, and not very distinctly the object of the Maryland Proposition, is to obtain stated, are alleged to have been made for Se- of Congress for the States, which have received minaries of Learning of a higher grade, assumed none, grants of school lands, proportionate to those by the Legislature of Maryland, to be in the which have been made to others. The words of

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Mary-

to amount to between four and five hundred amount, if appropriations of land for the purposes millions of acres, the inference is drawn, that of education, had heretofore been made in favor of the total of literary appropriations, in the new one state only, instead of all the states and terristates and Territories, will be 14,567,569 2-3 tories, formed out of the public lands, and has no acres. At \$2 an acre, the amount in money, connection with, or defendence upon the entire will be \$20,153,130,130. will be \$29,153,139 1-3. Then, considering it quantity of those lands. It says to Congress, as proved, that these appropriations to the new "you have made grants of land for the promotion States and Territories, does furnish a valid of education to some of the states; make similar claim, in justice to the excluded States, to an grants, and in a just proportion to some of the othequal quantity of land, in proportion to their ex- ers." This demand could have heen made with tent of territory, the Legislature of Maryland equal propriety, if Louisiana had never been purchased of France.

If indeed, it can be shewn, that the states, which to decide what that just proportion is.

by the war, more especially that portion of them, come to the conclusion, that 9,370,760 acres of which was due for military services.

Subsequently, that vast tract of territory included under the name of Louisianna, and more cluded under the name of Louisianna, and more the claim set forth by the State of Maryland, in behalf of herself and the old States.

Year, to furnish coarse pasturage to immense herds of wild animals, but would be of little value were it even nearer to places where some settlements have been made. If these lands can be taken into the amount, for the purpose to be of equal value, we cannot perceive why it would not be equitable to satisfy our claim out of the same lands. But the grant of a few hundred, or even a few millions of acres, upon the upper brances of the Yellow Stone River, along under obligation to survey them for a century to come. It is also to be considered, that a great part of the lands stated to belong to the United States, more especially those beyond the Mississippi, are still held by the Indian tribes, in expressly made, and a violation of the spirit of have been seen, it may be taken to consist full property, from whom the Government must our national compact, as well as the principles mainly of vast plains, without wood, scantily purchase, before they acquire any right to sell

It seems scarcely necessary to remark upon the extraordinary fallacy of fixing the price of two dollars an acre, upon those vast tracts of waste and unsettled territory. (3) It is true that this is, or rather heretofore has been the price affixed by Congress to the Public Lands; but it is to be considered, that the expenses of sucveying, and those attending the costly machinery of the land office system, are wholly borne by government; that although two dollars is the gross price, yet with the credits and discounts for prompt payment, it amounts to about three quarters only of that sum, and more especially, and this circumstance wholly distinguishes the two cases, that the lands thus sold for two dollars, lie within settled States and Territories, and are in immediate and present demand, for the purposes of actual settlement. And it is this exaggerated estimate, which has led the Legislature of Maryland to the startling conclusion, that the grants or reservations in favour of the new States and territories, may be estimated to amount in value, to the enormous sum of nearly thirty millions of dollars. This sum, we believe, is more than all the monies ever received from the sales of the Public Lands, from the commencement of the grants, to the present time, a period of thirty five years of unexampled activity and enterprize; during which, settlements have been formed, and a population has grown upon these territories, with a degree of rapidity entirely without parallel in the history of the progress of society.

It is, however, truly observed by the Legislature of Maryland, "that the magnitude of the appropriations which equal justice requires, cannot be considered as a reasonable objection to them." But your Committee are of opinion, that the magnitude of a claim, urged as a demand of right, furnishes a good reason for bringing it to the test of strict inquiry, to as-certain whether it is in truth founded upon those principles of equal justice upon which

it is asserted.

(3.) Have not the Massachusetts' Committe again misapprehended the Maryland Legislature? It appears to us, that the calculation, which they consider exaggerated is not intended as an estimate have fallen into an error in supposing, that the have received grants, have fail a consideration for of the present, but the future value of the school Legislature of Maryland "entertain no doubt" them, then the matter is somewhat modified—but reservations, as is clearly indicated by the use of the "speedy sale" of "every acre" of the fub-surely the other states have a right to ask of future tense. And is it extravagant to suppose, that lie lands. We have carefully examined the Ma-Congress, similar appropriations on condition of the school lands, when surrounded by a population lic lands. We have carefully examined the Malic lands. We have car moment worth more than twenty dollars per acre

^(1.) The Massachusetts' Committee appear to gant and absurd.

the use of Schools, are to be justly regarded as ject correct, in regard to States already formed, gratuity. ground can it be extended to the unnumbered Public Lands sold, is reserved for Schools, your ple of the United States. If, therefore, the pro-States, existing only in anticipation, which may, at some future time, be formed out of these va-wise and judicious. Whilst it serves to encour-into the common property of all the peo-ple of the United States. If, therefore, the pro-ceeds of these lands, thus raised in value, go wise and judicious. Whilst it serves to encour-into the common treasury of the United States, an approach? A grant implies parties; there arises, by the increase of families within the not cease to be a citizen of the United States, by

sideration for the privilege, in the price given for the land, to which such privilege is thus anticipated this objection, and endeavour to an-previously annexed. The United States as proprietors of a township thus surveyed, offer it entitled to a grant thereof in fee, and the United States will forever hold the thirty sixth section in trust, for the use and benefit of such purchasers and their assigns, for the support of Schools. When land is taken at this offer, the contract becomes complete, and the United contract becomes complete, this trust with fig. delity; and it would be a manifest breach of faith, to compel such purchaser, in any shape, to pay a further equivalent for the privilege thus stipulated and paid for. But it would obviously be compelling such purchaser, thus to pay again for this benefit, if in consequence of such reservations, other lands or other funds, should be appropriated to the use of all other citizens of

But can these reservations be justly consi- privilege to lands, does not enhance their value, dered as grants or donations to any State within and is not ordinarily taken into consideration by to his share in its capital. (5) which they lie? A system for the survey and purchasers. Such an assertion, however, we sale of the Public Lands has been adopted, ori-think would be entirely unwarranted. It may Constitution, and modified by sundry acts of Congress. According to this system, lands intended to be sold, are surveyed before they are offered for sale, being actually divided into townships six miles square, and these subdivided into thirty six sections, each one mile are known, enjoyed, and appreciated, its effect square, and containing 640 acres. One of these is produced in that general aggregate of the unless some local advantage not common to othsections, in each township, is uniformly reserjudgments of men, which constitutes the marved and given in perpetuity for the support of ket price, and fixes an average estimated value schools in the township. This plan being to such property. It is probable, therefore, that office fees, were there no price prescribed by law, edented and made known before the town by enhancing this market price, and raising the below which they should not be sold? adopted and made known, before the town-by enhancing this market price, and raising the ship is offered for sale, it is manifest that general estimate of Public Lands by the reserevery purchaser, whether he take the whole vation of the school lot, a full equivalent is ob-

(4.) The above reasoning, at first appears saby facts.

not refuse to admit, that no consideration has been price they please, of the same or better quality, lots had been made.

means resorted to by the government, to give bear an enormous frice because extremely rare. They ever were meaned by Congress for any ounvalue to their lands, and thus to encourage and familiar instances. We daily see the frice of Agricultural froduce and other commodities, rising ratory, the fromotion "of religion, morality and stipulate to make certain roads to, and through them: would the price paid for such them: would the price paid for such them. Now at the principle to the commodities of them. Suppose the United familiar instances. We daily see the price of Agricultural froduce and other commodities, rising ratory, the fromotion "of religion, morality and knowledge" as "being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind."

Now at the tripe the to the commodities of the commodities of the commodities are the price of Agricultural froduce and other commodities, rising ratory, the fromotion "of religion, morality and through them." When the this bright to the commodities of the commodities of the commodities are the commodities of the commodities are the familiar instances. We daily see the price of Agricultural froduce and other commodities, rising ratory, the fromotion "of religion, morality and through the price of Agricultural froduce and other commodities, rising ratory, the fromotion of the N. W. Terporal for the commodities of the commodities are the commodities of the commodities of the commodities are the commodities of the co *Vide note 2, which shews, that our claim lege of school lots annexed, (for it is annexed by would have been the same, if no donations had been made to any but settled states or but one surveyed) may be said to be unlimited, while the

It is assumed throughout the report under coads, be regarded as a gift or gratuity to the swer it, by stating "that this increase of value consideration, that these reservations of land for purchasers of the land, who should take it upon that the terms thus offered? Every privilege, benefit to States, but a benefit common to all the donations or grants, to the several States and and advantage, which an owner of property and advantage, which an owner of property and advantage, which they are situated, that they are thus granted for the use and benefit of passes with the property, as one of its incidents appropriations of lands for literary purposes." But such States, and to be applied to State, and not to such States, and to be applied to State, and not to such states, and to be applied to State, and to National purposes. Supposing this view of the sub- for valuable consideration, and not as a gift or benefit to the Atlantic States? These States were not the exclusive owners of these lands; This arrangement, by which a portion of the they were the common property of all the peocant Territories, in which a cabin has not yet age the sale of the lands, in the first instance, and thus enure to the benefit of the whole people, been erected, and towards which the boldest it remains as a growing fund, becoming valuable precise and exact justice is done to all parties. of the frontier settlers have yet scarcely made in proportion as the occasion for its application It is not to be forgotten, that an individual does must be a party to receive, as well as a party township. Still it is a fund, paid for by the becoming a purchaser of its lands. It is the to convey. Yet our claim can only be sustain-owners of such township, which the government common case of an aggregate corporation, ened, to the extent asserted, by proving our right cannot resume without injustice and breach of tering into a contract of sale with one of its to demand in present possession, an equivalent faith, and for which, it would be equally unjust to claim an equivalent from other funds. It may, common treasury a full equivalent for the property purchased; as a member of such corporations. tion, he enjoys his full proportion of it, according

But whatever may be considered to be the re-lation subsisting between the United States and ginating in the celebrated ordinance of 20th be very true, that many individuals buy, without the purchasers of any township, resulting from May, 1785, before the adoption of the present entering into any very exact computation of the school reservations it seems quite manifest

> ers be attached to them, they would hardly sell for an amount equal to the expense of survey and

Facts we believe, will confirm the result at which we arrive by reasoning upon the general or part of a township, purchases his land with this privilege annexed, and pays a full consideration for the privilege, in the price given The Legislature of Maryland, appear to have more has been given, it may be accounted for by some local advantage, having no connexion whatever with the reservation of school lots. The inference then is fair, that the minimum price has for sale on these terms; that if a purchaser, or tisfactory and conclusive, but upon deeper reflections been given, because the law requires it, not becompany of purchasers, will pay for the thirty and closer examination, it will be found, we appropriate the price fixed, they shall be trehend, to be unsupported both in principle and led-and decompositive site of the price fixed. and closer examination, it will be found, we ap-cause the advantage of school lots has been annex-hrehend, to be unsupported both in principle and ed-and becomes irresistible, when taken in connexion with the fact, that military bounty lands, The Massachusetts Committee themselves will which the owners are at liberty to sell at what

The above facts, supported as they are, by con-Let us consider for a moment the principle which regulates price. It will not be disputed, we presume, that the price of any thing offered for sale, froof, that no higher price has been given for new without restriction depends upon the relation, lands, than would have been given for them, had which supply bears to demand. Instrinsic value no school lots been annexed: and of course that does not determine it. Thus air, necessary to ex- no consideration has been paid for those school istence, bears no price because the supply is un-lots: and that they must be considered to be acthe United States, from the benefit of which, such purchaser should be excluded. Your Committee consider these reservations, as one of the bear an enormous price because extremely rare. It is several acts of Congress. Nor can we discover, the gratification of vanity and the love of ostenta-several acts of Congress. Nor can we discover, either from Reports or preambles of acts, that bear an enormous price because extremely rare. they ever were intended by Congress for any other control of the congress for any other congress limited. Diamonds, which contribute chiefly to tually and truly, Donations, as they are called in

demand is limited-and is it not mainfest, that compact with a convention of that state, for the

well be the purchaser of these townships; and was discontinued; and no one ever thought of have advanced, and those of the other States as the reservation enures to the benefit of the imputing to Congress a breach of faith in this which have given it their sanction, have been acpurchasers, and their assigns, this benefit would particular, nor was any claim ever advanced, in tuated by an honest, but very ardent desire to prothey were citizens of the State or Territory, old States. Indeed, it is perfectly obvious, that

within which, such lands might lie.

one, of great weight, and which must reduce the Should this now be done, what would become of claim is asserted. But the allowance of this claim, claim in question, to a very small portion of its all that part of the claim of the old States, found-looking asit avowedly does, for large donations to alleged amount, were it not in other respects well ed upon a computation of the 400,000,000 acres, some of the states, to the exclusion of others, if founded. If the school reservation can in any not yet sold, surveyed, or explored? (8) respect be considered as a grant or donation, it respect be considered as a grant or donation, it and only be so considered, to the extent to which only be practically asserted at the present time, ble violation of the dictates of impartial justice, lands have been actually sold, under the pre- to the extent of that proportion of lands, which sent system. Certainly, where a township has have been reserved upon sales actually made. lature of Maryland. been sold, with the privilege annexed, Congress Because, should Congress discontinue the accannot with good faith, revoke it. But where customed reservation, and order a sale of the Congress has an unquestionable right to alter old States would enjoy their full proportion of lands, to recall the standing proposals now by sales, thus brought into the public treasury. law, made to purchasers, without breach of Considering these school reservations, beyond faith, and to propose such other terms, as policy townships actually sold, as altogether contingent, and expediency may dictate. (7) This, in some depending upon the will and judgment of Coninstances, Congress has done. In some of the gress, and to be affected by varying views of This rule seems not only to be entirely arbitrary.

extended to all the new states, formed out of the what these reservations will be, throughout the by Virginia, that these lands, namely, should public lands. start habit of hassing general laws for the regula-tion and management of the school lots:—and we to the favoured States, as land which, "has already been given to their usual respective proportions in the gen-teral charge and expenditure." This was the lan-apprehend that the state governments have every thereupon to found a demand for an immediate sort of control over them, except the power of sell-allowance of a proportionate amount in behalf of ing them, or converting them to other uses, than the excluded States. (9) the promotion of education in each township. Your Committee, however, are far from enteras the common property of the States; but conformably to the spirit and principles of the preevery attribute of donations, (modified and restricted in their use, we grant) to the new states, trine-a doctrine, which would not be very accept-

or the people of the new states.

this position, and that Congress have deprived it may appear, when used to exclude the old states themselves of the power of refusing the school from the benefit of appropriations for schools. grants hereafter, in new states already formed;

If this exemption from taxation for five years,

we refer for proof to the compact alluded to in
our last note. That compact first grants to Ohio,
Lot number 16 of every township for the use of
schools—2dly. Certain valuable salt springs—and
3dly. One Twentieth part of the nett proceeds of
the lands being within the state, sold by Congress,
The old states will not object to its repeal, if it
for making public roads, leading to and through the
formula propertions for schools.

If this exemption from taxation for five years,
of the United States, be considered
injurious to the new states, whose population it has
contribute to the general charge; therefore, the
guage of the Legislature of Maryland," and are
not not essary to the present system of cash sales.
The old states will not object to its repeal, if it
for making public roads, leading to and through the for making public roads, leading to and through the forms an obstacle to the extension of school approformed out of the public lands. So long as the from leveying on the very small portion of the condition is fulfilled by those states, Congress hubble lands, hitherto sold within them, object to the words of the Maryland Resolution, which is cannot, without their consent, alter the system of congress giving an equivalent in some other as follows, to wit: "Resolved, that the states, in school reservation. That condition, framed with form. a view to the system of public sales on credit, then | Cougress, we believe, were never bound by any given till five years, or nearly that length of Company, to continue to reserve Lots for religious in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states."

in a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states."

is a just proportion, with those heretofore made in favour of the other states."

It is moreover manifest from the phraseology of the above resolution, that the Legislature of continuance of the system so long as the condition to school lands, "lounded upon a computation of the above resolution, that the Legislature of continuance of the system so long as the condition the 400,000,000 acres not yet sold, surveyed or many and did not take upon themselves to decide, the extreme to say, that Congress on that account are not at liberty to make as favorable grants to the other states. If they now have not that liberty to the Maryland Report, into which the Massaty, they had it not after the above compact was condition, that the Legislature of the above resolution, that the Legislature of the solve resolution, that the Legislature of the solve resolution, that the Legislature of the above resolution, that the Legislature of the solve resolution of the solve resolution of the solve resolution of the solve resolution of the solve resolution, that the Legislature of the solve resolution o made with Ohio, they had it not when the school happened; but the fact is, that the words quoted cording to which grants should be made. In short, grants were made to the states, subsequently form as "the language of the Legislature of Mary-land simply assert the ed and admitted into the Union. The grants to land," which that Committee "cannot but rejustice of the claim, but do not presume to point these states would be void, according to this doe-gard with extreme surprise," are not the "lan-out the mode in which justice shall be done.

that the purchasers must necessarily be the set-learly grants, that to the Oil on the contrary, they firmly believe that the tlers of the Public Lands. But it is obvious, that C. Symmes, a like reservation was made for re-learly grants, that to the Oil of the contrary, they firmly believe that the tlers of the Public Lands. But it is obvious, that C. Symmes, a like reservation was made for re-learly grants, that to the Oil of the contrary, they firmly believe that the tlers of the Public Lands. But it is obvious, that C. Symmes, a like reservation was made for re-learly grants, that to the Oil of the Contrary, they firmly believe that the the present system of sale is governed by con-nestness with which this object has been pursued, Your Committee would suggest another considerations of expediency, and is one which they have been led to overlook the unsoundness deration which presents itself to their minds, as Congress may discontinue at any moment of the principles upon which this extraordinary

the rights of purchasers have not intervened, whole thirty six sections in each township, the this system for the survey and sale of public this common property, in the proceeds of the the lands among the old States, should they be

policy, your Committee cannot but regard, with and founded on no principle of equity, but rebenefit of the inhabitants of every township in the state. [Vide act admitting Ohio into the Uniture of Maryland, in which they speak of the cessions of the respective States, and a violation on, April 30, 1802.] That compact has been whole 14 576,000 acres, being the aggregate of of the express condition upon cessions were made Their Legislatures are in the con- whole of the unsurveyed territory of the United enure to the benefit of all the States, "according

able to Illinois, Indiana, &c. if applied to them-(7.) That the Committee are not correct in selves, however reconcileable to impartial justice

state—on condition that Ohio shall not tax any priations for their benefit; nor would they, it is be-tract of land sold within the State by the U.S., for lieved, if the salt springs and the appropriation five years after the sale. Let it be recollected that for roads, be not an equivalent for the amount of poses, that the lands, claimed for the old states, this compact has been extended to all the states taxes, which the new states have been restricted should be distributed amongst them " in propor-

that the purchasers must necessarily be the set-learly grants, that to the Ohio Company, and J. the motives, in which this proposition originated. not fully established, and clearly shewn to rest so eloquently and powerfully urged by the Legis-

Your Committee ask leave to call the attention of the Legislature to one more topic arising out of the subject committed to them, which is, the ratio upon which it is proposed to distribute granted by Congress, in pursuance of this claim. The Legislature of Maryland proposes that they portion to their respective superficial extent. (10.) This rule seems not only to be entirely arbitrary, is not now strictly accurate to speak of these lands sent Constitution, they are rather to be regarded as the property of the people of the United States, directly and fully represented in Congress. According to these principles, upon the present system, the proceeds of lands are brought, into the treasury, and enure to the benefit of the

(10.) That the Committee are mistaken in tions of land, for the purpose of education, are existing, where titles were most frequently not compact with John Cleves Symmes, or the Ohio entitled to such appropriations as will correspond,

same proportion.*

seriously in contemplation to grant the land itself them. to the sixteen States, respectively. Should eight to the sixteen States, respectively. Should eight or ten millions of acres be thus granted, with have felt it their duty to submit to the Legislaliberty to the several States to dispose of them, ture, relative to the most important question, as they might think fit, it is very certain that so arising out of this subject. The further claim, confidence in the result of their enoughies, had

* Vide Note 11.

Maryland does not propose, as the Massachusetts for the encouragement and support of schools and Committee suppose, that the school lands, if granted to the states, which have received none will increase with it;—an advantage incident to heretofore, or the proceeds of them, should be the local situation of the new states, carved out distributed amongst them according to "extent of the public lands, which cannot be extended to of surface;" and we agree with that Committee, the old states; for, when the lands appropriated that "extent of surface, can," in those states to their benefit, shall once be sold, the fund be-"furnish no safe or equitable rule of distribution." comes fixed and cannot increase. The case, however, is different in the states form-The case, however, is and so. Extent of surface in in form they are proportioned to territoriat extent, ed out of the public least guide for arriving at an operate beneficially in a "just proportion," activities distribution, in reference to population, cording to population, and of course as respects the subject of education. Let it be borne in mind, those states, in entire conformity with the spirit that the school grants in these states are reservation of the condition of the cessions, by Virginia and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the public and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the public and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the public and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the condition of the censor of the public and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the condition of the censor of the public and the school grants in these states are reservative of lots number 16, in the censor of the condition of the censor of the censor of the censor of the public and the school grants in the The case, however, is different in the states form-ed out of the public lands. Extent of surface in in form they are proportioned to territorial extent, tree, Phanix Dactylifera. In Botany, of the enure to the benefit of the states, "according to sold. Their value, as a fund for the promotion of education, depends upon the rent which they will bring. In unsettled townships, they will bring none. In townships, thinly settled, where land in fee simple can be purchased cheap, they will bring but little. But they will command a high rent in townships thickly settled, where of course the price of land in fee simple will be have determined the aggregate amount of land, high and rentable land of course in demand. In short, caleris paribus, the rent of these school them and the other states, would be a Ratio, comshort, caleris paribus, the rent of these school them and the other states, would be a Ratio, comlots will be in proportion to population—their hounded of actual population and territorial exvalue therefore, as a fund for the support of tent, weight being given to territorial extent, on and other inhabitants of the desert, where the schools, will be in proportion to population, an account of future population.

It is hardly to be presumed, however, that it is annexed, and of course, co-extensive with entirely different character, upon which your

many sellers coming into the land-market at founded on the suggestion that donations of lands confidence in the result of their enquiries, had many sellers coming into the land-market at rounded on the suggestion that donations of lands, but only depreciate the value of their lave been made to certain States, for the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, proposed by the United States, and divert that source of revenue from its present channel, for many years to come. To avoid this granted for this purpose to several States and ruinous system, it would, probably, be proposed reintous extending the proposed recommendations of lands confidence in the result of their enquiries, had not opinions of an opposite character been experted by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the proposed them to examine the suggestion that donations of lands confidence in the result of their enquiries, had not opinions of an opposite character been experted by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learning of a higher grade, present by the support of Seminaries of Learnin to pay in cash, a certain proportion of the pro- of the circumstances attending which, and the have influenced them, at much greater length ceeds of the sale of Public Lands. But in this considerations upon which they were made, your than would otherwise have been proper. But case, it would be necessary to replace the same Committee have not been able to obtain precise believing that the proposition of the Legislature sum from other funds, so that in point of fact, it and satisfactory information. They are, how-of Maryland cannot be sustained upon just and would be quite immaterial whether these sums ever, so unimportant in point of amount, as not were paid out of those proceeds specifically, or materially to affect the general question. If the from any other public monies, being in either case, a general charge on the treasury. Whether land therefore, or money, be distributed, no of a character to sustain the present claim in best interests of the Union, they ask leave to recommend the adoption of the subjoined resolutions. They are, now is attisfactory grounds, and that the adoption of it by this Legislature, would be attended with consequences, highly injurious to the harmony and best interests of the Union, they ask leave to recommend the adoption of the subjoined resolutions. other equitable rule of proportion can be followed, half of the old states, the proposition of the State than that of contribution to the general charge, because in either case, the amount thus taken, must sire to promote the great object of school educations. be replaced by such contribution. Nor does it aption, will not be sufficient to justify an affirmative pear of the slightest importance whether those decision on this proposition. It is a question of who are entitled to receive, happen to be closely strict right, between parties having adverse United States, are justly considered to be the settled on a small surface, or thinly scattered over interests, the decision of which may involve common property of the Union, and that no State settled on a small surface, or thinly scattered over interests, the decision of which may involve an extensive territory. Extent of surface, therefore, can furnish no safe or equitable rule of distribution. But it is, perhaps, easy to perceive the error, in which this proposed ratio of distribution arose, and to trace it to that general delusion, if the expression may be indulged, in which this extraordinary claim itself originated. The aggregate of these school reservations, being a strength of the decision of which may involve common property of the Union, and that no State can justly claim any exclusive appropriation of them.

Resource, That the reservation of certain lots of land in townships offered for sale by the Unittownships, in pursuance of standing laws, cannot justly be considered as a donation to the States
within which such lands are situated, and cannot. aggregate of these school reservations, being a and sixty-nine Representatives in Congress; the portion of each township surveyed, for sale, must former feeble, having only seventeen Representative therefore, entitle any other State to demand any of course, be in exact proportion to the number of these townships. As a benefit promised to purchasers, this was the just proportion. Had such these Representatives, having themselves, chasers, this was the just proportion. Had such the question. As a question to the question of the foreservation been designed principally as a gift or between parties thus situated, it becomes an of the several States, with a request that they will gratuity, to inhabitants or settlers, independent of imperious duty to waive all considerations of their interest in the lands, a different proportion interest, policy and expediency, and to decide would naturally have presented itself. (11.) This only upon those unerring principles of justice, circumstance throws additional light upon the which can alone ensure harmony and safety .-The question, whether Congress has power, and whether under any circumstances, it would be (11.) It is apparent from the last note, that adviseable to exercise it, in making appropria-

The grants therefore to the new states, though

lands, if distributed, must equitably follow the nature and character of these reservations, as in- other seminaries, for the common use and benecidental merely to the grants to which they were fit of all the people of the Union, is one of an Committee feel confident, that the Legislature of

All which is respectfully submitted.
For the Commmittee,

LEMUEL SHAW. January 21, 1822. RESOLVED, That the Public Lands of the United States, are justly considered to be the

the several States, with a request that they will communicate the same to the Legislatures thereof, respectively; also to each of the Senators and Representatives of this Commonwealth, in

Congress.

N. B. Those who feel an interest in the important subject of the foregoing Report, and wish to compare the argument contained therein with those in the Maryland Report, may see the latter report at large in the American Farmer, vol. 3, page 81.

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips.

fruit forms a principal part of their food, particu-

In this part of the world, forests of date-trees attention, and is very profitable, the fruit being may be seen, some of which are several leagues in great demand, particularly that in the neighbourhood of Rosetta, which is delicious. The thors have given full accounts of this fruit. It is branches are cut off with the dates upon them there is a the property of such a delicious great demand, particularly that in the neighbourhood of Rosetta, which is delicious. The branches the farina of the male brought thither by the wind. It may appear to many persons almost incredictes of such a delicious quality many who before they are thoroughly ripe, and thrust into

The Babylonian, or Royal Dates, were most brought to England in this state? esteemed: these, in ancient times, were reserved for the kings of Persia, and are said to have corruptible by the natives. It is used for making kind only; else, when a variety of flowers were grown only in one hortyard or park at Babylon, beams and implements of husbandry, as also for blossoming at the same time, we should have ed for the kings of Persia, and are said to have corruptible by the natives. It is used for making kind only; else, when a variety of flowers were grown only in one hortyard or park at Babylon, beams and implements of husbandry, as also for which was annexed to the Persian crown. The javelins, and the trees often grow to a hundred dates at Jericho, in Jewry, were also in high estimation with the ancients, who made both bread are used for so many valuable purposes, and I animals and insects, when left to nature, couple and wine of them. Pliny, who has written at great know of none where the sexual distinctions are length upon this fruit, mentions forty-nine kinds so evident. It is the female tree which produces though it is now clearly ascertained that it is they grew; some of which were white, black, greater numbers; but in order to obtain the fruit, ceive the pollen of another, if it is prevented or brown, some were round, others in the shape the orientalists, who live upon it, plant male from taking that of it's own species; and thus or brown, some were round, others in the snape the orientalists, who live upon it, plant male from taking that or it's own species; and thus of a finger, some very small, and others he describes as being as large as the pomegranate.—
their enemies, in time of war, to cut down the variety of new flowers and fruits.

The date tree grows very rapidly, and will cultivated in Italy, and is by some supposed to ducing dates, and causes famine. The number of produce fruit in some countries in the third year, be the fruit by which the companions of Ulyses female trees cultivated in Asia, is much greater while in others it is from four to six years before

caused him to state that they were foreign trees. The Arabs eat dates without seasoning, for they have a very agreeable taste when they are fiesh, and afford wholesome nourishment.—
These people dry and harden them in the sun, to reduce them to a kind of meal, which they preserve for food when they undertake long journeys across the deserts; and they will subsist a considerable time on this simple nourishment: pieces of the date-bread diluted in water afford a refreshing beverage. The Arabs likewise strip the bark and fibrous parts from the young date-trees, and eat the substance that is in the centre. It is very nourishing, and has a sweet taste, and they call it the marrow of the date-tree: they also eat the leaves when they are young and tender, mixed with lemon-juice, are young and tender, mixed with lemon-juice, are young and tender, mixed with lemon-juice, are speaking of the date-trees are seased in the strunk of each branch which they wish to produce fruit, and place in it a stalk to they wish to produce fruit, and place in it a stalk of male flowers: without this precaution, the date-tree would produce only abortive fruit. In some parts the male branches are only shaken long bounches from the trunk of each branch which they wish to produce fruit, and place in it a stalk of male flowers: without this precaution, the date-tree would produce only abortive fruit. In some parts the male branches are only shaken long bounches from the trunk of each branch which they are seed is poor and ill-tasted, while those trees which are reared from the shoots, give dates of good quality.

The flowers of both sexes of both sexes of both sexes of both sexes come out in very sowe the shoots, give dates of good quality.

The flowers of both sexes come out in very sowe the same flowers; which stalk those trees which are reared from the shoots, give dates of good quality.

The flowers of both sexes of are young and tender, mixed with lemon-juice, Plantaus, in his Dissertation on the Sexes of Plantaus. The male flowers are also eaten, as a salad. The male flowers are also eaten, when tender, in the same manner. The fruit before it is ripe is somewhat astringent, but when the roughly mature is of the nature of the fig. thoroughly mature is of the nature of the fig.-A white liquor, known by the name of date-milk. is drawn from the palm-tree. To obtain it, all the branches are cut from the summit of one of these trees; and after several incisions have been made in it, they are covered with leaves, in order that the heat of the sun may not dry it;

Père Labat, in his Account of America, mender that the description of the sun may not dry it; the liquor. The milk of the date-tree has an tinique, that produced a great quantity of fruit, agreeable sweet taste when new: it is very refreshing, and is given even to sick people. Thus has Providence reared a blessing in the sandy desert for the wanderer.

Even the stones of dates, though very hard, are not thrown away; they are bruised and laid in water to soften, when they become good food for sheep and camels.

The Egyptians make an agreeable conserve of the fresh dates and sugar. The Arabs weave mus, who relates, "that, in his time, there were has it's blessed palm-branch. The dates seldom two palm-trees, the one a male, the other a feripen so thoroughly as to keep well. old leaves; and from the filaments which arise male, in the wood Otranto, fifteen leagues apart; from the stumps of the branches, they fabricate that this latter was several years without bearing speaking of the date-tree, says, "The straightest both ropes and sails.

any fruit; till at length, rising above the other and youngest branches, which grow near the

related that Alexander's army naving met with dates of such a delicious quality, many, who baskets made for the purpose, which have no dible, that the pollen of the male flower should not forbear eating too plentifully, died.—

There is one kind of date described by the ancient authors, that would inebrate and overturn the brain.

There is one kind of date described by the ancient authors, that would inebrate and overturn the brain.

There is one kind of date described by the ancient authors, that would inebrate and overturn them, and sent to Cairo. Could they not be the least reflection, we must be satisfied that the could be attracted by a tree of it's own species, when, with the brain.

The timber is so durable, that it is thought inof dates, varying according to the country where the fruit, and on which account it is cultivated in possible to make the stigmata of one blossom rewere enchanted, and forgot their native country. than that of the males, the former being more it begins to bear: when arrived at maturity, it

years: "but the dates," says Pliny, " never come different stalks; and when they are in flower, of the Arabs. Like most other fruits, the date to maturity or ripeness, nor were they ever the Arabs cut the male branches to impregnate requires cultivation to have it good, as the fruit the female blossoms: for this purpose, they which is produced from trees which have been caused him to state that they were foreign trees.

Linnaus, in his Dissertation on the Sexes of blossoms of the male tree, which was then flowering at Leipsic, sent them by the post; they ob-

tions a tree which grew near a convent in Marwhich came to maturity enough for eating : but as there was no other tree of the kind in the island, it was desirable to propagate it, but none of the seeds would grow. He conjectures that the the branches of them are bound up in mats to tree might probably be so far impregnated by some neighbouring palm tree, as to render it capable of bearing fruit, but not sufficient to make the seeds prolific.

larly in all that part of the Zaara which is near Mount Atlas, where they grow but little corn, and chiefly depend on this fruit for subsistence.— Well as on the cultivated districts. It requires no gan to bear fruit in abundance." M. Geoffrey

glutinous moisture on the stigmata of flowers, has an attraction for the pollen of the anthera of it's

Italy, and the coast of Spain, have been re-profitable.

makes no change, but remains in the same state nowned for palm-trees more than two thousand. The sexual organs of the date-tree grow upon for three generations, according to the account

which they are principally used in England, being considered hard of digestion, and often causing the head-ache to those who eat them in quantities, and they create scorbutic complaints as well as the loss of teeth. In medicine, the qualities of dates are to soften the asperities of the throat, to assuage all immoderate fluxes of the stomach, and to ease disorders of the reins, &c. The oil and phlegm render them moistening and good to assuage coughs. They stop vomitings and fluxes, and are good for the piles when taken in red wine. (Barham.)

They are principally brought from Africa, Egypt, and Syria, but the finest come from Tunis. Near Elete, in Spain, there is a wood consisting of two hundred thousand palm-trees, bearing dates. These trees furnish a curious traffic: bleach the leaves, which in time become white; they are then cut off, and sent in ship-loads to Genoa and other parts of Italy, for the grand procession of Palm Sunday. There is a great trade in them with Madrid also, where every house

Hughes, in his Natural History of Barbadoes,

usually gild, and adorn with various flowers, and not, or whether it is not here succedaneously used as bearing the nearest resemblance to it."

(To be continued.)

some further remarks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Culpepper County, Woodville, \ (Va.) May 28, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

wheat, and by examination you will find that a a species of that insect. deposit of eggs has been made by the Fly in a mode not heretofore mentioned by any one.

The germs are now in the maggot state, and occupy an apparently comfortable position in the substance of the blade, and most generally the top blade. You will find them between the surfaces, which are membranous, a fact which I never before observed. As they progress, "Information is wanted with regard to a dis-speak from their own observation—and inventors feeding on the green pulp, they enlarge the case of horses known in this part of the country of such Mills would find it to their advantage to cavity or bag, and the leaf then exhibits the by the term "big head." The disease commen-furnish us with descriptions and drawings. appearance called "fred," which must proceed ces with swellings, apparently of the bones of either from an absorption, or change of the cother from the pulp. Whether the season, or eyes, attended with a slight discharge of pale some adventitious circumstance, has produced bluish mucus from the nostrils. this aberration; or, whether its consequences will be more or less injurious to the farmer, of Glanders? Is it contagious? Are mules hamust be left for time to disclose. The injury ble to be affected by it? Is it curable, and by is most prevalent in rank wheat.

Your's respectfully, PHILIP THORNTON.

Princeton, August 16th, 1822.

DEAR SIR, It would afford me much satisfaction to be able to communicate any useful hint on the interesting subject of your letter, and its enclo-sures: I fear, however, the amateurs of Natural History will be able to assist but little in CORN, WHEAT AND COTTON CROPS. the extermination of so formidable an enemy to CORN MILLS, &c. our wheat crops, as the Hessian Fly. If the devastations made by this insect are ever ar-third week of July, our corn crops were more In my 66th year, I do not recol rested, it will in all probability be done by the promising than at the same period of time, and my bed a whole day in my life. practical farmer. The fact which your cor-earlier by twenty days than in any former crop respondent, Mr. Thornton, communicates res- of my recollection; but our fine prospects are respondent, Mr. Thornton, communicates respecting the situation in which the fly has deposited its eggs, near the top of the blades of wheat, lands, will it is believed, by the most observing and intelligent farmers, lands, will it is believed, by the most observing and intelligent farmers, reach not more than half a crop—and the corn planted late, and on thin cannot find that they ever witnessed a similar phenomenon. The fly I have always been led to believe was particularly careful, not only in the color of the plant to deposit its latter corn crops, because there are no shoots. or root, so that when the larva or maggot was that the circulation of the sap or fluid, is impeded believe, of being retrieved by the most friend-excluded from the egg, it would find itself sur—We are now busily engaged in gathering fod-ly seasons which could be desired. rounded by the soft and nutritious part of the der, or corn blades, earlier by three weeks than plant, on which it supports itself during the has been known in this section of the State, nexion with the fact, that the instincts of ani- are our prospects for a crop of Indian corn.

is a fly called the ceraphron by naturalists, and on which they calculated with certainty, which is often seen in swarms among the wheat will not this seeson, have more than two hundred which is often seen in swarms among the wheat about the same time the depredations are bushels! made by the Hessian Fly. This insect is not Cotton quite so large as the other, and may be distin-ON THE FLY IN WHEAT.

guished from it by the wings, which are four in sufficiency for domestic consumption—we never number; the common fly being furnished with attempt a crop for exportation, for two reasons; mens which it contained, to the examination two only. The ceraphron so far from being we have not any cotton machines for cleaning the of Professor Green of Nassau Hall; who has injurious to the crops, is a great protection to wool from the seed; and our extensive fields of obligingly noticed the subject, and promises them; for it deposits its egg within the body of the Maize or Indian corn, and a full crop of wheat Edit. Am. Far. larva or germ of the Hessian Fy, which it even-tually kills for its own support; so that whole cotton crop, sufficiently extensive to make it a crops of wheat which might otherwise have chief object—not that our climate or soil are adbeen destroyed, are thus saved. After the cer-aphron has deposited its eggs, their wings are thrown off, so that it appears like the common man and beast. ant; and this curious fact has led many to be-Enclosed you will receive a few blades of lieve, that the Hessian Fly is nothing more than

Your's respectfully, q. JACOB GREEN. J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

" Is this the disease described under the name what means? Should any person offer the inforwhat means? Should any person mation above solicited it will be thankfully receiv-

Milledgeville, Geo.

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated York Town, Va. August 19th, 1822.

summit of the tree, are much used here by the subject, would not permit me to determine the the body of the grain-Stacks, made as usual Jews, upon their feast of Tabernacles: these they usually gild, and adorn with various flowers, and mals belong. then carry them in procession to their synagogue."

There is a curious fact connected with this the supposed contents. We have much straw; the adds, "whether this is the same kind of palm that was used by the Israelites, we know which has led to some little mistakes. There average crop would reach four hundred bushels,

> Cotton crop promises well. In this section of Virginia, our attention to cotton is confined to a sufficiency for domestic consumption-we never

> Is there to be had in Baltimore, a Corn Machine for grinding Indian corn into meal and homony by horse power?-is it approved, or has it been in use with you? are there such machines of different sizes? and what are their prices?*

Very respectfully,

THOMAS GRIFFIN.

* Information on this subject will be thankful-

Edit. American Farmer.

WEEPING WILLOW.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Wilmington, N. C. 24th July, 1822.

I observe this beautiful Tree has been attacked by a writer in the American Farmer. From a remark I met with many years ago, that "in Priestley's opinion, the Willow was the greatest absorbent and corrector of bad air," I have planted them all round that part of my rice field which is nearest my dwelling and negro settlements.

My people are very healthy, and although I
move from hence to Smithville, ten miles down the River, six weeks or two months later than my South Carolina friends do from their Rice plantations, and later than any one in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, who has a summer re-sidence—and although I visit it almost weekly A severe drought now oppresses us-Up to the through the fall, I experience no inconvenience. In my 66th year, I do not recollect having kept

selecting the interior of the plant to deposit its latter corn crops, because there are no shoots few weeks ago was unusually promising, is eggs, but also in placing them near the bottom, to fill, and the stalk itself is so dry and parched, now withering rapidly, beyond the power, I

Another extract, from Montgomery county, winter. From this circumstance taken in con- for years; never within my recollection. Such Md. states :- "That the drought still continued unusually severe in that neighbourhood, and mals with regard to their offspring, vary but little, I am induced to believe that the blades of wheat you sent for my examination have been injured by some other insect than the common Hessian Fly; and the imperfect state of their small grain around perpendicular poles, their stock also suffered very much from this the specimens, and my limited knowledge on this.

"Our corn crops are uncommonly promising, but the great quantity of cotton under cultiva-tion will make provisions scarce and dear."

COARSE SALT.

We yesterday received from Col. Wheeler, of of the ruta baga. Salina, as a sample, a small box of Salt, made at his works at Salina by the process of slow evaporation, by means of heated tubes passing through vats of sait water. This, we are told is altogether a new invention in the history of making salt, and for which Col. W. has, or is about to procure a patent from the United States. The process is a simple one, and may be described as follows:—There are two cisterns, or vats, made of plank, the upper cistern 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, the under one 50 by 25. The salt water is pumped into the upper cistern, and there brought to a salting state, so as to crystalize all the sulphate or carbonate of lime, and settle the same. The Water is then drawn into the lower cistern, where it is heated by means of fire operating on the tubes, which are of cast iron, to about 100 deg. Far. till it forms chrystals, some larger, others smaller, but all of a cubical form. One small fire warms both cisterns, by operating on the tubes. oration, by means of heated tubes passing through warms both cisterns, by operating on the tubes. The water in the upper cistern is sometimes as

THE SEASON.

We hear of one farmer in New York raising 3000 bushels of wheat this season, his acres averaging forty bushels each; and we have been told bad practice, and is the occasion of a great deal of other instances of unusual ingathering of early harvests. Throughout New England the shoes should be entirely cool. fields are loaded with excellent Indian corn; uncommonly fine crops of rye, barley, and oats, have been well housed. Potatoes, and all the other vegetable tribes, promise abundance in size almost every direction are literally breaking down with the loads of rich fruit with which they are burdened .- Boston Gaz.

THE CROPS.

We have the pleasure to state, says the Virginia Roanoke Sentinel of the 17th inst. that the crops in this section of the country, are superior to what they have been for many years: every person we meet with says, he has the largest and finest Tobacco he ever saw. Corn is already engaged at one dollar per barrel, and it is the general opinion it may be bought at any time be-fore it is cribbed at \$1 25. We have understood that one or two neighbourhoods in this county, have suffered by the drought; but even those neighbourhoods will make amply sufficient for the support of their families. We have heard that the counties of Franklin, Patrick and Henry, have been as much favoured as this. We consider the crop safe, saving hail storms, gusts, freshets, &c.

From the N. Y. Statesman.

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.

Mr. Editor, I saw a match for your green gages the other day, in a bunch of ONIONS, and they not produced in Wethersfield, or any other part of New England. This bunch or rope contained 64 onions, red and white alternately, and weighed 23 lbs. I bought several ordinary bunch- bot county, sold his crop of Tobacco last week for

onions, at eight cents per bunch. They are dance, and was of excellent quality. We believe raised on Long Island, and are of a Spanish seed this is the highest price obtained this sea-or growth not heretofore seen in the market—son for Eastern Shore Tobacco, and is a just reand exhibit, I think, an improvement on that valuable esculent, equal to Cobbett's amelioration HORTI.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.
MANURE FROM SWINE—HOW TO INCREASE THE QUANTITY.

so strong a manure, that it answers well when lb. 8 to 10 cents—Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 mixed with a large proportion of earth, weeds, straw or other bibulous substances. It is almost Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do, incredible how great a quantity of good manure 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do. may be manufactured on this plan; but we are informed it can be made with much less expense than by the usual mode. The sample sent us is very superior, and resembling, in some respects, the St. Ubes salt.—Onondaga N. Y. Register.

Incredible how great a quantity of good manure 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do. 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.—Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.—forty loads of manure being made in the year by means of one hog stye, and I have no doubt of its being practicable.

VIRGINIA TORACCO- 5 bb. 1.

HORSE SHOEING.

Putting shoes on horses while the shoe is hot is denounced in a late English paper as a very of lameness, by rendering the feet tender. The lin York county. One containing 800 acres, bordering on York river; this land is well suited to

and superiority in quality; and the orchards in almost every direction are literally breaking tained from fish taken from our coast. The tained from fish taken from our coast. The specimens of isinglass manufactured at Cape specimens of isinglass manufactured at Cape Ann have been used by the brewers and confec-

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1822.

FINE FRUIT.

The Editor of the American Farmer thankfully acknowledges the receipt of a basket tumn months; and oysters through the winter: of fine Fruit, from his friend and correspondent, JOHN WILLIS, Esq. of Oxford, Caroline county, Md.-It being much superior to the fruit generally brought to this market, particuarly the ally brought to this market, particuarly the has also a good apple orchard: On this tract Pears, of which there were several varieties, he two extensive pits of shell marl are found, which presented the same to Mr. REUBENS PEALE, the worthy and enterprizing proprietor of the Balti-more Museum, who exhibited it last week. We selected the place, where we supposed those who felt an interest in such matters would have a good opportunity to view it, and we understand a large concourse of people, who attended this place of fashionable resort, expressed high and general satisfaction.

Extract from a correspondent at Raleigh, N. C., es of 48 large and small, which weighed about 6 and §8. Mr. Rolle is a young planter, this August 8th. 7 lbs. each, twice the standard of Connecticut being the first crop raised under his superinten-

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat, \$1 20 a 1 25-very first quali-

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I wish to sell two valuable tracts of land, lying the culture of all grain crops and tobacco. On AMERICAN ISINGLASS.

A manufactory of this useful article has been established at Cape Ann by Mr. Wm. Hall, late of the huildings are considered within a hundred yards Ann have been used by the brewers and confec-tioners in our city, who consider it fully equal if chard now bearing fruit. This farm may be conveniently divided (if required) into two neat farms of 400 acres each; with a portion of mea-dow, and a sufficiency of wood land to each. The

soil on the river is a shelly loam.

The other farm I will sell, contains 450 acres. This land adjoins, in part, the town of York, and extends to York river; to this tract belongs a valuable shad and herring fishery; a variety of fish are taken thro' the spring, summer and au-This farm is level, and well watered; a meadow of thirty acres is attached; houses for ne groes, barns, and corn houses are erected; it are believed to be sufficient to manure the whole

These lands will be offered for sale at public auction, on the 3d Monday of September next, being York court day, when the terms will be made known, and accommodating to purchasers.
THOMAS GRIFFIN.

Yorktown, Va. August 9. ,

PUBLISHED BY J. S. SKINNER. PRINTED BY JOSEPH ROBINSON.

pounds.

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125

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132

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101

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F. I. F. I.

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AGRICULTURE.

curacy; he told us that he would not fear to pur- have engaged an ingenious engraver to represent chase or sell extensively by this guide, which has the figure of an Ox, pointing out the particular passed through three English editions, and has places where the dimensions must be taken, in in that country gone into very general use. The order to ascertain their weight, and I flatter myauthor of the tables, gives the required weight self it will be a very useful Addition. of animals in stones, and we have converted these for the use of our subscribers, into pounds. _Editor American Farmer.

The Graziers' ready reckoner, or, a useful guide for buying and selling cattle, being a complete set of TABLES, distinctly pointing out the Weight of Black-Cattle, sheep, or swine, from forty two, to eighteen hundred and twenty, by measurement ; together with directions, shewing the particular parts where the Cattle are to be measured. By GEORGE RENTON, Ber-wickshire Farmer. The third edition. Berwick : price two shillings and sixpence, ster-

PREFACE.

Having been often solicited to publish the fol-Yowing TABLES of this READY RECKONER, I am dergone a laborious task in making out the cal-culations, which may be of use to the public.— For frequently the Buyer and Seller are at a loss even in concluding a bargain, by not being judges of the weight of the article they are treating about.

I have begun with the Calculations at three stones,* which may be as low as is necessary for those who have a swine or calf to sell: and who by no means have had such practical experience as to be judges by the eye. It may likewise be of service to those who have a beast above the common weight of cattle; they may obtain a knowledge of his value, almost to a nicety, by taking the following dimension, and considering the

value per stone, sinking offals.

Take a string, put it round the beast, standing square, just behind the shoulder blade, measure on a foot rule the feet and inches he is in circumference, this is called the girth; then with the string measure from that bone the tail which plumbs the line with the hind part of the buttock, direct the line along the back to the fore part of the shoulder blade, take the dimensions on the foot rule as before, which is length, opposite these figures stand the pounds.

The girth and length of Black Cattle, Sheep,

Calves or Swine being exactly taken, according to the directions given above, and wrought by decimals; would occasion a multiplicity of figures; which would be very troublesome in comparison of the following Tables, which will answer exactly to the fore quarters of any of the foremen-

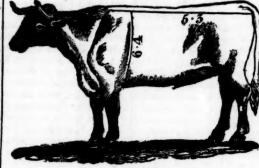
tioned cattle, sinking the offal.

To bring these useful Tables into as small a compass as possible, I have not taken notice of the half inches, which confines them to the onefourth of the figures. But to bring them to that point, when a beast measures half an inch, either in girth or length; it is only taking the difference of the leading figures. For instance, a beast measures in girth 6 feet 2½ inches, length 5 feet 4 inches, the weight of

6	S				697
6	2				678
Differe	ence		^		

* Of fourteen pounds each.

Take the half of 19 which is 95 added to 678 Girth. length Weight. Girth. length Weight. and it will make 687.5. We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Wright, of England, for a copy of "the Graziers' ready nerally useful as I can; and to prevent the possireckoner," and we have his assurance, that the bility of making any mistakes in taking the dimost confident reliance may be placed in its ac-mensions of the Cattle in improper Places; I



706 lbs.

To a generous Public I now commit it, and now prevailed on to do so. I by no means take hope, that, however it may succeed, the goodthe praise of them as the inventor; but have un- ness of my intention will be a sufficient Justifica-

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employed by the Romans to dye the hair of the head black. If they be boiled in water, says Pliny, they are as good and wholesome to be eaten as other pot-herbs.

Sir J. E. Smith has remarked, that this tree is, as it were, a whole magazine of physic to rus-

tic practitioners.

Weight

pounds.

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1764 1784 1803

1824

The bark, leaves, flowers and berries, are used with advantage in medicine. The leaves are said to be purgative and emetic, and are applied externally for the piles and inflammations; an ointment is made also with them as well as the flowers: the latter are used inwardly as a carminative. Infusions made from the flowers while fresh, are gentle, laxative, and aperient; when dry they are found to promote the cuticular secretion, and to be particularly serviceable in erysipelatous and eruptive disorders. Sydenham directs three handfuls of the inner bark to be boiled in a quart of milk and water, till only a pint remains, of which one half is to be taken at night and the other in the morning; and this repeated every day for those afflicted with the dropsy. Boerhaave recommends the expressed juice of the middle bark, given from a drachm to half an ounce, as the best of hydragogues when the viscera are sound.

Elder-flower water, the oil of elder, and elder syrup, are also used as medicines.

The berries are esteemed cordial, and useful in hysteric disorders; and are often put into gargarisms for sore mouths and throats.

The fungous excrescences, which are often found growing on the trunk of the elder-tree, bearing the resemblance of an ear, black in the inside and of a whitish colour on the outside. (called auriculæ Judæorum) are accounted good for inflammations and swellings of the tonsils, sore throats, and quinsies.

The wine made from elder-berries is too well known by families in the country to require any encomiums: it is the only wine the cottager can procure, and, when well made, is a most excellent and wholesome drink, taken warm before going to bed. It causes gentle perspiration, and is a mild opiate; and may be taken safely, and with advantage, by those of costive ha-

If a rich syrup be made from ripe elder-ber-ries and a few bitter almonds, when added to brandy it has all the flavour of the very best cherry-brandy.

The white elder-berries, when ripe, make wine, much resembling rich grape-wine.

The buds and the young tender shoots are greatly admired as a pickle.

The leaves of the elder-tree are often put into the subterraneous paths of moles, to drive those of Fruits, noxious little animals from the garden. If fruitry Philips. trees, flowering shrubs, corn, or other vegetables, be whipped with the green leaves of the elder branches, insects will not attach to them. An infusion of these leaves in water is good to ia Trignia ject to blights and the devastations of caterpillars. sprinkle over rose buds, and other flowers, sub-

The wood of old elder-trees is so hard, and of Europe, takes so good a polish, that it is often used as a a situations substitute for the box-tree. From its toughness, it is used for tops for fishing rods, needles for The elder thrives near wet ditches, and is of-weaving nets, butchers' skewers, &c. I find it ten seen growing on the ruins of old walls, or was used by the Romans to make pipes and from the hollow of decayed trees: so hardy is trumpets, as Pliny says, "the shepherds were crowing of cocks from any town cannot be heard, The elder does not appear to have been used makes more shrill pipes and louder trumpets

e of Eng-

this valuable and neglected tree, that it is found thoroughly persuaded that the elder-tree, grow-both in sheltered swamps and on the bleak tops ing in a by-place out of the way, and where the of church towers.

medicinally by the ancients, but the berries were than any other."

FIG.—FICUS.—CARICA.

The fig-tree is evidently a native of that part

Old and New Testament, in a manner to induce us to conclude that it formed a principal part of ter of the first book of Samuel, we read, that when Abigail went to meet David, to appease him for the affront given by Nabal her hus-band, she took with her, amongst other provisions, a present of two hundred cakes of figs.

and obliged the Spartan men to dine in one common hall, to enforce the practice of temper-

The Athenians were so choice of their figs,

the world ever produced. The asp with which stem measures thirty inches in girth. she terminated her life, was conveyed to her in a At Oxford, in the botanic garden

Romans, who brought it from most of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the varieties in Italy, by the commencement of the Christian era, that Pliny has furnished us with a description of twenty-nine sorts that were familiar to him. He says, "figs are restorative, and the best food that can be taken by those who are brought low by long sickness, and are on the strength of young people, preserve the elderly in better health, and make them look younger, and with fewer wrinkles. They are so nutritive, as to cause corpulency and strength: for this cause," continues he, "professed wrestlers and champions were in times past fed with figs."

The ancients believed that there existed a sympathy between plants in the time of planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of the Eighth, either had not fruited, or planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of the Eighth, either had not fruited, or planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of the Eighth, either had not fruited, or planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of the time of the sympathy between planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the time of planted rue near their fig-trees, which as the rue not familiar to him. He says, "figs are restorative, and the term of the rue not ser, who has furnished us with a list of the only grew more luxuriantly by the commencement of the rue not familiar to him. He says, "figs are restorative, and the time of the sympathy between planted rue near their fig-trees, which are stated to have been planted in the time of planted rue near their fig-trees, which are stated to have been planted in the time of planted rue near their fig-trees, which are stated to have been planted in the time of plants, and they therefore the rue may the receign reign, has not mentioned the fig-tree; the fruit."

The ancients believed that there existed a tree time of the time of the rue near their fig-trees, which are stated to have planted in the

Natural Order, Scabria. In Botany, a Genus they began to grow figs in Africa."—These apas one of our fruits; but the fig is not in his of the Polygamia Triacia Class.

they began to grow figs in Africa."—These apas one of our fruits; but the fig is not in his pear to have been of an early kind; for we find list. He says, "there be divers fruit trees in the of Asia, where the garden of Eden is generally African fig in his hand; then addressing the assaid to have been situated, as it is the only tree sembly he said "I would demand of you have been situated, as it is the only tree sembly he said "I would demand of you have been situated." And it is said, the orange said to have been situated, as it is the only tree particularly named in those passages of the Bible which relate to the creation and fall of man. "And they sewed fig-leaves together, and made themselves aprons." It is a fruit that appears to have been highly esteemed by the Israelites, who brought figs out of the land of Canaan, when they were sent by Moses to ascertain the produce and strength of that country.

The fig-tree is often mentioned, both in the Carthage, that the fig-tree was planted in this country with this argument he prevailed upon them to begin the third Punic war, in which Carthage, that be planted under a hot wall." Parkinson also, had so long been a rival to Rome, was utterly in 1629, says, that "if you plant it not against a long one another." And it is said, the orange ceeding one another." And it is said, the orange hath the like with us for a great part of sumbles with the like with us for a great part of su the third runic war, in which Cardiage, that had so long been a rival to Rome, was utterly in 1629, says, that "if you plant it not against a destroyed. "The Lydian figs," says Pliny, "are brick wall, it will not ripen so kindly;" but much of a reddish purple colour; the Rhodian, of a must depend on the situation of the country. the food of the Syrian nation. In the 25th chap-blackish hue; as is the Tiburtine, which ripens ter of the first book of Samuel, we read, that before others. The white figs were from Her-near Worthing, in Sussex, where the fruit and, she took with her, amongst other provi-ons, a present of two hundred cakes of figs.

When Lycurgus banished luxury from Sparta,

When Lycurgus banished luxury from Sparta,

The Romans had figs from Chalcis and Chios,

exceed three-quarters of an acre, there are &c.; and many of their varieties, it appears, upwards of 100 trees, that are about the size were named from those who first introduced or of large apple-trees, the branches extending

that it was forbidden to export them out of Atti-try by the Romans, it was, in all probability, fruit ripens in August, September, and October, ca. Those who gave information of this fruit confined to the southern counties; and not being a part of the year when the neighbouring wabeing sold contrary to law, were called sykophan-generally cultivated, was destroyed when their tering places are frequented with fashionable tai, from two Greek words sygnifying the discoverers of figs; and as they sometimes gave massed that it was not planted in England before the agreeable fruit, at good prices. licious information, the term was afterwards applied to all informers, parasites, liars, flatterarts began to be encouraged, and noblemen's houses first put on the air of Italian magnificence.

These are at the present time some figuress. rieties. Two of these trees are now about separate white many and Remus being suckled by a wolf under a fig-tree, proves that this fruit must have been early known in Italy.

The Egyptians and Greeks held this fruit in great estimation: it was their custom to carry a basket of figs next to the vessel of wine used in the white Sort, at Mitcham, in the garden of the private estate of the word and purple varieties. Two of these trees are now about seventy-five years old, having been planted in the venty-five years old, having been planted in the year 1745 by John Long, who raised them from some old ones in an adjoining garden, near the ruins of the palace of Thomas-à-Becket in that the white sort, at Mitcham, in the garden of the palace of Thomas-à-Becket in that the white sort, at Mitcham, in the garden of the palace of the garden is a deep black loam on chalk the Dionysia, or festivals in honour of Bacchus; manor-house, formerly the private estate of of the garden is a deep black loam on chalk.

Archbishop Cranmer; and it is confidently staof Cleopatra, who was the most luxurious queen ted to have been planted by that prelate: the

ing admired; but says, "it is not long since of Elizabeth, is particularly mentioned by him when Cato wished to stimulate the senators to hot countries, which have blossoms, and young

culaneum, Albicerate, and Aratian; the Cheli- grows on standard trees, and ripens as well as in donian figs are the latest, and ripen against the any part of Spain; these trees are so regularly thither his provisions monthly, which consisted of about one bushel of flour, eight measures of wine, five pounds of cheese, and two pounds and a half of figs.

cultivated them in Italy. The Livian fig was near twenty feet each way from the trunk. On a manufacture of the control of the control of large apple-trees, the branches extending near twenty feet each way from the trunk. On the proprietor of this little figgery, wine, five pounds of cheese, and two pounds and a half of figs. If the fig-tree was ever brought to this coun-trees to produce him about 20 dozen each; the

The trees are but seldom and sparingly pruned, which I conclude is the cause of their be-Saturn, one of the Roman deities, was represented crowned with new figs; he being supposed to have first taught the use of agriculture in Italy. There was a temple in Rome dedicated to this god, before which, grew a large fig-tree. The Vestals, when they removed this tree in order to build a chapel on the spot, offered an expiatory sacrifice: this happened about two hundered and sixty years after the foundation of the city.

The fig was a fruit much admired by the Romans, who brought it from most of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals based on the spot, offered and the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries they conquered, and had so increased the vestals of the countries the condition of the condition of the condition of the countries the condition of the cond ling so prolific, as I have remarked that fig-trees

"And wholesome berries thrive, and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.

of this most delicious and wholesome fruit, trefaction. which is, I believe, the only kind we possess land, it seems to please only the renneu pales of the higher order of society. In some parts of the coast of Sussex, where this fruit ripens in perfection, I have known it not only neglected by the middle and lower classes, but even mentioned with derision in their disputes. The fig-tree is distinguished from all other trees we know of, by it's bearing two successive and distinct crops of fruit in one year, each tree, and then dried in the sun.

sive and distinct crops of fruit in one year, each tree, and then dried in the sun. crop being produced on a distinct set of shoots. come to maturity, except where they are hous-ed. At the Royal Gardens at Kew, there is a fig-house fifty feet in length, where, under the ture, and, when charged with oil and emery, is their complexion of an olive colour; nor is their superintendence of Mr. Aiton, this fruit has much used on the continent by locksmiths, gunbeen forced to the highest pitch of perfection: smiths, and other artificers in iron and steel, to poor, and only farm as much land as they can Mr. Aiton's chief reliance has been, I underpolish their work. This wood is considered alcultivate with their families;—that is four or stand, on the second crop. In the year 1810, the most indistructible, and on that account was forroyal tables were supplied with more than two
hundred baskets of figs from that fig-house, fifty
baskets of which were from the first crop, and
I shall conclude my account of the fig-tree,

I shall conclude my account of the fig-tree,
They have no ploughs, month.

The caprification of figs was practised by tended to by the inhahitants of the Archipelago; and it is described by Theophrastus,
Plutarch, Pliny, and other authors of antiquity.
It is too curious a circumstance in the history It is too curious a circumstance in the history to leave the world, of the fig-tree to be omitted, as it furnishes a selves in his garden. convincing proof of the reality of the sexes of plants. The flowers of the fig-tree are situated within the pulpy receptacle, which we call the fruit. Of these receptacles, in the wild fig-tree, some have male flowers only, and others have male and female.

In the cultivated fig, these are found to contain only female flowers, that are fecundated by means of a kind of gnat bred in the fruit of the wild fig-trees, which pierces that of the cultivated, in order to deposit its eggs within; at the same time diffusing within the receptacle litans, the result of their manners and governthe farina of the male flowers; without this ment, it follows that agriculture must be almost operation, the fruit may ripen, but no effective the only art which they cultivate. Without vasceds are produced. Hence it is that we can nity or ambition, they have no idea of parade,

of the cultivated figs, that they attend daily for sity are supplied by strangers, who carry back three months in the year to gather these little in exchange the superfluous productions of this flies from the wild fig-trees, and to place them fertile soil. on the fig-trees in their gardens, by which means they not only get finer fruit, but from ten to twelve times the quantity: thus one of the most ground instead of being allowed to rest for a

fruits. Shakspeare seems to have been of this larely been killed, was hung up in a fig tree South; round the fields grow mulberry trees and opinion when he wrote— when he wrote— when he leaves were on at about ten o'clock elms, that cover them with their shade, and in the evening, and was removed before sun-rise serve at the same time to support the vine, And wholesome berries thrive, and ripen best, in the morning, when it was found in a perfect which, spreading over their branches, makes eighbour'd by fruit of baser quality."

We have now in this country a great variety hours more it would have been in a state of pu-

that has sweetness, without acidity or ciliness. ris, are immense fields covered with fig-trees: that has sweetness, without acidity or ciliness. ris, are immense fields covered with fig-trees: year. Pastures are found on their highest sumful to the stomach; and is much esteemed in chief support from the culture of this fruit; summer, for their thick verdure is never desthe countries where it is cultivated; but in Eng- and I feel confident that there are many situatory by the heat. Below this region of herland, it seems to please only the refined pations on the coast of Sussex, between the towns bage begin the forests of chesnuts, which grow

This climate rarely allows the second crop to in emollient cataplasms and pectorial decoc-under this shade are seen beans, Indian corn, or

one hundred and fifty baskets from the second. by the well-known story of Timon of Athens, and work only with the spade; but the earth In one instance, Mr. Aiton had this fruit ripe in who was called misanthrope, for his aversion being mixed with volcanic ashes is easily stir-January, and sent excellent figs to the palace to mankind and to all society. He once went red, and the occasional showers of ashes from on the late Queen's birthday, the 18th of that into the public place, where his appearance as Vesuvius, contribute much to fertilize it. an orator soon collected a large assembly, when he addressed his countrymen, by informing them fruits, but also the leaves of their trees, which the ancients in the same manner as it is now at- that he had a fig-tree in his garden, on which serve to feed their cattle in winter. Melons are

(To be continued.)

200 EXTRACTS AND REMARKS

On Italian Agriculture, communicated for the American Farmer, by S. Hambleton, Esq. U. S. Navy.

Continued from page 162.

NAPLES-ASPECT, SOIL, &c.

"From the national disposition of the Neapo raise no fig-trees from the fruit of our gardens, having no wild figs to assist the seed. They are consequently raised by cuttings, or by layers.

In many parts of the Grecian Islands, the inhabitants pay such attention to the caprification of luxury, and most of those of the first necesses the cultivated figs that they attend daily for sity are supplied by strangers, who carry back

twelve times the quantity: thus one of the most minute insects is, by the attention of man, made a principal cultivator of fruit.

It is a curious fact, that fresh-killed venison, or any other animal food, being hung up in a figure for a single night, will become as tender, and as ready for dressing, as if kept for many days or weeks in the common manner. A gendays or weeks in the common manner of the most of the labourer, and the common manner. A gendays or weeks in the common manner of the most of the cattle. The variety of vegetables, skilfully intermixed theman, who lately made the experiment, assured me that a haunch of venison which had or purple clover, which is indigenous in the soil with little manure; but, at the same time,

The greatest part of the kingdom is mountainous;—some of the highest preserve the win-In the neighbourhood of Argenteuil, near Pa-ter snows on their summits during the whole to an enormous size; and on the lower slopes of

Round the villages they have fig-trees growing in the rubbish, lemon trees in the gardens, and fruit trees round the enclosures. We see

In the neighbourhood of Naples the fields are often covered with elms, the branches supporting For medical purposes, figs are chiefly used the vines hanging in festoons between them; and melons. The country women here are not at The wood of the fig-tree is of a spongy tex- all handsome; their physiognomy is harsh, and

These farmers gather with care not only the six months the children go every morning and cut with a sickle a load of the clover for the cows. They have goats also, and sometimes an ass or little horse for going to town and carrying burdens; but this is an advantage belonging only to the better sort.

In the following spring, Indian corn is planted on the stubble of the clover or beans. The land is then manured, and on this crop depends the food of the family. The Indian corn is hardly reaped when the ground is turned up for corn again; but after this second harvest, they only cultivate different kinds of vegetables.

From these details it appears that there is a regular rotation of crops in the ashy soil round Vesuvius, which is regulated nearly in the following way:

First year, Indian corn manured. Second do. Corn.

Third do. Onions and vegetables. Fourth do. Corn, followed by beans or red

clover. Fifth do. Melons.

5 years-6 crops.-That is to say, this rotation affords six crops in five years, of which hood, has established an eternal source of ferti-

five acres. These families certainly live very soberly and consume more vegetables and fruits than corn; but, in fine, they live. Such an init amounts to 5,000 souls in a square mile, in the

Beyond Pompeia we see no longer any traces of the disorder caused by Mount Vesuvius. The coast extends in almost innumerable slopes, on which grow together olives and mulberries, vines and oranges. This favoured tract occu-pied all the space between Sorrento and Salerno, and is distinguished by the name of Piave di Sorrento. The plain of Sorrento is almost the only part of the kingdom of Naples in which one can discern the action of an active and enlightened industry. It is in this fine region also that the farmers have attempted, with great success, the cultivation of cotton; insomuch that, in the year 1812, they supplied the manu-

the cultivation of cotton, it became necessary

The farmers not being able to subsist without the different crops established by the ancibegin their system of rotation by the Indian corn, for which they manure the ground. Corn cucceeds, and then beans are sowed immediately after harvest. This plant being destined only for feeding the cattle during winter, is consumed early, and the soil can thus be prepared by the end of March, without any impediment, for receiving the cotton seed .- After it is gathered, corn is sown again in the same autumn, to which immediately succeeds the red clover.-After the clover comes melons; and when they are ripe, vegetables occupy the ground till spring, and terminate the rotation of which this is the formula:

First year, Indian corn manured. Second do. Corn, followed by beans. Third do. Cotton.

Fourth do. Corn, followed by clover. Fifth do. Melons, followed by vegetables.

8 crops. 5 years.

d

This course therefore supplies eight crops in

Naples-Although not within the scope of my

nature, by giving it a volcano in its neighbour- where 'Heaven's breath smells sweet and woo- may at least place us on an equality in raising ingly'-the most beautiful interchange of sea this article, with more Southern latitudes. and land-wines, fruits, provisions in their highlity.

To be convinced of this, one need only remark est excellence—a vigorous and luxuriant nature, that this volcanic ground will support a family unparalleled in its productions and processes—all of five persons with a third of the produce of the wonders of volcanic powers, spent or in action—antiquities different from all antiquities on earth-a coast which was once the fairy land of Poets, and the favourite retreat of great men. stance of fertility and of great population can Even the tyrants of the creation loved this allurperhaps no where else be found but in India; for ing region, spared it, adorned it, lived in it, dility received your letter of the 14th instant it amounts to 5,000 souls in a square mile, in the ed in it. This country has subdued all its concircumference over which Vesuvius throws its querers, and continues to subvert the two great the court then sitting in this place, and am now ashes. tue-the courage of the men, and the modesty of the women."

factures of Europe with 60,000 bales of that es-sential article. With respect to their method of cultivating it, they merely dig up the ground er before been cultivated here with such success as well for the purpose of a manure as the in March and sow the cotton in rows at the as to render it a profitable or even a safe crop. distance of three feet. In these rows the plants are experiment in its culture is now making are only two feet from each other. The ground is so rich, that it requires no manure, but only to be kept constantly clean.

But an experiment in its culture is now making put about an inch deep of garden mould, passing the mould through a riddle, on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board but only to be kept constantly clean.

The protection of three feet. In these rows the plants but an experiment in its culture is now making put about an inch deep of garden mould, passing the mould through a riddle, on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board across the bed, and had it pressed down. Subsections of the mould through a riddle, on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board across the bed, and had it pressed down. Subsections of the mould through a riddle, on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board across the bed, and had it pressed down. Subsections of the mould through a riddle, on one part; and half an inch on another part, then placed a board across the bed, and had it pressed down. The rotation of crops adopted in the Volcanic had his plants ready for setting out at a much earcountry round Vesuvius, leaving no vacancy for lier period than could otherwise have been done, as early, indeed as the frost would permit their to change the course of crops, and to adopt another which is perhaps the most productive in this town now presents a promising appearance of the world.

The plants are remarkably vigor-loose and open. I found however the earth to be ous and healthful, generally from 20 to 30 inches high with from 12 to 20 leaves each. Some ent economy of the country, still continue to choice ones on the 1st inst. measured in height 43 inches, have 22 leaves, some of which are 20 inches long and 14 broad. From their being so far forward now, it may safely be anticipated that they will have ample time to reach complete maturity before the frost, and if there be any peculiar advantage to be derived to the quality of the seed had been covered lighter, and where the plant by the warm suns, of the long summer the plants appeared to be too close; a small

Extract from the same paper of July 26, 1822.

You noticed in your paper of the 5th inst. the growth of a crop of Tobacco, in one of the out Its progress from that time has been astonishingly great. The blossoms of some stalks left for seed, have already fallen, and the pods are full of tience. Last week and this, three or four cart teen broad. The remainder appears to be ripenfive years, two of which are corn, three legeu- ing fast. The seed we are assured is of the very cigars; we are assured that this tobacco, sells in inches in length, and 14 inches broad. design, I am tempted to give you a short ex- the Havana, for eighty dollars per hundred. If On the 10th of July the height of one plant was tract alluding to this place, which I know to by means of the hot-bed, tobacco even of the 5 feet 3 inches, length of one leaf 22½ inches in be correct.—

"To a student of nature, to an artist, to a man of pleasure, to any man who can be happy among people who seldom even affect virtue, perhaps there is no residence in Europe so the experiment made, would appear to more than inches broad; 2d do. 7 leaves, one of which tempting as Naples and its environs. A climate compensate for the experiment mode, to bacco even of the 15 feet 3 inches, length of one leat 224 inches in perhaps in ches in height.

The luxuriance of vegeamong people who seldom even affect virtue, tation in early plants, as already evidenced in ripe, 1st stalk had 11 leaves, 23 inches long 15 inches broad; 2d do. 7 leaves, one of which tempting as Naples and its environs. A climate compensate for the expense of the hot bed; and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Greensburgh, 28th August 1822.

DEAR SIR, I duly received your letter of the 14th instant

much engaged in preparing for the supreme court which commences its session for the Western

District at Pittsburgh on Monday next. In readily attempting to comply with your request, the circumstances mentioned must excuse TOBACCO, of fine quality successfully raised in my delay, and also form my apology for any im-Pennsylvania, from Cuba Seed-With some perfection in this communication; I had procured useful hints on providing plants early in the through the intervention of a friend, a quantity of spring, and judicious selections on the phenome- tobacco seed from the Havana, about the beginna and process of curing by a scientific and ex-ning of March last, had a hot bed prepared about fourteen feet long, and three feet wide, covered with glass, in the usual form, the stable manure perhaps thirty inches deep covered with rich garden mould about six inches deep, with this I Tobacco has hitherto been looked upon as one mixed four boxes of stone coal ashes, and about more easily to sow the seed evenly. Then some Havana seed and by the aid of a hot-bed, across the bed, and had it pressed down. Subse-had his plants ready for setting out at a much earthe best possible quality; the plants grew with the greatest luxuriance, and although frequently not sufficiently deep, as I was much annoyed by the rising of mushrooms, or as they are sometimes called toad stools. This probably would not have been the case in so great a degree, had the earth been ten or twelve inches deep; that part of the bed also which was covered the deepest produced scarcely any plants, and I had therefore to transplant into it, from other parts of the bed, where days, this crop will surely have a full share of it. bug which appeared shortly after the plants rose and destroyed some, disappeared entirely on making a leach of soot, and watering the plants and bed with it.

I commenced transplanting into the lot prepared for the purpose on the 3d of May. The leaves lots adjoining this place, from plants raised in then about the size of a dollar and larger, many a hot bed, from seeds procured from the Havana. plants were destroyed by the common cutworm, then about the size of a dollar and larger, many which had to be replanted, and against which I discovered no remedy but time, attention and pa-

On the 17th June one plant measured from the loads have been cut and housed, some of the top of the hill 23 inches in height, a leaf 133 leaves measure twenty five inches long and six inches long, and 9 inches broad, 14 leaves on the stalk.

On the 1st July one plant measured 3 feet 31 mes, one commercial, and two destined for the best quality of tobacco raised in the Island of inches in height, one leaf 17 inches long, and 10 cattle. By this variety the soil is enabled to Cuba, and procured in that district of country inches broad with 20 leaves on the stalk, another produce all that the earth can possibly afford to called in Havana, "Vuelta Abago," which is so plant which had been topped early by accident, human industry."—Page 513.

called in Havana, "Vuelta Abago," which is so plant which had been topped early by accident, human industry."—Page 513.

made at the several dates mentioned. given some seed, in a richer soil, and south expoduced at the time of drying, such I presume sure, had some plants the leaves of which mea-would be the case with Tobacco, which is cured sured 31 inches long, and 21 inches broad, with by fire. from 17 to 23 leaves on the stalk, the leaves are

heard of or seen in a tobacco leaf.*

to split, having no practical knowledge on the subject and but little time to bestow upon it.—
The two stalks first cut, which I had placed in different situations, afforded me an Index point-ling out the true path, and I believe I have so far to be stalk brought this day from the cuesceded. The research being hat and day of the stalk brought this day from the cuesceded. succeeded. The season being hot and dry, a de-tobacco house, where my boys are putting it in viation became necessary from the course usually bulk; it was brought in, on account of its appearpursued when more advanced; after being cut it ing more fully cured than some others.* must neither be suffered to remain so long exposed to the sun, nor after removed so long in bulk fate in making this experiment, at least my cibefore it is hung up as is generally recommended.

It must also be hung closer and more care must be taken, during the progress of curing, to keep

Your it compact; in the first case it will decompose, and J. S. SKINNER, Esq. the essential oil will escape, in the second the water will evaporate, and the green colouring matter will remain in the leaf.

The whole secret appears to be in expelling the colouring matter and preserving the essential oil in which the aroma exists.

the most volatile, and if a single leaf or a single this tobacco, to manufactures, is not worth more stalk is hung up separately, the water soon estable than the ordinary kinds; but for shipping, parcapes, the pores of the leaf close and the green ticularly for the Bremen market, if in the curing

close, and compact, and kept so during the pro-cess of curing the mass, and kept so during the pro-cess of curing the mass will remain moist for two or three weeks. The leaves in the first place assume a yellow colour, the blue part of the colour-ing matter, (for green although one of the prismatic colours is well known to be a compound of blue and yellow,) will in the meantime escape and by a new combination probably of oxygen with the tannin principle, the leaf becomes brown. The essential oil is the least volatile; nevertheless, if suffered to remain in bulk beyond a certain point of fermentation, a decomposition will take place and the essential oil escape. had a few stalks thus injured by suffering it to lie

substance subject to fermentation in bulk, after on the 27th August, finished cutting the 2d the vegetable is dried under the ordinary heat of the United States, we know of nothing our etmosphere in a separate state, such is the that would so well repay the enterprize of any our etmosphere in a separate state, such is the crop on above being fully ripe. our etmosphere in a separate state, such is the that would so well repay the enterprize of any The foregoing is an abstract from memorand, case after hay is put into the barn. And even of our citizens, as collecting and sending them flour, when sent from this country to New Or- to the northward for sale." The ground upon which I planted was about leans, and from thence to England in certain searich enough to produce good potatoes, had ra-sons, owing to this fermentation, will be cemented ther a westwardly exposure. A person a few into a solid mass. This, I am told, is prevented miles from this, Mr. Francis Lytle, to whom I had by kiln drying the wheat, the fermentation is pro-

I have had some cigars made of the tobacco, rounding at the stalk, and at the end like a shovel. from leaves partially dried, which have all the The one I have last mentioned had the greatest indications of the family from which the plant is number of superficial inches that I have ever descended, nothing of the nauscating taste of the card of or seen in a tobacco leaf.*

Common cigar, the ashes also being remarkably white, and remaining until the cigar is half smo-

I am well assured that whatever may be my

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, Esq. A. W. FOSTER.

* This leaf we have exhibited to several res hectable manufactures, who have pronounced it of good quality, and better flavour than the tobacco generally brought to this market, but much in-ferior to that raised from the same kind of seed in Cuba. We have had the leaf made into cigars, The volatile parts of tobacco are water, the and tried by good judges, who think they partake colouring matter and the essential oil; water is somewhat of the Spanish Cigar. The value of colouring matter remains.

At this season, when it is hung up, there is no danger of heating under so dry an atmosphere, nor does there appear the least necessity of incurring the risque of heating it, by letting it lie in bulk : on the control of the control o

A writer in the Floridian, published in Pen-sacola, states a fact which may be interesting to many persons—"It may perhaps be grati-fying to your readers to learn that among the abundant vegetable productions of West Florida, the Quercus Cerris or Oriental Oak stands in the first class. It owes its importance principally to the production of Nut gallsthey have hitherto been imported from the Mediterranean at a great expense, and their importance in manufactures is well known.— They are the production of an insect or an hymenopterous species. The Cynops Querci-folu, who deposit their eggs on the leaves and tender branches of the tree-an excrescence is soon formed around the egg, which enlarges to equal in every respect to those imported from

On the 31st July finished cutting one lot of first in Bulk from 5 o'clock in the afternoon, until 11 When it is taken into consideration the imporplanting about half an acre.

On the 7th August pulled one pod of Tobacco

In all vegetables there appears to be a gummy their present high price (from 50 to \$60 per tance of this production in Dying and Medicine, their present high price (from 50 to \$60 per cwt.) and their not being indigenous in any other

Editorial Correspondence.

Extract of a letter to the Editor .4m. Farmer, dated Edenton, N. C. 16th August.

"Our corn crops are very much injured by the drought.—It is generally believed that there will not be half crops raised in this and the two adjacent counties."

SUBSTRATUM PLOUGHING.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated BROOK GROVE, Montgomery Co. Md. 8th mo. 30th, 1822.

Our crops in this neighbourhood are likely to be very short, particularly roots of every des-cription. We have not had rain since planting our summer crops sufficient even to wet the ground plough deep.—We however find a stri-king difference wherever the substratum plough has been used, as the corn in every instance retains a tolerable colour, and in some instan-ces will yield at least double what the land adjoining, of equal quality, where the common plough only has been used. I can confidently recommend the plan of stirring the sub-soil, and hope that thee will not fail to avail thyself of its great advantages.

In haste, thy friend, ROGER BROOKE.

JOHN S. SKINNER.

ERRATA.

" In the communication of Judge Peters, on the subject of Tunisian sheep, our readers will please to correct the generic term used by writers of natural history.—For Laticande, read Laticaude."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 6, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT.—CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Red wheat, \$1 18 to 1 21—White do., \$1 22 25-White corn, 75 cts.-Yellow do., 73 cts.-1 25—White corn, 75 cts.—Yellow do., 73 cts.—Oats, 33 to 37 cts.—Rye, 50 to 55 cts.—Flour from the wagons, \$6 37 a 6 50—Wharf, do. \$6 25, 90 days—Shad, from \$6 50 to 8 50—Herrings, \$3 25 to 375—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. \$9 to \$9 75—Hams, 10 to 12 cents—middlings, 6 to \$8 cents—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to quality, 15 to 25 cents—New Orleans prime, 16 to 18 cents—Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cents—Cheese, N. England, 12 to 15 cents, scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.—English do., 40 cts.—Flax per lb. 10 to 103 cents—Hops, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12 cents—Hogs' lard, per lb. 9 to 10 cents—Hides, E. Shore, per lb. 8 to 10 cents—Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 cts.—Upper do., whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25—Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do. 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do. 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.—Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.—

* Several persons in this country were induced to try the experiment of raising tobacco this year. which in process of time is hatched, and the current of the success with which it has been attended, bryo often undergoing several changes, finally lam confident it will be very generally triednext eats its way out of its prison. This excrescence is the Nut gall—and those found in Florida are This, though small in the detail, would be considerable in the aggregate: I have been assured by the gentleman who forwarded me the seed, and feet, and grows principally in low and wet simulations, and the galls cover the branches in that it is the choicest seed of the Island, and I have yet enough of it to plant 1000 aeres.

This tree seldom attains the height of ten feet, and grows principally in low and wet situations, and the galls cover the branches in great profusion. The writer of this gathered in the space of a few moments several pounds.

This tree seldom attains the height of ten feet, and grows principally in low and wet situations, and the galls cover the branches in great profusion. The writer of this gathered in the space of a few moments several pounds.

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM, An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips.
—Second Edition.

(Centinued from page 190.)

FILBERT.-CORYLUS.

A species of the Hazle- ree. In Botany, a Genus of the Monacia Polyandria Class.

Filberts were originally brought out of Pon tus into Natolia and Greece, and were therefore called Pontic nuts: from thence they were procured by the Romans, and brought into Italy, where they acquired the name of
nuts.

Barcelona, whence they are called Barcelona and a delicious and ornamental sweetmeat. Abellani, or Avellana, nuts, from Abella or Avellana, a town of Campania; where the best were cultivated, (Plin. b. 15, c. 22.) and from thence arose the French name Aveline.

It was the custom among the Romans for the bridgeroom, on the night of his marriage, to scatter nuts among the boys, intimating that he dropt boyish amusements, and thenceforth was for the cultivated.

These nuts still continue to be cultivated in the same situation; and, according to Mr. Swinburn's account, the whole face of the neighbouring valley is covered with them, and neighbouring valley is covered with them. which, in good years, brings in a profit of 60,000 fruit.

ducats (£11,250.)

Fuller, who wrote in the year 1660, says,

good for several years placed in a dry room.

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dy loam; for in rich soils they grow too lux-used as a sauce for young or green geese, uriantly to produce fruit, but much depends on the skill and management in pruning these trees. In Kent, they are not suffered to grow above five dance. The fruit is used in divers sawces for

each blossom, and not destroy too many of the male flowers that will fall from the tree after ry in the wild state, has, like the apple, been on the Materia Medica.)

To preserve filberts, they should be gathered quite ripe, and laid for some days on the

that country in such quantities, according to the a half.

account of Mr. Swinburn, that from a single wood, near Recus, sixty thousand bushels have state with little trouble or expense, so as to rebeen collected in one year, and shipped from tain their natural flavour for tarts or cream,

dropt boyish amusements, and thenceforth was for the purpose of tarts.

GOOSEBERRY.—GROSSULARIA.

Holland into Kent."

The gooseberry, which is now so much and as during their reigns, most of our best fruits so justly esteemed, is a native of Europe; and as during their reigns, most of our best fruits and vegetables were first introduced and culti-berts growing at the present time, than in all England besides, there being several hundred acres land besides, there being several hundred acres planted with filbert-trees in the vicinity of that it indigenous to this country, although Drs. The London market is entirely supplied Smith and Miller both entertained doubts of its ford to send to Holland for a lettuce.

The gooseberry which is now so much and as during their reigns, most of our best fruits and vegetables were first introduced and cultivated in this kingdom; but even during the reign of these sovereigns, gooseberry leaves northern counties, in the wild state, I consider ford to send to Holland for a lettuce.

The gooseberry is but little esteemed on the from thence with these puts, which are excellance truly so. It appears not to have been continent, for want of heing more known; and Filberts are not only much more agreeable than the common nuts, but are esteemed wholesome and nourishing when taken with moderation. The cream of these nuts is good for the stone and heat of urine. Emulsions may also be made of them. The Romans used them with called feaberry-bush, in Cheshire, my native on foreign mountains may the sun refine vinegar and wormwood seed for the yellow in Lancashire and Vorkshire. In Norfolk it was in Lancashire and Yorkshire. In Norfolk it was Filberts are not found to answer well but on abbreviated into feubes. It appears to have tavery few soils: they seem to like a stony, san-ken the name of gooseberry, from its being We envy not the warmer clime, that lies

It has been a question agitated among physical class, they are not suffered to grow above five dance. The fruit is used in divers sawces for six feet high, and are kept with a short stem, like a gooseberry-bush, and very thin of wood, somewhat in the shape of a punch-bowl. The truit is greatly profitable as are troubled with a bot burning these trees. It has been a question agitated among physical class, whether fruits be safer before or after meals. The answer to this seems to depend on a knowledge of the stomach. In a weak stom-wood, somewhat in the shape of a punch-bowl pleasant to the taste, but it is greatly profitable ach, they are more apt to be noxious when emp-

they have discharged their pollen, to the bene-multiplied in it's variety, and brought to it's fit of the future fruit.

The gooseberry bush is propagated by cuttings or suckers; but the former way is preferable, ed quite ripe, and laid for some days on the one of our most valuable fruits, being so easily pro-Straight shoots should be selected about eight floor of a room, where the sun can get in, to dry pagated and so regular in it's production, furnishing inches long, and planted about half the length, them effectually.

The best time for The Byzantium nut, although much esteemed some and agreeable diet. It is the earliest as well planting them is in the autumn, just before the some of the best fruits for spring tarts; and, when leaves begin to fall. It is desirable to sow the in this country, and very rarely seen in our ripe, the gooseberry is regarded by all classes seeds of ripe gooseberries, as by this means markets. This mut was brought from Constan-

tinople, before Constantine had given his name July to November, by those who have well-reguthe that city; and I am much inclined to think, lated varieties, as some kinds ripen early, while that the Greeks procured it from more eastern others are not only later, but have the quality countries. They were first cultivated in this country by Mr. John Ray, in 1665, and are generally called Cobnuts.

They were first cultivated in this of hanging on the bushes until near Christmas: among the last, the Warrington gooseberry is considered the best. I have not attempted to nerally called Cobnuts.

Pliny informs us, that Vitellius brought the give even the names of all the varieties of this little before fruit, finding them so numerous, that one nursenuts, called fistichs, into Italy, a little before fruit, finding them so numerous, that one nurse-the death of Tiberius, and that Flaccus Pompe-ryman furnished me with his list, and obliged ius, who served in the wars with Vitellius, car-ried them into Spain. Nuts are now grown in which in weight was equal to three guineas and

The pale gooseberry was first brought from Flanders in the year that Henry the Eighth received the title of Defender of the Faith. This "gardening was first brought into England, for profit, seventy years ago," in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, He adds, "gardening crept out of Pentandria Monogynia.

GOOSEBERRY.—GROSSULARIA. ceived the title of Defender of the Faith. This monarch, and his daughter Queen Elizabeth, seem to have encouraged the art of gardening,

from thence with these nuts, which are excel-lent in quality, and, if quite ripe, will keep known to the ancients, either in Greece or Rome, for eigners seem astonished at the size and flavour known to the ancients, either in Greece or Rome, foreigners seem astonished at the size and flavour as their authors have made no mention of it; of this fruit in England. It cannot be propa-Filberts are not only much more agreeable but it is noticed by the earliest naturalists who gated with success in the warmer parts of the

With citron groves adorn a distant soil, And the fat olive swell with floods of oil; In ten degrees of more indulgent skies.

in botany, it will be observed, that the male and female flowers grow quite distinct. The male flower is a scaly catkin, resembling the bullion in fringe; it appears in autumn, and waits for the expansion of the female blossom in the spring, from whence the nut arises: this is very diminutive, but of a fine crimson colour; therefore the pruner should make himself acquainted with the wood that produces each blossom, and not destroy too many of the male flowers that will fall from the tree fore.

The destant to the taste, but it is greatly profitable to such a sare troubled with a hot burning ach, they are more apt to be noxious when empty, than when distended with animal food. Here likewise they cannot be taken in such quantity as to hurt. In strong stomachs there is little difference; there they would seem to promote appetite. In weak stomachs even when or flesh of divers sorts." Green gooseberries have continued to be used as a sauce for mackerely lour; therefore the pruner should make himself acquainted with the wood that produces each blossom, and not destroy too many of the male flowers that will fall from the tree fore.

The gooseberry, which was but a small here.

glish and Dutch gardeners; and it is now deemed as the roots are less likely to shoot out suckers.

either by cuttings or suckers.

In pruning these bushes, observe to keep the stem quite free from shoots, at least that from ten or twelve inches from the ground, there be but one regular stem. I have seen them train- and sweet." ed on trellis work, where the fruit has grown and ripened well; and it is a most desirable method for small gardens, as they have a neat appearpace, take but little room, and form a good back ground to flower-borders.

GOURD.-CUCURBITA.

In Botany, of the Monacia Syngenesia Class. Natural Order, Cucurbitacea.

The plants of this genus are very nearly allied to those of cucumis, and of them there is a

great variety.

Gourds were more esteemed by the ancients, than either melons or cucumbers. Pliny has it is good fried with butter; when half-grown, minutely described them as different from the it is said to be excellent, either plainly boiled, pompion or cucumber. He says, "they are ful than the former fruit. When properly dress-ed," he says, "they are a light, mild, and wholesome food. The young and tender stalks," he states, "were dressed and served up to table as a good dish; and the fruit of those that climbed up trees, or walls, or on the those that climbed up trees, or walls, or on the to the pompion. frames of arbours, were better food than those which crept on the ground. They have of late," says this author, "been much used for pots and pitchers;" but long before, they had been used as barrels to keep wine in. Both the wild and the garden-gourd was much used in medicine by the Romans, who also employed the seeds as a charm to cure the ague. (Pliny, l. xx. c. 3.)

Gerard says, "the pulp, or meat of the gourd, used as a poultice, mitigates all hot swellings,

mation of the eyes."

bottles, holding from one pint to many gallons. which extends south as far as Cortona, and west Barham speaks of one that held nine gallons; to Pisa. Near the sea, this hollow, which is frewhich they pour hot water, in order to dissolve church. It presents an unequal, irregular surter, to loosen and clear away the fibres that re- crowned by ruins of all ages. main; they are then dried and become fit for use, length of time.

Sloane mentions one of these gourds as large tion of the leaves is recommended much in pur- and of which Surina may be considered the capiging clysters, and the pulp of the fruit is often tal. Thus the fertile and cultivated part of Tusemployed in resolutive poultices." He adds, cany, which we have now to describe, is confined that "it is bitter and purgative, and may be to one sixth of its extent. We have already exused instead of the common coloquintida." hibited to the traveller a sketch of the character

ero says, "this fruit is of great use in long voyages, as it may be kept several months fresh

The Gourd, called Vegetable Marrow, is of a pale yellow colour. Those I have seen did not exceed from seven to nine inches in length. It has only been known a few years in this arno, and follow the foot of the Appenines. Forcountry; and, I believe, was not sold in the ests of olive trees cover the foot of these mounshops and markets before the summer of 1819; and although they are of so late an introduction, the accounts are very imperfect: but it seems base of these mountains. On the upper slope most probable that the seeds were brought in grow chesnuts, whose vigorous verdure contrasts some East-India ships, and likely from Persia, where it is called cicader. It is cultivated in the same manner as cucumbers, and is said by those who have grown them to be very productive. This fruit is used for culinary purposes built of brick, they have a justness of proportion in every stage of it's growth. When very young, and an elegance of form unknown in our climates. and served up sliced on toasted bread, as aspaemployed for more purposes, and are more use- ragus; or stewed with rice sauce, for which

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS AND REMARKS

On Italian Agriculture, communicated for the American Farmer, by S. Hambleton, Esq. U. S. Navy.

Continued from page 163.

and takes away the head-ache and the inflam- SOIL AND AGRICULTURE OF TUSCANY

The bottle-gourd, (Lagenaria,) grows in Tuscany comprises three regions entirely dismany parts of the world to near six feet long, tinct. The Arno flowing through its smiling valand two feet thick. The rinds or shells are ley, forms in the midst of the mountains a holused by the negroes in the West-India ialands as low of which Florence occupies the centre, and ing manner:-they make a hole at one end, into the sea, and to the frontiers of the states of the stick, and the inside rinsed with sand and wa- air generally unwholesome; with eminences

sixths occupy the regions known by the name of used instead of the common coloquintida." Sloane and Barham describe a sweet gourd, which, the latter says, "grow two or three feet long, as big as a man's thigh, is full of sweet pulp that makes a pleasant sort of sweetmeat or preserve." He says, "the distilled water is good in fevers, and the pulp applied to the eyes abates their inflammation." Sloane says "the seeds are diuretic, and made into emulsions, temper and take off the acrimony of Lunan describes the squash (melopeps,) a small gourd, not exceeding the size of a mode-

bushes generally grow in a better shape than rate fist, and which, he says, "when young and of the Isle of Elba. The course of the Arno either by cuttings or suckers.

Properly boiled and dressed with butter and above Florence, traverses the Val de Chiana; this black pepper, is a delicious vegetable." Louri-valley resembles in every respect the Val d'Arno ero save "this fruit is of great use in long voy-which extends from Florence to the sea. It will be sufficient therefore to describe the latter, in order to make the reader acquainted with the whole valley watered by that river.

In following the road to Pistoia and Lucca, as far as Pisa, we continue on the right bank of the tains and their foliage conceals an infinite number of little farm houses, which people all the base of these mountains. On the upper slope with the pale tint of the olive, and forms a noble crown to this magnificent amphitheatre.

The road is bordered on each side by cottages scarce a hundred steps from each other; though They consist only of a single pavilion, which has frequently only one door, and two windows, in front. These houses are always placed at some distance from the road, and are separated from it by a wall, breast-high, and a terrace a few feet in breadth. On the wall are commonly vases of antique form, from which raise aloes, flowers, or young orange trees. The house itself is entirely covered with vines, and in front, are swarms of young girls, dressed in white linen, with silk corsets, and straw hats, ornamented with flowers, and put sideways on their heads.

They are incessantly occupied in preparing the fine straw which is the treasure of this valley, and of which the Leghorn hats are made.

This manufacture is the source of the prosperity of the Val d'Arno; it brings three millions of livres* annually, which are divided solely among the women of this country, for the men do not meddle with this work in the least. Each girl purchases for a few sous the straw that she wants; tries to plait it as fine as possible, and sells the hats she makes herself and for her own profit; which in length of time forms her marriage portion. The father of a family has a right however to exact from the women of his house a certain quantity of work in his farm, which is performed by women from the mountains who are paid by and the Rev. Mr. Griffith Hughes mentions quently very narrow, opens into a vast smooth the girls of the plain from the produce of their them, in his History of Barbadoes, as holding plain, that has been left by the waters. The thats, to do the work in their place. In fact they twenty-two gallons. The shells are cleared of right bank of the Arno, is bordered by the high gain thirty or forty sous a day, by plaiting their the pulp and seeds by the negroes in the follow- chain of the Apenines; the left bank extends to straw, while they can get a poor work-woman from the Appenines for eight or ten. They also assert that any rough labour would harden their the pulp, which afterwards is extracted with a face, the soil of which has little fertility, and the fingers, and deprive them of the agility necessary for the fineness of their work.

These are the peasant girls of the Val d'Arno so The Appenine region comprises the two sixths much celebrated by travellers for their beauty, and will contain water or other liquids for a of the whole extents of Tuscany; the rich val- and whom Alfieri used to go and visit to study ley of the Arno only one sixth; the three other their language; they may truly be called Arcadian shepherdesses, for in fact they are not peasants, as the human body. Brown says, "the decoc-the Maremma, which we have already described; being never exposed to heat, toil or fatigue, and consequently always preserve their native charms.

> It is said that two acres of ground are sufficient to one sixth of its extent. We have already ex- to supply all the straw used for the manufacture hibited to the traveller a sketch of the character of hats in Tuscany. This straw is procured from

ments by small canals and rows of trees. These are sometimes mulberry, but almost always poplar, the leaves of which serve as food for animals. Each being a vine-plant, the branches of which are twisted by the farmer in a thousand different country, well watered, fertile and covered with comes from Parma, and is a great luxury, only directions.

These compartments, arranged in long squares, are spacious enough to be ploughed with a plough without wheels, and two oxen --- ten or twelve farmers have a pair of these animals among them, and they employ them successively to plough all the farms. These oxen come from the Rowan with a great deal of embroidery, and red fringe, veying young women adorned with flowers and are not proprietors .- P. 580, &c. &c. ribands.

The farmers of the Val d'Arno have not forage enough to keep cows; and therefore they only rear heifers, which they buy at three months old, and keep till they are eighteen, when they sell them to the butchers, and replace them with younger ones. The drivers bring these heifers to the fairs of the Val d'Arno from the pastures of the Maremmas.

This custom arises from the rotation of crops adopted in these vallies. There being no natural meadow, the leaves of hay, the remains of vegetables, and a little clover is the only food not irrevocably fixed, but is most commonly as follows:-

First year, Indian corn, haricos, Peas or other legumes, manured.

Second do. the same; corn. Third do. winter beans. Fourth do. same; corn.

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Fifth do. same; clover, sown after the corn, cut in the spring and followed by sorgo. That is to say, six crops in five years of which

only one is for cattle.

The sorgo is a sort of large parsnip, which affords a coarse flower of which a bad soup and polenta* are made.

These different crops, though only once manued in five years, are nevertheless very fine. This is to be attributed to the nature of the soil, which is alluvial, deep and fertile; to its being cultivated with the most minute care; to the crops being happily interculated with each other, and finally to the extreme vicinity of the habitations; which furnish them that chemical manure, the action of which escapes our senses, but which expopulation lives on the produce of this soil so subdivided; but they live with severe economy, and straw hats. But neither the natural fertility of form a great part of the food of the inhabitants. this soil, nor its abundant productions constitute

NOTE BY A FRIEND-* A sort of food made on the Appenines, of the meal of chesnuts, and in the plains, of the meal of Indian corn, simply boiled in water, when cool, cut in slices and recooked with the gravy of stewed meat and grated cheese. It is in fact the small Hominy of Maryland and bow plentifully and how vigorously do they from the consequences of this economy have Virginia.

around the house, and are divided into compart- the happiness of its inhabitants; for the number is larger and of a much superior quality to what of individuals among whom this total produce is is found in the north. It is eaten here under eve-to be divided, allows but a very small portion for ry form, but especially as a flat cake, which they the enjoyment of each.

into millions of enclosures, which like so many chesnuts, this Appenine people have great quan-squares in a garden, give birth to a thousand vari-tities of pigeons and a considerable number of ed productions :- while in front of all these enenclosures are elegant dwellings, mantled with their population is numerous and the soil much divided. They are very industrious, and their vines and decorated with flowers. But on enter-ing the houses, we find a total absence of all the first and principal way of making money is exstate and from the Maremmas; they are of the conveniences of life, a table more than frugal, and cessive economy; they make their own furniture Hungarian breed, extremely well kept, and are a destitute appearance. None of these families and clothes, and they hardly want any thing more. covered with pieces of white linen, ornamented are proprietors of the house they inhabit; but —&c. p. 149.
with a great deal of embroidery, and red fringe, are farmers, who pay the proprietor the half of On approaching a spot covered with rocks and almost every farmer keeps a neat elegant horse, all the crops in kind.—The proprietors are fixed thorns, I beheld a flock of more than 12000 goats, which is harnessed to a little cart with two wheels, in the numerous towns in the fertile vallies of living always in the woods, and totally unacquaint neatly made and painted red; it serves for car-Tuscany; several of them possess as many as ed with a roof or habitation. These animals only rying every thing about the farm, and especially to take the farmers to mass and to balls. On holitotake the farmers to mass a these little cars, flying in all directions, and con- er; the city proprietors, and the peasants who

man added so much to nature. He has not left a of the soil and agriculture of Italy, that the counsingle brook, but he has constructed thousands of try of the Mal'Aria is one of the three agriculturmowing them seems to receive a generous gift of sert in this place a general description of that and fashioned by man; his presence is felt every the sea to the first chain of the Appenines.—&c. where, and he has multiplied his works to infini- p. 376. provided for the cattle. The rotation of crops is ty. In the horizon alone we perceive that chain of mountains which he has abandoned, as it were, to Providence, and where he has neglected to country and the introduction of the Mal'Aria, extend his empire.-&c. &c. p. 584.

This spot (between Pisa and the sea) is remarkable for containing a herd of camels, which have been established there ever since the time of the crusades, and were brought over to this place by a grand Prior of Pisa, of the order of St. culture diminish. Several attempts have been John. These animals are made to perform all the agricultural labours of this district. They ma, which have all failed by the colonies being furnish individuals also for all the showers of all cut off before the establishment gained any wild beasts in Europe, who can buy a camel here for the moderate sum of six or seven guineas .-P. 584.

THE APPENINES.

This country is too much ravaged by torrents to climate also is too severe for the vine, the Indian corn and for vegetables; -they confine themselves tage of the spontaneous productions of the soil: therefore to the making of hay in all the little spots where grass will grow; and it forms, with beech leaves, the winter provision for the catperience forces us to admit. Thus this immense tle. These consist of a few small horses for carriage, some sheep and goats; they also feed a considerable number of pigs, of an excellent quali-

markets of the Romagna; and they find exchanges during the winter. With the goats' and sheeps' in the produce of their vines, their oil and their milk, they make little hard sour cheeses, which

The wool of the sheep is wrought by the wo-men in winter, and made into a stuff, the warp of hilly to the level country which is thread, and with which the whole family is clothed.

call bread, but which was the only form of them In fact we have hitherto described a charming which I thought bad. As to wheaten bread, it perpetual vegetation, we have shown it divided indulged in on important occasions. Besides tities of pigeons and a considerable number of bees—and with this scanty means of subsistence,

CAMPAGNA.

The Mal 'Aria presents one of the most curious "This charming vale of the Arno, is perhaps problems to be found in the natural history of any the most delicious country on the earth. In no country; we have stated in another part of this country is property more divided, in none has "Guide," where we have given a general sketch canals: there is not a single green turf, not one of al regions into which all Italy must be divided. those natural meadows, in which the farmer in For these reasons we have judged proper to inthe creation: there is not a single clump of remarkable tract of country which extends along wood—not a tree of which nature sowed the Mediterranean from Pisa to Terracina and seed or directed the antique roots-all is planted comprehends all the plains which spread from

> MAREMMA OF TUSCANY. The Italian writers fix the depopulation of their about the time of the plague in the eleventh century; and since that period, the population has made to establish colonies in the Tuscan Marem-

> strength. The soil of that tract has become sterile, and seems to consist of nothing but pure Argil, the whiteness of which is only altered by a mixture of the sulphur abounding in that region.

The country thus depopulated, having fallen leave any space for the cultivation of corn; the into the hands of a few great proprietors, there remained nothing to be done but to take advanto let the land run to grass, and to introduce a sort of wandering tribes who should dwell here only in the winter. During that season the Maremma is not unhealthy; and men as well as cattle may roam through the wilderness with impunity. It did not, however, suit the farmer of never gather enough to lay up any thing in re-ty, which are fattened with chesnuts and whey. the interior country to leave his home and take serve, or to provide against a bad year; they are then assisted by the port of Leghorn, and the the proprietors of the land in the interior of those of the sea cost, a race of wandering shepherds, possessing nothing but their cattle, and emigrating with them, according to the seasons, from the

Under the conduct of these men four hundred thousand sheep, thirty thousand horses, and a vast number of cows and goats are annually reared, for the supply of the Val d'Arno and the other

The consequences of this economy have been on the declivities of these mountains! The fruit certainly to create a desert in the centre of Italy, and to people it during half the year with savage creatures, who wander over these solitudes like Tartars, armed with long lances, and covered with a coarse cloth and untanned hides-&c. page

APPENDIX

To the paper drawn by Sir John Sinclair, on the USES OF SALT FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES; stating the Experiments, which are best calculated to ascertain the advantages of using Salt, for objects connected with Agri-

If an Experimental Farm had been fortunately established, under the sanction of public authority, and at the public expense, some years ago, when it was suggested, every use to which Salt is applicable in Agriculture, would, most probably, have been ascertained before this time; and Parliament would have had decisive evidence, on which to have proceeded in its recent inquiries. As it is, nothing remains to be done, but to recommend a number of experiments, to those who may be inclined to direct their attention to so important an object, to be tried as circumstances are favourable to the attempt. In this way, much may be effected, provided the experiments are conducted with accuracy, and reported to the Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of comparison and publicity.

1. Experiments on Fallows. To sow in Autumn, from 30 to 40 bushels of foul Salt, or from 20 to 30 bushels of pure Salt, per acre, on strong soil proposed to be fallowed. in spring; and The land to be ploughed before winter, and fre-not so treated. quently stirred in spring and summer, so that the Salt may be thoroughly incorporated with the Salt may be thoroughly incorporated with the soil, before the seed is sown. In the course of this experiment, the following particulars to be ascertained: 1. Whether the Salt destroys weeds and insects;—2. Whether it makes the soil more friable, and less tough or adhesive;—3. Whether it produces an abundant crop of barley, or of wheat, free from rust or blight;—and, 4. What are the effects on the succeeding crop of clover, and the crops that follow it.

To make a compost of fine earth, with Salt, in the proportion of five, ten, or fifteen bushels per statute acre, (the preferable quantity not being yet ascertained,) and to strew it on the first crop of clover, in the months of March or April, or on the second crop, immediately after the first crop is cut, and to compare the effect of this compost, with parts of the same field, not treated in the proportion of five, ten, or fifteen bushels per statute acre, (the preferable quantity not being yet ascertained,) and to strew it on the first crop of clover, in the months of March or April, or on the second crop, immediately after the first crop is cut, and to compare the effect of this compost, with parts of the same field, not treated in the proportion of five, ten, or fifteen bushels per statute acre, (the preferable quantity not being of clover, in the months of March or April, or on the second crop, immediately after the first crop is cut, and to compare the effect of this compost, with parts of the same field, not treated in the proportion of five, ten, or fifteen bushels per statute acre, (the preferable quantity not being of which they are found to fatten in half the period they would otherwise require.—Observations by John Marshall, Esq. on the Medical, as well as Dieteit Properties of common Salt, in the London Medical and Physical Journal, vol. xxxix. No. 231.

† Some important information is given, of the great advantage derived from giving Salt to sheep, and the crops that follow it.

It would be very important, to compare the land thus treated, with an equal quantity of the same field, manured with lime, stating the ex-

washed into the soil by rain, for the purpose of it, greedily, when salted. ascertaing the following particulars:—1. What are its effects upon the different crops on which the Salt is tried ;-2. Whether it answers best on strong, or light soils;—3. Whether it de-stroys the wire-worm, grubs, the turnip fly, or -4. Whether it prevents scabbiness on potaafter crops.

A similar experiment may be tried, sowing the Salt about a fortnight before the seed, and mixing it with the soil by harrowing it in.

* It to to be observed, that Salt, at the works, costs only sixpence her bushel, weighing 56lb.— and for sixpence, that it may be conveyed to any hart of the United Kingdom. But the tax formerly amounted to 3000 per cent. of the prime cost.—See the letter by William Horne, Esq. of Liverpool, on the Repeat of the Duty on Salt, printed anno 1816, p. 6.

3. Experiment for the Improvement of Waste Lands.

To collect heath clods, and other refuse, when waste lands are first cultivated, and instead of burning them, to mix them with layers of Salt, so as to convert them into manure, and to try the effects of that manure with a crop of turnips or potatoes.

Experiment with Salt, as a Remedy against the Smut.

To ascertain, by comparison, whether immers ing seed wheat in water, so impregnated with Salt, that an egg, will float in it, is not an effectual remedy against the smut, provided the seed be frequently stirred in the water, and the light grains skimmed off, and the seed afterwards dried, by having new slaked lime sifted upon it.

5. Experiments for ascertaing the Effects of sowing Seed with Salt.

To sow various sorts of seed,—in particular may have access to lick them.‡ those of an oily quality, with different proportions of Salt, varying from equal quantities of Salt and seed, to one sixteenth of Salt, in order to try the effects resulting therefrom, whether in regard to improving the crop, or preserving the seed from the attacks of vermin in the ground.

6. Experiments on Grass Lands.

To try the effects of strewing, in autumn, six teen bushels of foul Salt, or from 10 to 12 bushels of pure Salt peracre, on coarse herbage, or on peaty soils, also on grass lands covered with moss in spring; and to compare the effects with lands

7. Experiments on Crops of Clover.

8. Experiments for ascertaining the Effects of Salting Hay.

To mix Salt, at the rate of from 25 to 35 pounds pense of each, and their relative produce; and weight of pure Salt, per ton of hay, when in the al Academy of Sciences at Paris, where there is a what would have been the expense, had the Salt been exempted from duty.*

weight of pure Salt, per ton of hay, when in the al Academy of Sciences at Paris, where there is a cat of putting it together, particularly with the haper entitled "Physical Observations on the efsecond crop of clover, in wet or damp seasons, in fect of Salt in Fattening Cattle," 2. Experiments on Crops of Grain and Roots.
To sow, on various crops, as wheat, barley, oats, beans, pease, potatoes, and turnips, as soon as ceptable to stock, than hay not salted. Also to the seed is covered with the earth, 16 bushels of foul Salt per statute acre, of from 10 to 12 bushels of soll salt per statute acre, of from 10 to 12 bushels of the seed is covered with the earth, 16 bushels of soll salt per statute acre, of from 10 to 12 bushels of soll salt per s els of pure Salt, on the surface, leaving it to be sed by them in its original state, they do not eat in that moist climate. The effect was horrible:

9. Experiments to try the Effects of Salting

the beetle, and other vermin destructive to crops; to horses or cattle, in order to ascertain, wheth--4. Whether it prevents scabbiness on pota-toes; -5. Whether salted turnips are less injured by the fly; -and, 6. What are its effects on the jurious.

10. Experiments with Stock.

following proportions:
1. To horses per day, from three to four oun-

2. To cows and breeding heifers per day, from three to four ounces. 3. To working oxen from three to four ounces

4. To young cattle, from two to three ounces.

5. To calves, one ounce.

6. To sheep, at the rate of two ounces of Sal per week, divided into three portions.

7. To hogs in small quantities, occasionally mixed with their food.

By some it is said that poultry do not thrive with Salt, though it is well known, that pigeons relish it much.

These experiments are recommended, for the purpose of ascertaining, by comparison with animals receiving no Salt, whether they thrive better, with the addition of Salt to their food ;whether they thrive better on coarse fare ;whether it improves the flavour of milk from cows fed with turnips ;-whether stock in general become tamer and more domesticated ;-and whether they are more free from disease, -as the bots in horses, and the rot, the sickness, or the scab

in sheept.
The Salt to be given to stock, to be either powdered and mixed with their food, or in that state put on stones, slates, or coarse cloths for them to lick,-or in large lumps so placed that the stock

. Experiments to ascertain whether Salt wil. prevent the Rust, or Blight in Wheat.

To mix with the soil a fortnight before the wheat is sown, from 30 to 40 bushels of foul Salt, or from 20 to 30 bushels of pure Salt, for the purpose of ascertaining its effects on the succeeding crop of wheat; and in particular, whether it prevents the rust or blight. Also to ascertain, whether a crop of wheat, sown after turnips, raised with Salt mixed in the manure, is exempted from the rust.

- * It is said that in Ireland, when fattening their hogs, shey sprinkle a little Salt with every meal,
- in considerable quantities, in the district of Craut near Arles, in France.—See Annals of Agricul-ture, vol. xxiv. and Horne's letter on the Salt duties, p. 11; also vol. i, of the Memoirs of the Roy-
- as the severest funishment that could be inflicted these wretched criminals are said to have been devoured by worms, engendered in their own sto-machs. The lower orders of people in the inland no sprinkle straw with brine, also to mix Salt that so f Cornwall, suffer the greatest distress from the same cause, being obliged to eat their potatoes to horses, or clover cut later than usual, and given to horses or cattle, in order to ascertain and the same cause, and their children and their children and their children and the same cause. -A lady, who had a great antipathy to Salt, and had never taken any, nor even salted meat, was infested by worms from her earliest infancy, during her whole life. This proves the advantage to be derived from Salt to every animal liable to To try the effect of giving Salt to stock in the that disorder, and the reason why children are more aft to be troubled with worms, than grown up persons, is this, their taking less Salt with their food, and frequently none. This is a point, that ought to be particularly attended to at schools, and public seminaries, where great numbers of young people are collected. Where Salt cannot be had at a price within reach of the poor, salted meat, or fish, herrings in particular, should be recommended to them, more especially if they lived much on potatoes.

Salt may be of use in this respect. It is so great an enemy to corruption, or putridity, that the wood employed in Salt mines, to support the roof or sides of the mine, or the beams of wood in Salt warehouses, remain undecayed for ages.* It is natural, therefore, to suppose, that salt, judicious ly applied, will likewise prevent the injury which plants receive from the fungus tribe, to which the disease called rust, is attributed.

12. Experiments for Improving the Quality of Dung by mixing it with Salt.

To ascertain, by comparative experiments, whether strewing Salt over dung, improves its quality, and the crops it produces, and what quantity is most beneficial.

13. Experiments for converting the Roots and Stems of Vegetables into manure.

To collect the roots and stems of weeds growsee what proportion of Salt it would require to the intervals between the may be dissolved when ploughed in, acts as a very excellent maconvert the whole into a substance, capable or before the fibres of the roots meet it. furnishing food for plants.

14. Experiments for converting Peat into a Manure by means of Salt.

Salt is necessary, to convert peat into a manure for turnips and other crops.

15. Experiments with Composts of Earth.

20 bushels per acre, and to ascertain the difference in point of expense,-in regard to the appa--and on the ensuing and succeeding crops.

16. Experiments to ascertain whether the Weight of Butter or Cheese is augmented, by the Salt used in manufacturing either of these Articles: and whether the Farmer is indemified by the additional Weight, for the expense of the Salt.

It is said, that a farmer in Cheshire, (Mr. Weaver) who had mixed a pound of Salt with ten lent manure for onions .- If the Salt is sown after pounds of butter, found, that after working it in the crop appears above ground, it is destroyed. It is destroyed. Hay thus treated (and clover hay particularly) 10 lb. 1 ounce; whereas, that ten pound of the h. 28. butter, unsalted, had continued of the same weight. Mr. Weaver likewise asserts, that having rubbed in three pound of salt, into a cheese of 46 lb. weight, it was reduced, in six days to 43 lb.; A proof that salt decreases the weight of cheese. ed by Messrs. Careys' of Philadelphia.

CONCLUSION.

On the whole, it is hoped, that every public spirited farmer, will try some of these experi-ments, according as his situation and other circumstances will admit of them: for the purpose of proving, that the attention which Parliament has bestowed, on this occasion, to the interest of the farmer, has not been misapplied.

On the Uses of Salt, in Gardens.

This is a subject well entitled to the attention of the Horticultural Societies of Lendon and Edinburgh. In this place, it is only necessary to

is sown, or planted in a garden or hot-house, should have a portion of Salt sprinkled on the sur-

Mr. Beck, gardener, of Chorley in Lancashire, has constantly made use of Salt in his garden for tioned the fact of the utility of salt as a manure to upwards of thirty years, and he has invariably flax, told me he had tried it, and that it was plainfound it to exceed every other manure he could have used for that purpose, particularly for onions. He sowed the Salt immediately after act as a beneficial manure to carrots, when plactured was accounted in at the rate of about six. It is under the surface in the carrots, when plactured was accounted in at the rate of about six. the seed was covered in, at the rate of about six- ed "under the surface in the centres of the interteen bushels per acre, or five pounds ten ounces vals between the rows, at some distance from the per pole or perch, or three ounges per square yard6

ing in the fields, or in hedges and hedge-rows to the Salt being laid under the surface, in the cen- farmers on the brackish rivers on our coast, find see what proportion of Salt it would require to tre of the intervals between the rows, and at some that the salt grass growing on the water's edge,

N. B. In a recent communication from A. larly it is a general practice thus to employ it.‡

Bracebridge, Esq. of Walton on Thames, he states, that some years ago, the Clergyman of universally known to the American farmers, who animals had never been affected.

* See Horne's Letter, p. 14.—Annals of Agriculture, vol. xxiv. and Memoir of the Academy of Sciences in France, vol. i.

second edit. p. 28. t On that account, sea-weed is such an excel-

| Husbandry of Scotland, second edit. vol. ii. App. p. 182.

whereas the same quantity of milk made into a following note by Dr. Mease, annexed to the edicheese that weighed on a Monday, 46 lb. without tion of the pamphlet by Samuel Parker, of dered more palatable to cattle. The quantity of Salt,—weighed on the Saturday following 43½ lbs. London, on the uses of Salt in Agriculture, print- fodder is moreover increased by this mixture of

Edit. Am. Farmer.

NOTE.

The utility of Salt for various agricultural purposes has long been known, and attended to in the United States.

bandry, printed in Boston between 1745 and 1754: tons in two stacks were thus perfectly cured, and and Mr. Cadwalader Ford, in a paper on this subject addressed to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and published by that body*, bears testimony of its highly fertilizing effects on flax. The proportion which he advises to be used, is double observe, that several respectable individuals, have the quantity of Salt to that of seed. He strewed ascertained the importance of Salt as a manure the Salt at the time of sowing the seed. From observe, that several respectations are respectations as a manure ascertained the importance of Salt as a manure the Salt at the time of sowing the seed. From by juage revers, in Plant. I make some juage revers

The publication of Mr. Ford's paper by Mr.

There is reason, from analogy, to hope, that other fruits produced on the borders of the Rhone, Carey, caused the experiment to be repeated by Mr. Henry Hendrickson, of Cecil county, Maryalt may be of use in this respect. It is so great are improved by the same application.*

Mr. Henry Hendrickson, of Cecil county, Maryalt may be of use in this respect. Mr. Holinshead suggests, that every thing that sowed one peck of flax seed, and one peck of Salt together, and that when the flax was about three face of the ground around it, immediately and seed is covered with the earth.† The advantage derived from the application of Dutch ashes, so full of saline particles, to gardens in the Nether-duced more seed than the flax on the rich land."

He also sowed a piece of excellent land with flax, and although he had a good crop, yet the flax on the poor land "was a great deal better, and produced more seed than the flax on the rich land." A farmer in Delaware county, to whom I men-

roots: that the Salt might have time to be dissolved before the fibrous roots should reach it." Drilled carrots also grow well in a salted bed, Upon onions and turnips it had no effect. The

To make a compost of peat and Salt, mixing it Holmes Chapel, who lived near the Salt Works, are constantly in the practice of giving a portion occasionally, to ascertain, what proportion of gave a favourite old mare, who was much broken the appetite is not attle weekly. They find that winded, some spoilt hay, that had been salted, (at the appetite is not only thereby greatly promottat time, Salt for agricultural purposes, was ed, their digestion strengthened, and of course free of duty). The mare had nothing else to their disposition to fatting increased; but that subsist on, but throve on that food so well, that she was fit to be put to work again next spring. This late war with England, when the prices offered To make a compost, with the usual quantity of lime, and another with Salt, at the rate of 15 or induced Mr. Bracebridge to drench some rotten for domestic manufactures rendered the multiplication of Merino and other sheep an object with sheep, night and morning, with strong brine, cation of Merino and other sheep an object with after which, he did not lose one;—they became the American farmers, they were in the habit of rent effect of the lime and the Salt, on the earth, fat, and the meat was as fine and good, as if the placing large lumps of hard Rock-Salt in various parts of pasture fields, for the sheep to lick at pleasure. It is rational to believe that the very marked superiority in the health of every species of American cattle over those of Europe, may be ascribed to the general and free use of Salt. Many † Hints on Salt, as a Manure, by Hollinshead, give a portion of Salt daily to their horses, as a preservative against worms of all kinds, as well as to preserve their digestive powers.

3. The practice of salting hay has been generally adopted for 30 years or more in Pennsylvanias. may be put up with much less drying than when-Salt is not used. Many farmers are in the excel-lent practice of mixing straw with hay, (as re-gularly as the hurry of stowing away will admit,) As a supplement to the foregoing, we add the layer by lowing note by Dr. Mease, annexed to the edifodder is moreover increased by this mixture of. hay and straw. About one peck of Salt to the ton of hay is enough, but more will not be injurious.

4. Salt will even preserve fresh clover from rotting, although put up in stacks in time of rain. An extensive and bold experiment was made in this way by Mr. Luke Morris of Philadelphia, at 1. As a manure it was early used for flax, as his farm in Gloucester county, New Jersey, in appears from some of Elliott's essays on hus-the rainy summer of 1804. About twenty-two

Sir Thomas Bernard's Tract on Salt, p. 278. † See Hill on Fruit Trees ;-also Sir Thomas Bernard's Tract, p. 269.

^{*} Carey's American Museum, vol 1. p. 49.

^{*} Do. Do. vol. 2, h. 176.

[†] New England Farmer. Worcester, 1790. Art. Salt.

[‡] On Salt as manure, see a pamphlet by Mr. Geo. Redd, of Virginia, 1809, and remarks on it by judge Peters, in Mem. Philad. Soc. for pro-

tle, and its use in curing hay were mentioned ha the Philad. edition of the Dom. Encycl. Articles. " cattle" and " hay."

upon horses is proved by the fact, of broken-wind ed horses being greatly relieved, and sometimes cured by spending a season on the islands in the Delaware bay. Several decided cases of this na-ture have been communicated to me.

JAMES MEASE.

CHESNUT STREET, August 10th, 1819.

FROM THE N. Y. STATESMAN.

ON THE WILD INDIGO PLANT.

Messrs. Editors.-While we are anxiously copying the manipulations of European artists edly deficient. in our dye-houses, we are neglecting to use an indigenous plant, far more valuable than any thing of the kind contained, or used in Europe. gathered: that when a ball is made it ferments, long continued.

The plant used by Europeans, from time im-

hand and other parts of Europe. It is not sur-prising, therefore, that it should be used there, as nothing better offered itself; but in the United States we have the wild indigo plant, grow- dye cloth of a lasting blue colour, according to the Le denicheur des comets. A notice read by M. ing abundantly every where, that possesses all practice of the negro women, the leaves of the in- Girard, on the navigable canals for the supply of

same plant in other parts, that many have been upon washing, must have proceeded from another ter to soak, then boil it, and with their hands, woods which are celebrated for dyeing there.— of the pacoo sabba for fixing the colour. They The matter, however, has been clearly ascerthen drain it off, and use it in a liquid state." tained; a gentleman procured two or three of the balls, which had just been prepared by the upon examination found them to be the leaves of

indigo rolled up in a very simple state."

Having noticed the above article in Doctor
Bancroft's incomparable work on permanent cothe plant, not with an intention of colouring contain so great a quantity of colouring matter. with it, as I had no means of preparing it for that The leaves should be gathered when the pla swill from bran and madder, to assist their ferturity, and had it boiled, and used the liquor when than the first cost of woad in England—By these placed a little plank; the root soon advanced in wanting. The plants were too old to retain much means the American dyers could be supplied the direction of the plank, and reached it in five of those succulent juices in which their value with a native article now considered as useless, days, while the needle, on which it was placed,

eaten greedily during the winter by ome thriv-chiefly consist, yet it answered the intended pur-ing steers. The hay exhaled a saccharine odour, pose, for the liquors so long as I was enabled to taining twenty times as much colouring matter, and the leaves and blossoms adhered to the stalk supply them with it, worked much freer and more more permanent than manufactured indigo, and firmly. He put rather more than a bushel of this experiment was not decisive, for want of a process.

He put rather more than a bushel of this experiment was not decisive, for want of a process.

HOPSON. The beneficial effects of salt air and salt marsh sufficient quantity, and from the plant being too old when gathered, yet I am convinced by the effect produced, that it may be used to great advantage.

> As the indigofera is found every where in the United States, and in many places in great abundance, it would seem desirable that some experiments should be made on it, to test the superiority attributed to it, of which there appears to be but little room for doubts, for if this were established, it would become an object of great national importance, inasmuch as the colour made from it, would be superior to those obtained from Europe, and thereby give to the American fabrics a preference in a colour in which they are now decid-

Our blue dyers began with the ash vat, described and exudes sufficient moisture, to cause an adby Berthollet, and others, and which Doctor hesion of the mass; and that this process deve-Bancroft informs us, "is so costly, as to be lopes the colouring matter, so as to enable the course of the year, that which may be best chiefly employed to dye silk." If this were the vat liquor to extract it with sufficient facility. suited to the public meeting. M. Ampere only objection, it would in itself be sufficient to This is not the only mode of preparing the plant. induce an alteration; but when in addition to The following extracts will prove there is consi-

surprised that this mode of dyeing has been so at Bonavista; and that the natives prepare it, on- Delambre, one of the two perpetual secretaries ly by pounding the leaves of the shrub while The plant used by Europeans, from time imgreen, in a wooden mortar, with a wooden pestle,
ject of the comet, which is now visible in the
memorial, to ferment their blue vats, has been
and so reduce it to a kind of pulp, which they
horizon. He stated that it could not be perceivthe isatis, or wood, which is indigenous in Engform into thick round cakes, or balls, and drying ed without difficulty, and that it would soon be it, keep it till they have occasion to use it for dyeing their clothes. Mr. Mungo Park in the which Pous the astronomer has been the first to account of his travels in Africa, says—" that to discover, and thus he has been surnamed in France, the valuable fermentative properties of woad, digo when fresh gathered, are pounded in a wood- Paris, was a thing of merely local interest. with twenty times as much colouring matter, and giving a tint that for permanency and brilliancy is unrivalled.

"It is well known, according to Mr. Clarkson, that the African dyes are superior to those of any other part of the globe.

"The blue is so much more permanent and becautiful then, they wish is extracted from the sun, and when they wish to use them, they re-debted to Professor Duhamel for some excellent the sun, and when they wish to use them, they re-debted to Professor Duhamel for some excellent the sun, and when they wish to use them, they re-debted to Professor Duhamel for some excellent them in the sun, and when they wish to use them, they re-debted to Professor Duhamel for some excellent them."

weed, or have been an extraction from other work some quick lime among it, with the leaves

Other extracts might be added, confirming the good qualities of this plant, but I think enough Africans for use: he brought them home, and has been made to convince the most incredulous reader, that it may be appropriated without much difficulty to purposes highly valuable.

be of much better quality than that which is oblours, I was induced last fall to collect some of tained from the cultivated, but that it does not bottom of a vase filled with damp earth, and sus-

purpose; but to use it in the woad vats in place of is in full blossom, which at three cents a pound, grow downwards; on the contrary, the roots deswill from bran and madder, to assist their ferwould be lucrative employment for country chil-scended through the holes, and the stems spoutwould be lucrative employment for country chilmentations, which were weak, owing to the woad dren, and if a sufficient supply of the dried leaves ed through the earth to the top of the vase. M. being of inferior quality. I gathered nearly a could be obtained at that price, it might be ren-cart load, too late in the season to obtain it in ma-dered, when manufactured ready for use, at less needle turning freely on a pivot, near which was



LETTERS FROM PARIS.

[The following letter contain so many curious facts in natural instory, &c. that we beg to request attention to its compressed intelligence .-LITERARY GAZETTE.]

PARIS, April, 1822.

The annual public sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences was lately held under the presi-dency of M. Gay Lussac. This meeting was not, perhaps, so remarkable as those of former years. The public of Paris must be amused, and it is difficult to avoid producing ennui in discoursing on natural philosophy and astronomy. Thus the Academy always experiences some embarrassment in selecting, from the lectures which have been delivered at the private meetings in the electromagnetic experiments made within the this we know that the colour is not so bright, or so permanent, as when indigo is fermented by some vegetable basis, containing in itself the primitive colouring matter, we shall be much primitive colouring matter, we shall be much ges, mentions, "the indigo plant as growing wild be made to M. Oersted's discovery. M. of the Academy, read a long notice on the sub ed without difficulty, and that it would soon be lost sight of. This is, I believe, the 25th comet which Pous the astronomer has been the first to beautiful than that which is extracted from the duce a sufficient quantity to powder, and mix it same plant in other parts, that many have been with ley as before mentioned. led to doubt whether the African cloths brought into this country (England) were dyed with indigo or not. They apprehended that the colours in these, which became more beautiful leave the stalk and branches for some days in wall countries.

A report of the proceedings of the Academy since last year, was delivered at the same meeting. The Academy of Sciences is, of all those which compose the Royal Institute, most numer ous and active; and its reports always contain the results of many interesting transactions. following are some curious facts of genera! interest, selected from the report of the present year. M. Du Trochet observing that the stems of plants The indigo made from the wild plant, is said to always grow in the direction in which the seeds shoot, he placed some seed in holes bored at the pended it to the ceiling of a room, thinking by this The leaves should be gathered when the plant means to force the stems of the young roots to

lar facts, M. Du Trochet concludes that vegetation is governed by an internal principle, and not been so attentively observed, we ought certainly carbon and hydrogen; so in this respect at least northern bounds of Canada to the southern little animals, particularly when we consider the acorns! number of works which have been written on this subject. The Abbe de la Rocca who lived long in the Archipelago, has written, in French, three large volumes on the natural history of bees. The subject, indeed, seems to be inexhausbees. The subject, indeed, seems to be inexhaus-tible. A Swiss family, named Huber, have un-sing Agriculturist. He is always seeking im-dertaken to maintain permanent observations on provement in what is most useful to his fellowdertaken to maintain permanent observations on sing Agriculturist. He is always seeking imbees, and to compose a new natural history of those animals. Though the head of this family be blind, he seems to have perceived many things which have escaped the notice of his predecessors. The Hubers have been for these twenty or 1820, two pairs of the largest kind of Geese, suplements in what is most useful to his fellowsmall; from a third to one half of the designated five miles being covered by the tributary wasters of the Choptank. It should also be stated, that the persons recorded were the venerable heads of families.—The same district embraced to be the largest in the world, weighing both the same time a number of the same time a number o sors. The Hubers have been for these twenty or posed to be the largest in the world, weighing at the same time a number of as aged and hale on bees, and it is probable that they will in due on bees, and it is probable that they will in due served, some weigh 30 pounds. At first he was thinly populated tract of similar size in the Unitime succeed in discovering all the secrets of the time succeed in discovering all the secrets of the hive. This family lately communicated to the Academy a work in which they attempt to overthrow the common opinion, that it is the pollen ooth geese reared but one to maturity. That both geese reared but one to maturity. That hale and hearty, on the 27th day of March, 1808, of flowers which furnishes bees with materials and the two old pairs each brought up a litter that country populated tract of similar size in the Unitation of the Unitation o for wax; they have observed that bees produce and the two old pairs each brought up a litter; wax only when they have extracted the honey or he has now 17 young and 5 old ones, all perfectly nectar of flowers; if bees gather the pollen it is merely for the nourishment of the larvæ; for this purpose they mix it with a little honey. The wax, when made, appears in little scales, which detach themselves from between the rings of the abdomen, where M. Latreille, the great dissector of insects, has discovered the receptacles of the wax, placed opposite the second stomach of the insect. M. Latreille seems also to have discovered the cause of the shrill noise, made by crickets and grasshoppers. He supposes it to proceed from a musical instrument composed of a sort of drum or box, filled with air, and laying on each side at the lower part of the abdomen. On this drum, case, or violin, as it may be called, membranes are stretched which answer the purpose of strings, while the hinder thighs of the animal serve as bows. If M. Latreille has really made this discovery, it must be confessed that crickets, &c. are very ingenious little musicians, though their performances are neither very varied nor very agreeable, particularly where a great number of these violin players are collected together.

M. Savigny, another naturalist, waters of many situations on the rivers of the has already discovered twenty-two species in land and waters run into, and intersect each mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the subject of the cattle, the he has already discovered twenty-two species in land and waters run into, and intersect each mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the subject of the cattle, the mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the subject of the cattle, the mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the subject of the cattle, the mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the subject of the cattle, the mile cows suffer most—any thing that will mile the subject of the cattle, the mile that will be subject of the cattle, the mile the subject of the cattle, the mile the ca the vicinity of Paris. The family of creeping aniother in every variety of form; and as you pass tigate this evil, although it may not be perfectly up these noble waters the jutting and protecting effectual, will be useful. The only relief I to be. M. Férusac has already made out three points and deep and spacious inlets are every mo-know, and I find it a very great one, is, the hundred species of land and river molusca, of the ment delighting you with a new, and ever chang-turning cattle out at night instead of confining gasteropodal genus with lungs. M. Férusac like-ing scenery of the softest and most reposing char-them in cow-pens or cattle yards. gasteropodal genus with lungs. M. Férusac likeing scenery of the softest and most reposing charthem in cow-pens or cattle yards.

A foreigner, who had been bred a herdsman,
some years ago found fault with me for penning
by those, who do not know it, to be unhealthy—
in former times the vegetation of our plains was
analogous to the present vegetation of the torrid
the feeble frame and languid eye of disease
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the feeble frame and languid eye of disease zone: such, at least, is the inference he draws nothing is comfortable or beautiful.

sed to the same thing. The Herdsman asked from the remains of ancient vegetation which Sometime since we were conversing with a me if I kenw the habits of cattle! My reply are now found on different soils. Hence he con- preacher of the Gospel of the Methodist church was, I believe I did, and undertook to describe cludes that the temperature of the surface of the on the healthiness of different sections of our them as follows, viz: At about 9 o'clock in globe has considerably changed; and that there country. He was a man of intelligence and of the morning in summer they look for water, is a declination of vegetation, from heights to low careful observation; was born and reared far and then retire to the shade, where they remain, places. The report stated that M. Férusac wish-to the north of us, where Hygeia, the loveliest if unmolested, during the hot part of the day, and ed to draw similar conclusions from the wrecks of Goddess of ancient fable, is supposed to have se-about 4 o'clock in the evening they water again the animal kingdom; particularly from the remains of mammoths in the northern countries.

But this hypothesis is destroyed by the circumstance that mammoths having wool and long
hair are well able to endure cold. Thus there is
no ground for supposing that the climate has
no ground for supposing that the climate has
neighbourhood within the range of his travels.— look for water. To this the Herdsman remarked,

was not in the least moved. From this and simi- Chevreul, a chemist, who employs himself in He was of the class of circuit preachers whose saponification, or the manufacture of soap, has residences are always transient, and who are made an observation rather humbling to our thus most free from either local prejudices or by the attraction of the bodies towards which it pride; namely, that human fat and hog's fat pro- partialities.—And he declared to us, were he oblitakes its direction. Since bees have duce nearly the same proportions of oxygen, ged on oath to select the healthiest spot from the to be acquainted with the natural history of these we are no way superior to animals who live on bounds of Maryland, judging particularly from

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND AMERICAN.

James Sisson, Esq. who lives on Warren Neck, his farm a few days since, and was highly gratithem, and they resembled ducks in point of size)and I have no hesitation in recommending to the farmers of New England that they introduce this valuable breed of poultry into their barn yards.-Mr. Sisson will dispose of a few pairs, if applied for soon, and the opportunity ought not to be ne-**>0**

From the Easton Gazette, July 13.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY IN MARY-LAND.

It is not easy to imagine more beauty of land-

the vigorous frames and constitutions of the aged portion of the population, he would point out a neighbourhood in Talbot county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. A singular record in confirmation of this statement has just fallen into our about three miles from the village of Warren, hands, the authenticity of which is indisputable.

,	bot county, viz.			
-	Peter Brown Mary Harrington Eliza Rigby Thomas Townsend Mary Shanahan	98	Mary Rigby	86
L	Mary Harrington	71	William West	71
	Eliza Rigby		John Seamore	70
	Thomas Townsend	77	Rachael Seamore	74
	Mary Shanahan		Hugh Orem	76
	Perry Benson		William Hubbard	76
į	Nicholas Benson		Eliza Lurty	72
•	Arch, M'Neal		John Markland	74
•	Mary M'Neal	73	Edward Bromwell	70
	John Robson		Mrs. Bromwell	70
	Eliza Robson		Henry Banning	72
•	Foster Maynard	74	Mary Harris	79
•	Margaret Maynard	73	Mary Green	74
	Alis Colston	84	James Jefferson	71
	Alis Colston Phil. Rigby		Dorothea Blades	70

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

August, 21st, Seventh week of the drought of 1822.

Mr. SKINNER,

many other cases, not the practice. I had and utility are inadequate to protect it from the holes therein, and then bend it in form of a half been induced to think that the manuring the wanton cruelty of boys and sportsmen. What moon, and nail it to a board. luxurious hours.

the pasture again both in the morning and at appear trifling and novel at first, but a little reand my pastures were daily and hourly growing means unimportant." worse, I found the milk much increased, and in the second week, it was doubled in quantity. This is the result of experience, to which I was driven by necessity; and the knowledge of ed such a drought in the recollection of persons others directed me in the course. Let others who have lived nearly a century. There has a contract the release of the result
filled with dirt and dust, and although a pail of quest of water to sustain themselves. water might be carried to the pen to wash the Not a mill out of ten that can grind a grain, turned out again directly.

graziers, the better plan might be in summer, or else where. to drive your cattle into a shaded, littered pen 4 o'clock in the evening—this is a period of the acre. twenty four hours in which the heat compels them to abstain from feeding, when if they are put into a well littered shady yard, the ma-nure is saved and the cattle are not at all impeded in their feeding. AGRESTIS.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following observations of a Vermont Farmer, show that we should consult our real interest, as well as the finer feelings of our nature, by defending the innocent robin from the attacks of both boys and men. There are also other kinds of birds who prey on the insects which devour our crops, and whose industry would amply reward us for protecting them .- Farmer's Journal.

"I know of no method whatever to extirpate ter rasping a sufficient quantity, not attempting to Good do., none—Fine red, and spangled,, \$14 this larger species, which human ingenuity can sift it, prepare the raspings in the same manner to \$18,—Very little in market—Sales have been devise. But Providence seems to have provided that you would hasty pudding (mush)—then with made this week for good Red, Patuxent from Bean antidote to this evil, in the rebeaula, or common Robin.—This innocent and useful bird preys make repeated applications to the tongue and mon Tobacco, very plenty—no demand. with peculiar avidity upon this species of worm. Jaws—and be assured, Sir, better cating you This fact may be ascertained by visiting a nest of never enjoyed. I not only recommend it to you, young robins in the vicinity of a corn field, when but to all Epicures, and I think you and they will

them of more than an half of their best and fa- feeds upon different species of worms and bugs as one dish can be to another. vourite time for feeding, when the grass and which are found upon the surface of the ground, ground are cool, and when the grass is filled which services are of immense value and benefit with dew. The observation was irresistible—I to the farmer, and ought to recommend it to his abandoned the argument, but as happens in too peculiar care and patronage. But its innocence old tin bucket or coffee pot, and punch many ground by keeping the cattle in cow pens was of immense numbers of these, our benefactors are more importance to me, than the additional annually destroyed through mere wantonness and cheap, convenient, simple and useful washing quantity of milk. I lost sight of the injury my cruelty, while we are constantly hearing of the machine? with no little contrition, that I never once ments of vegetation. Even whole corn fields have thought of the barbarity of which I was guilty, been laid waste the present season by this larger in denying to the poor animals the enjoyment species of worm, which calamity might have been Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Warm of one half of their feeding time at the most obviated by having spared and fostered the robin -The utility, in fact, of this invaluable bird, is Want, which is always the result of laziness so obvious, that even legislative interference is or bad management, obliged me this season, imperiously demanded to rescue it from the bloo-for the first time, to take the Herdsman's and dy fangs of the fowler. Other states have their tal sickness which frequently affect young dogs, dairy-maid's advice. My cattle were driven protecting laws for the benefit of innocent and particularly the hound, Spaniel and pointer, I now up to be milked night and morning, and imme- useful birds, and why should we be distanced in diately after milking they were turned out into the sacred cause of humanity? The subject may night. In a week, notwithstanding the drought flection will convince any one that it is by no tica Flavourn, and one grain Tartar Emetic, mix-

YORK, (Pa.) August 13.

avail themselves of the suggestion if they please. been no rain of any consequence since the 21st of Another inducement offered by the Dairy February, the time of the flood, a period of near-woman ought not to be omitted. She said in ly six months, and for the last two months Heaven dry weather, the cows, by being penned toge- has withheld its showers altogether,—like upon ther, and more especially if mixed together an African clime, the sun pours his sultry hours, with the dry cattle, will in a very short time parches the earth, dries up springs and streams. make your cowpen very dusty and filthy, and therefore it was an unfit place to milk in—the udders and the coats of the cows which are the thirsty throng of Israel, have to go miles in

udder, yet much dirt must fall into the milk and those few that can, cannot supply the demand from the coat of the cow at the time of milk- for flour .- Farmers have gone 20 miles to mill ing, and the dust from the cattle in the pen was and were then generally disappointed in getting irremidiable. The plan was to have the milch as much ground as would answer their immediate cows driven up into a clean yard, milked, and wants. A few weeks continuance of dry weather will cause a great scarcity, and probably im-As manure is a great object both to farmers and pose a necessity of getting flour from Baltimore

The summer crops have almost totally failed, or yard, convenient to water, where they some fields will not yield a grain of corn, and the might stay from 9 o'clock in the morning until best of them not more than a few bushels to the some fields will not yield a grain of corn, and the

Editorial Correspondence.

Loudon County, Va. August 20. DEAR SIR-I wish to write on a subject of great interest to all persons who can obtain an ear of new corn. I am led to think that as Barlow conceived it not a condescension to celebrate Hasty Pudding in pretty rhymes, it will not be derogatory to my humble character, to write a short formula for making one of the most delicious re-

"That ever blubber'd o'er the fire."

Take a few ears of new Indian corn, before the saccharine milk has entirely evaporated or as soon as it is sufficiently hard to rasp or file,-af-

and with this knowledge, you persevere in penit will be perceived that they are fed lavishly up pronounce it good in the superlative degree. It
ning your cattle, by which means you deprive on this kind of worm. At other times, this bird is as far superior to the common hasty pudding

Your true friend, HARRIET HOMESPUN.

To make a corn rasp, take a piece of an

P. S. How would you like a description of a

H. P.

Springs, N. C., 22d August 1822.

" I recollect having seen in your American Farmer, an account of several kind of Dogs, and send you for publication, what I consider an infallible cure, and worthy of being made public, viz :- Four grains of Tarpeths Mineral or Emeed with a small quantity of butter; these ingredients form the dose, and which are to be put down the throat of the dog; which can perhaps be best done by the aid of a funnel; the next day after the dose is given, you will find the animal greatly improved in health, and in most cases finally cured."

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 13, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Red wheat, \$1 20 to 1 23—White do., \$1 23 to 1 27—White corn, 77cts.—Yellow do., 73 to 75— Oats, 33 to 37 cts.-Rye, 55 to 58 cts.-Flour from the wagons, \$6 87\frac{1}{2} a \$7—Shad, No 1. trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, med, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7—No. 2, do. \$6—Herrngs, No. 1, \$3 25 to 337—No. 2, \$3 to 312—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. \$9 to \$975—Hams, 10 to 12 cents—middlings, 6 to 8 cents—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to application. ing to quality, 15 to 25 cents-New Orleans prime, 16 to 18 cents—Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cents—Cheese, N. England, 12 to 15 cents, scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.—English do., 40 cts.—Flax per lb. 10 to 101 cents-Hops, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12 cents-Hogs' lard, per 1b. 9 to 10 cents-Hides, E. Shore, per lb. 8 to 10 cents-Leather, soal, per lb. 24 to 25 cts.—Upper do, whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25—Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do. 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do. 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts.-Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts.-Common country do., 20 to 20 cts.—Hay, per ton, \$18 to \$20—Straw, do. \$12—Oats, country, pr. bushel, 20 cts—Beef, fresh, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.
—Pork, do. per lb. 5 to 8 cents—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10—Mutton, per lb. 5 to 8—Lard, 12½ cents—Butter, 25 to 37½—Cheese, per lb. 12 to 18¾—Eggs, per dozen, 16 cents—Potatoes, per bushel, 80 to \$1—Wood, hickory, \$5 to \$5 50—Oak, do. \$3 12½ to \$3 75—Pine, do. \$2 to \$2 25.

MARYLAND TOBACGO—Fine yellow, none—

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER. PRINTED BY J. ROBIN

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM.

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips. -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 194.)

GRAPE-VINE.—VITIS.

In Botany, a Genus of the Pentandria Monogynia Class. Natural Order, Hederacea.

The generic name is derived from vincire, and, being all inflamed, was presently cast into Egypt.)
the nymphs' bath, to be extinguished.

Egypt.)
In this country, vine-leaves are used in roastto bind.

The cultivation of the vine appears to have

parable, shows in what high esteem men held authors are of opinion that the vine was not

to be promoted over the trees?"

The patriarchs and prophets frequently re-

The heathens, likewise, held the vine in the ces were over-run with vineyards. highest estimation. Bacchus was elevated to the rank of a god, for having taught men the use of first introduction of the vine, is generally allow-northern conception of grapes.

the vine. As the god of vintage, of wine, and ed; although it is possible it might have been Strabo, who lived in the reign of Augustus, of drinkers, he is generally represented as

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the grapy clusters spread On his fair brows, and dangle on his head.

mans in the worship of their gods. Young men under thirty, and women all their life-time, were forbidden to drink wine. Egnatius it is mentioned that, in the town called Sidonijah, which is four hours' journey from Damasving caught her drinking wine out of a tun, for which he was tried by Romulus, and acquitted of murder. Fabius Pictor, in his Annals, there of murder. Fabius Pictor, in his Annals, there of murder wine is a native of Syria. That we do not by her own relations for opening a cupboard which contained the keys of the wine-cellar. Cato records, that the custom of kinsfolks kissing of women when they met, was to know the contained the seventh century, when Abubeker to death observations of the present state of Asia Minor, it is mentioned that, in the town called Sidonijah, which is four hours' journey from Damasving caught her drinking wine out of a tun, some of the grapes were as large as pigeons' eggs, and of a very exquisite taste. From these circumstances, we may fairly conclude that they include that they include the same of Syria. That we do not they include the same of the enormous clusters of grapes one is a mouthful. From what we find in Huetting-Crete, Chios, and other islands in the growing in the eastern parts, is owing to that country having been in the hands of the Saraing of women when they met, was to know the seventh century, when Abubeker vine is a mouthful. From what we find in Huetting-Crete, Chios, and other islands in the growing in the eastern parts, is owing to that to forty pounds' weight each. Chios, now Scio, has long been celebrated for its vineyards, and ing of women when they met, was to know the seventh century, when Abubeker vine is a mouthful. ing of women when they met, was to know by their breath if they had beed drinking wine, but these restrictions were removed when dans, a religion that prohibits the use of wine wine became more plentiful; and the use of it it is natural to suppose that the management was then carried to such an excess, that even and of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg than the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine should be greatly neg that the customer of the vine

vomit, throw it up again, in order to sharpen their appetites for supper.

Bacchus having been struck by a thunderboldt, the grapes themselves. (Sonnini's Travels in

At what exact period the vine was first cul- ing those delicious little birds called wheatattracted the attention of man from the earli- tivated in England is uncertain; but I conclude ears. est times of which we have any account. Eve- it was as early as about the tenth year, A. D., ry part of the Scripture, from the Flood to the as at that time the Romans had possession of crucifixion of our Saviour, mentions the vine as great part of this island, and had introduced the that no libations of wine should be made at fubeing held in the highest estimation. The book luxuries of Italy wherever they settled. Augus-nerals; and to encourage the pruning of vines, of Genesis informs us, that "Noah planted tus was then emperor, and it was common to he prohibited the use of any wines, in sacrifi-vineyards, and made wine." It is mentioned send the sons of the English nobles to Rome to ces to the gods, that were cut from vines which wineyards, and made wine." It is mentioned send the sons of the English nobles to Rome to among the blessings of the promised land, "a land of wheat, and barley, and vines," &c.

The answer of the vine to the trees in Jotham's have been neglected at this time, though many parable, shows in what high esteem men held authors are of opinion that the vine was not Ardea, in their wars against the Latins, for no my wine, which cheereth God and man, and go agricultural pursuits in all the provinces under to be promoted over the trees?"

Again, we are informed that the planting of present in scripture the flourishing state of a na-vineyards in Italy had so much increased about tion, a tribe, or a family, under the emblem of a vine. "Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt, thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it; thou preparedst room before it, and office the state of the st planted it; thou prepareds room before it, and in Italy, and ordered at least one half of those didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the in the provinces to be cut down. It therefore the rivers Rhine, Maine, and Moselle; and in land." Pealm lawy Again the Psalmist men appears highly improbable that the vine should land." Psalm lxxx.—Again the Psalmist men-appears highly improbable that the vine should Hungary. tions it, "Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine, not have been planted in Britain previous to the upon the walls of thine house."

That we are indebted to the Romans for the such fruit as appears almost incredible to our Bacchus was sometimes represented as an infant holding a cluster of grapes with a horn, and he has often been depicted as an old man, whose head was encircled with the vine, to teach us that wine taken immoderately, will enervate us, consume our health, and render us loquacious and childish, like old men.

Juno's crown was also made of the vine. The vine, with grapes, is still selected as a proper ornament in all bacchanalian devices.

Wine was chiefly used by the ancient Romans in the worship of their gods. Young men under thirty, and women all their lifetime, were forbidden to drink wine. Egnatius

Although wine is not made in Egypt, vines are much cultivated, and the grapes have a de-Plato, who strictly restrains the use of wine, licious perfume: the greater part of those that

Plato, who strictly restrains the use of wine, and severely censures the excess, says that "nothing more excellent or valuable than wine was ever granted by God to man:" the greater there, are of that species, of which the fruit contains only a single seed.

The leaves of the vine are of great utility in the kitchens of Egypt: they serve to envelop large balls of hashed meat, one of the dishes been the first who diluted wine with water; and on this account the fable was invented of they are frequently sold at a dearer rate than the properties of the greater part of those that are eaten there, are of that species, of which the fruit contains only a single seed.

The leaves of the vine are of great utility in the kitchens of Egypt: they serve to envelop large balls of hashed meat, one of the dishes most commonly presented at good tables. It is necessary that the leaves should be young: and they are frequently sold at a dearer rate than the greater part of those that are eaten there, are of that species, of which the fruit contains only a single seed.

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Pliny concludes, that the vine was very rare in Italy in the time of Numa, who ordered he prohibited the use of any wines, in sacrifi-

arable, shows in what high esteem men held authors are of opinion that the vine was not other hire but the wine and the vines which introduced into this country until about the were in the territories of the Latins." He adds, which cheereth God and man, and go agricultural pursuits in all the provinces under "that wines did not come into much repute unz til 600 years after the foundation of Rome.

Julius Cæsar found vines growing in Languedoc and Provence; but other parts of Gaul were totally without vines at that time. Strabo remarks, that Languedoc and Provence produced the same fruit as Italy; but it was not until about the year 270, that the vine was

The varieties of the grape-vine are very numerous; and we have accounts of some of them growing to an extraordinary size, and producing

introduced at a much earlier period than I testifies that the vines of Margiani, and in other crowned with the vine; and, according to Pli- have stated, as the Phænicians are said to have places, were so big, that two men could scarceny, to have been the first who ever wore a planted the vine in the isles of the Mediterrane-ly compass them with their arms, and that they an sea, as well as in several parts of Europe produced bunches of grapes two cubits, or a and Africa; and as we have accounts of their yard, in length. Columella states, that Seneca trading to Britain for tin, they might have plant-had a vine which produced him two thousand Ovid.

Bacchus was sometimes represented as an in
Covid.

Ovid.

proved it, that the produce of his vines in one vations of a certain quantity of wine by way of there shall be no singing, neither shall there be year sold for 400,000 sesterces. Pliny says, rent: many of these wines were little inferior any shouting: the treaders shall tread out no "many people ran to see the huge and mighty to the French wines in sweetness. For excitate wines in the renders of the pentitul field; and in the vineyards varies and mighty to the French wines in sweetness. clusters of these grapes, which his idle neigh-monasteries were without a vineyard attached bours attributed to his deep learning, while to them. Malmsbury mentions the county of

The vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots, Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south, And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

tance of twenty miles, by four labourers, who of Rhenish, sixpence per gallon; and, in 1339, carried it suspended on a staff, in pairs, by the price of foreign wine was only twenty shilturns.

was planted in the year 1769, has a stem of which was about three halfpence per dozen.

luxury in which he indulged himself, and that were settled in London in great numbers; and was cultivated in the Royal Gardens to the high-that, in the year 1317, an order was made to est perfection, and served at table in great this effect, "That merchants, who are not of the abundance.

Mr. Eden planted a vine of the black Hamburgh sort, at Valentine House, Essex, in the year 1758, which is the parent of the vine at June."
Hampton Court, and has extended itself to upwards of 200 feet in length, being so productive, England must also have contributed much

in the year 1819.

Speechly describes a vine, which was grow-ing in the open air at Northalerton, in Yorkshire, in 1789, that had once covered a space containing 137 square yards; and it was judged, that, had it been permitted, it would have extended to three or four times the room. The eircumference of the stem, a little above the ground, is, three feet eleven inches: it is supposed to have been planted 150 years.

In Jamaica, and some other of the West India islands, the vine produces two, and often three crops a year. Both Brown and Lunan observe, that grape-vines produce most abundantly in Jamaica, particularly the Muscadine, which ripens all its berries nearly at the same time, and has clusters of the fruit from eight to ten pounds weight; the pulp of which has been found less watery, and more fleshy, than

was a renowned Roman grammarian, bought a have received at least three or four tons of wine ah concerning Moab is particularly characterisfarm within ten miles of Rome, for which he annually, as tithes from the vines in his dio-tic: "And gladness is taken away, and joy, out gave 600,000 sesterces. By cultivation he so im- cese; and in his leases he made frequent reser- of the plentiful field; and in the vineyards many people ran to see the huge and mighty to the French wines in sweetness. Few ancient wine in their presses; I have made their vin-lusters of these grapes, which his idle neigh-monasteries were without a vineyard attached others accused him of using magic and the black Gloucester, as excelling every other part of the t." country, in his time, in the number and richness of its vineyards. In the reigns of Stephen markable vines in England; for since the intro-duction of stoves no country can rival us in the variety and perfection of this fruit, several kinds of which ripen well in the open air.

The first Earl of Salisbury plant-ed a vineyard in his park adjoining Hatfield kinds of which ripen well in the open air. when Charles the First was conveyed there a prisoner to the army.

Historians and antiquarians appear remiss, in not accounting for the total neglect of the Bri-The Duke of Portland has upwards of a hun-tish Vineyards; but we may conclude that, as our dred kinds of grape-vines at his seat at Wel-intercourse increased with the continent, it was beck; and in the year 1781, his grace made a found more advantageous to import wine than present to the Marquis of Rockingham of a depend on the product of our own crop, which bunch of grapes that grew in his vinery, which must have been an uncertain one, from the va-weighed nineteen pounds and a half: it was riableness of our climate. Again, the low price only in the neighbourhood of Smyrna, near to nineteen inches and a half in the greatest diam-of foreign wines must have contributed much to eter, four feet and a half in circumference, and the neglect of making it in England, as in the twenty-one inches and three quarters in length. year 1342, according to Stow, the price of It was conveyed to Wentworth House, a dislings per ton, for the best sort, and thirteen The vine at Hampton-Court Palace, which shillings and fourpence for the second quality,

114 feet in length, which in one year, produced two thousand and two hundred bunches of dial, in the year 1300. I am of opinion, that it grapes, each weighing, on an average, a pound. grapes, each weighing, on an average, a pound. was Portugal wine only which the apothecaries His late revered Majesty enjoyed the fruit of sold, and not foreign wine in general, for about this vine half a century. Fruit was the only that time we find that the merchants of Gascoin freedom of the city, are not to sell, by retail, wines or other wares, within the city or suburbs. Witness the King, at York, the eighth day of

The suppression of all the monastaries in that it ripened two thousand bunches of grapes towards the loss of our vineyards; and the present high duties on wine could not have been anticipated by our forefathers, when they neg-

lected their vines.

The first duty on wines was one penny per ton, which was in the year 1272, when wine gaugers were first appointed at London and the principal sea-ports. The new gauge duty at London alone amounted to fifteen pounds six-The new gauge duty at teen shillings and sevenpence, which makes the quantity imported amount to 7,598 pipes. The Thomas Leicester, amongst other charges, with principal customs for importation, at that period, seem to have been on wines chiefly French and Rhenish, as there is yet scarcely any mention of Spanish, or Portuguese, or Italian wine. (Madox's History of the Exchequer.)

In the year 1409, the duty on wine was three shillings per ton.

the same fruit in the south of France, and yet the making of wine even for the consumption of the island has never been attempted.

There are several accounts of actual vine-yeards being in England in an early period of our listory. Vineyards are noticed in the Doomsyear 1560. Strype, in his Life of Grindall, Bish-

Pliny mentions a vine, in his time, that was day Book, as also by Bede, as early as the com- op used every year to send her Majesty a pre-

of years old; and Miller states, that the vine-mement of the eighth century.

yards in some parts of Italy hold good above three hundred years.

It is related, that Rhemnius Palamon, who let y, shortly after the Conquest, appears to let y, shortly after the Conquest, appears to so in the earliest times. The prediction of Isai.

The Spaniard, during the vintage, throws off his stateline ss and his cloak, and cries out to his servants, "Let us be merry, my companions;

wisdom is fled out of the window."

The various wines made from the juice of the grape are so numerous, that to give a short description of each would be to write a voluminous work, and could only be interesting to those who are in the wine trade. Pliny says, there were eighty kinds of the best wines in his

The Grecians were renowned for their wines. Homer has celebrated several: among them, the kind called Maronean wine, which was made from grapes growing upon the coast of Africa; and also the Pramnian wine, which, according

the temple of Cybele.

These wines were so rare and expensive in Rome, in the younger days of Lucullus, that only one draught was allowed at a repast, however sumptuous the feast was in other respects. Lucullus says, that "he never saw at his father's board Greek wines served up but once at a meal; but when he returned from Asia, he gave to the people a largess of more than 100,000 gallons of

who wrote in the fourth century, to show of what wines the Britons had knowledge at that

early time.

Ye shall have rumney and malespine, Both ypocrasse and vernege wyne, Mountrese and wyne of Greek, Both algrade and despice eke; Antioche and Bastarde, yment also, and garnarde, Wyne of Greke and Muscadell, Both clare, pyment, and Rochell.

Some of these liquors, as ypocrasse, pyment, and clare, were compounded of wine, honey, and spices.

At the installation feast of George Neville, Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England, amongst other liquors is mentioned, "In ale, 300 tun; in wine, 100 tun; in ipocrasse, 1

pipe."
In the year 1311 we find Thomas Earl of Lei-£104. 178. 6d. for 369 pipes of red wine and two pipes of white, which is about 5s. 73d. per pipe.

Stow's Survey of London.)

In the year 1322, when the sentence of ban-ishment against the Spencers was removed, the elder Spencer's petition to the King, setting forth Grapes seem to have become rare about the things enumerates forty tun of wine and ten tun

contains near 30,000 pipes.

that have been brought from the Rhine, and

makes no charge for the extra quantity. ing, and without great care, burgundy and East Indies. champaigne soon become ropy and spoiled. The most esteemed French wines are

The claret smooth, The mellow tasted burgundy, and quick, As is the wit it gives, the gay champaigne.

From Switzerland we procure neufchâtel, velteline, la côte, reiff, &c. &c.

The borders of the Rhine furnish us with a which is called hock, from Hockheim, the town where it is made. This wine cannot be kept too long, as it obtains both body and flavour, as

long keeping.
The advantage of keeping particular wines,

was well known to the Romans.

Est mihi nonum superantis annum, Plenus Albani cadus.

Phillis, this Alban cask is thine, Mellow'd by summers more than thine.

Pliny mentions having met with wines in his time that were made in the consulship of Opimius, which was almost two hundred years before. This author says, "there was a wine made at Vienna which sold the dearest; it had," says he, "the taste of pitch, and it is reputed cooler than other wines, and was therefore given to allay fever."

The Hungarian wines, if not sent to us in tries. quantities, are made up in quality, if we may Ser quantities, are made up in quality, if we may judge by the price of tokay. At the sale of the he never had any wine of Chios in his house be-hath mingled her wine." Duke of Queensberry's wine, in 18-, the tokay fore the physician prescribed it for the palpita- The fining of white wines is so simple a process,

wines; and in the London Docks there are ele-the vineyards are so productive, casks cannot

town in the Morea, famous for luscious wines.

Vesuvius.

flavour to a large quantity of wine.

That an excess of this reviving beverage is ven large vaults for housing of wines until the du-ties are paid on them: one of these vaults often vineyards remain ungathered, notwithstanding deny, any more than he would to excuse repeatpublic notice being stuck at the church doors, ed intoxication. Wine is not so much used in Portugal supplies us with both the red and that all who choose may gather, by paying a this age to debase man as it was in times past. Those who are afflict-Oporto, from whence they are shipped. Lisbon, which is called after that city, and Bucellas, which is a wine made from the fruit of vines that have been brought from the Rhine, and that have been brought from the Rhine, and the called after that city are shipped. Lisbon, ed with bilious complaints should drink good the quality of the wines given at table is at present more attended to than the quantity; which has introduced cheerfulness and that have been brought from the Rhine, and planted in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, if not vine from cuttings brought from Cyprus, by for boisterous disputes. In an age that has adoften renewed, degenerate, and become similar Prince Henry, son to John the First of Portu-vanced so far towards refinement, there can be to the produce of Lisbon. No wine improves gal, in the year 1420, when the island was first on need to set up the alarm of poison, or commore by keeping than Bucellas, if good when bottled.

Port wine is imported in casks, containing has also been planted in Madeira, and produces which can answer no other purpose than that 138 gallons, which is called a pipe, but often a very superior wine, known by the name of gauges two or four gallons over: upon this the duty must be paid, although the merchant sweet wine, called Malmsey Madeira, but the makes no charge for the extra quantity.

The four gallons over: upon this the certain superior wine, known by the name of of alarming the timid, and bringing a respectable body of men into contempt. I am surprised that any person should make so severe an acmakes no charge for the extra quantity. France has been long famous for her vine- sia, and is now very rare. The ancients some- sonous drugs are employed by the wine-meryards, and even exported wine to Italy in the times ripened particular wines, by placing them chants, without giving one instance to make reign of Vespasian. Our traffic with Bordeaux in the smoke above a fire, or in an upper part good their assertions. About the year 1426, for wine, commenced about the year 1172; and of their houses; and it is well known to the mo-we now obtain from France a great variety of derns, who are curious in their Madeira wines, don, he having received an information of the we now obtain from France a great variety of deris, who are curious in their Madeira wines, don, he having received an information of the delicate wines, among which are the red and white hermitage, burgundy, claret, champaigne of several sorts, frontignac, muscadel, lunel, barsac, langon, vin de grave, &c. &c. The generality of these wines do not require long keep-have ripened, as well as by a voyage to the liquor to be seized in divers parts of the city, the heads whereof being knocked out, the wines the heads whereof being knocked out, the wine, The Teneriffe wine, when about three years or putrid matter, ran into the street channels, old, can hardly be known from Madeira; but as and emitted such a very noxious smell, that it it gets older it becomes sweet and mellow, like infected the air to a great degree. It will be Malaga. Formerly there was made at Tene-observed that this was an imposition practised riffe a great quantity of canary sack, which by foreign merchants, and I do not recollect hathe French call Vin de Malvesia, and we, corving met with any instance where an English ruptly after them, Malmsey, from Malvesia, a wine-merchant has been detected in this infamous practice, or of the charge of mixing his The luscious red wine called Lachryma wine with perry, as has been stated is often variety of Rhenish wines, the most esteemed of Christi, is produced from vineyards on Mount done, and thereby defrauding both the revenue and his customers. This latter charge can be The Cape of Good Hope has been planted refuted by the best of all possible reasons, viz.: with vines from the Rhine, Persia, and other it is against the interest of a wine-merchant so well as colour, by age. Hock wine is given with countries; and they have so increased, that to do; for he has more difficulty in procuring suthe greatest advantage, in cases of the typhus there is scarely a cottage without a vineyard in perior wines than he has of obtaining ready fever. About one half of Germany can boast of all the colony. It is from the Cape that we ob- sales at high prices, The best wines are always having good vineyards, while the other half and white which called Constantia, both red the first sold, and afford the largest profit, wherehas none: all the wines of this country require and white, which are made on one farm only, as inferior wines are rarely disposed of without and the quantity does not exceed sixty pipes a loss. I conclude it is generally known, that, of red and 100 of the white per annum. We at the present time, the duty and other incidenalso receive from thence large quantities of the tal charges on foreign wines form the greater wine called Cape, which will be good when the part of the price, and that the worst pipe of growers know their interest better, and attend Port or Madeira pays as much duty as the best; more to the quality and less to the quantity, it is therefore a most material part of the busi-There is another objection to this wine, which ness of a wine-merchant to import the best must be remedied before Cape can be agreea-wines from the countries with which he trades. ble, viz: that the vines, instead of being staked, When the vintage proves rather unfavourable, as in other wine countries, are suffered to trail or his importations are deficient in flavour, he on the ground: it is natural, therefore, to con-pursues a very different course to adulteration: clude that those berries next the earth will rot, he is obliged to procure the richest wines he and a few unsound grapes will give an unpleasant can obtain of the same kind to mix with them. This is often done at a great expense, because The moderate use of wine has never been con-he has not the means of disposing of inferior demned by physicians; and in so moist and change- wines, even at any price. It is not an uncomable a climate as England, a more plentiful mon practice to add Burgundy or Hermitage draught may be allowed than in warmer coun- to improve Port wine: this cannot be deemed adulteration.

Duke of Queensberry's wine, in 18—, the tokay sold for one hundred and fifty pounds per dozen, which is about a guinea a glass. The tokay made at Johanneski, in Poland, of the vintage of 1811, was sold on the spot for 4,000 florins the cask of 8 ohms, which is equal to twenty-seven shillings per gallon.

Spain furnishes us with sherry, paxeretta, mountain, tent, &c. Mr Swinburn mentions, in his account of Spain, that in plentiful seasons of Spain seasons of Spain, that in plentiful seasons of Spain seasons of Spain, that in plentiful seasons of Spain seasons of S

consists of poisonous drugs: indeed it would have been more honourable to have analyzed the wines of any suspected person, and to have exposed them to the public, were they guilty of so injur-ing the constitutions of their benefactors. A winc-merchant seldom does more himself to the the 25th and 51st degree in the northern hemisfinings of his wines than to give directions to his phere, cellar-man: were he to use pernicious finings, It has been observed, that all the vineyards in how often should we hear of his being betrayed Germany, beyond the 51st degree, are dubious.

by his discharged servants!

For red wines, the whites of eggs, with some-times a part of the shells pulverized, is the universal and only finings used. A few years back, ry, the wine-merchants discharged the colour with the assistance of a small quantity of new milk. The folly of this fashion was no sooner seen, than good brown sherries returned into falime plaster, while the Greeks of the same day the juice of our own grapes is erroneous: I have quickened their's with clay and marble powder-tasted it quite equal to the Grave wines; and in quickened their's with clay and marble powdered, or with sea water.

The Romans admired the flavour of pitch, which was often added to their wines; thus we find it has ever been the study of the wine-merchant to suit the taste of the times, but at no keeping. period has it been found necessary to add baneful

drugs.

Grapes furnish the French with another article of commerce, almost equal in importance to their produce a good beverage. wines; namely, brandy. It is computed that their The following observations on the economical exportation in this liquor is not less than 50,000 uses to which the leaves and stalks of the vine

The brandies imported into this country are principally from Bordeaux, Rochelle, and Cogbrandies are originally white, but by long keeping they naturally become a little stained by the other dyes are added to such an excess, as to destroy the natural flavour of the spirit.

Private families would do well to buy none but

The fruiterers of London have a considerable trade in preserved grapes, which are principally brought from Portugal in large earthen jars, closely cemented down: these grapes add considerably to the luxury of our winter desserts, as they are sold at moderate prices for so rare a fruit.

This art of preserving grapes was well known to the Romans. Columella gives a particular account of the manner they were preserved, both in his time, and in the time of his uncle Marcus vine were eaten as a pickle by the Romans. Columella. He recommends them to be put into small jars that will only contain one bunch, and that the fruit should be quite dry, when the sun remedy for bruises. is on it, and after being cooled in the shade, to be The wood of the suspended in the jars, and the vacua to be filled used by painters for drawing outlines, and is menup with oat chaff, after all the dust has been blown from it. The jars must be well baked or burned, and not such as imbibe moisture; the tops of the jars must be covered over, and pitched, to keep out the air.

The process of drying grapes into raisins is

usually performed, by tying two or three bunches together before they are cut from the vine, and to be good, and suitable to the situation and soil dipping them into a hot lixivium of wood ashes, in which they are to be placed. with a little olive oil in it : they then shrivel, and

an opportunity to analyze it, and ascertain if it finest raisins from Damascus. Sun raisins are brought from Spain, and are so called to distinguish them from those that are scalded, or dried. in ovens. Large quantities are also imported from Malaga, Calabria, Muscadine, Smyrna, &c.

The vinous latitude is said to extend between

It has been observed, that all the vineyards in This leaves the southern coast of England within the latitude for vines; and I have often been surprised that the culture of them should have been so little attended to, where the shelter of the when there was so great a demand for pale sher-hills, and the soil, seem to offer so promising a beck, that produced sixteen different sorts of situation.

There are several flourishing vineyards at this time in Somersetshire; the late Sir William Basset, in that county, annually made some hogsheads your. The Africans of old used to mitigate and of wine, which was palatable and well bodied. allay the tartness of their wines with a kind of The idea that we cannot make good wine from some instances, when kept for eight or ten years, it has been drunk as Hock by the nicest judges. Grapes that are not perfectly ripe, and even sour, will make good wine, but it will require longer

If a sweet wine be preferred, raisins should be used with the grapes; for sugar and water (the common addition to our country wines) can never

" From the experiments which I have made, I find that, on being dried, which should be done the weight of fruit that the other half produced. niac; but they are very inferior to those made in in the shade, and infused in a teapot, the leaves in the neighbourhood of Nantes and Poictou, from of the vine make an excellent substitute for tea. whence private families in the city and suburbs of I have also found that, on being cut small, bruisthe shoots of the same year, which are thrown ed, and put into a vat, or mashing-tub, and boilful to obtain the best quality of this spirit. All ling water poured on them in the same way as is it is not the old wood that yields grapes. It is best done with malt, the prunings of the vine produce to prune vines as soon as the fruit is gathered, as liquor of a fine vinous quality, which, on being fercask; and to give this appearance of age to the mented, makes a very fine beverage, either strong then be mistaken; and it is recommended to brandies shipped for England, burnt sugar and or weak, as you please; and on being distilled, pro-shorten them, so as to leave but four eyes, as by duces an excellent spirit of the nature of brandy. In the course of my experiments, I found that the fermented liquor from the prunings, particuthe best pale brandy, and the importation of bad larly the tendrils, when allowed to pass the vi-brandies would soon cease. larly the tendrils, when allowed to pass the vi-to be sloped or cut in such a manner, that the wa-ter discharging from the shoot may not run on makes uncommonly fine vinegar."

astringent taste, and were formerly used in diarrheas, hæmorrhages, and other disorders re-

The expressed juice of the unripe fruit is called verjuice, and is considered a very useful external odour: the ancients used to put them into their

The wood of the vine, reduced to charcoal, is

tioned as good for tooth powder.

not avoid giving a few remarks on a fruit of so much importance.

In the planting of vines, the first care should be to select cuttings of those kinds which are known

" The grafting of vines upon vines is not now

ways: the first was insition, which is the ordinary manner of grafting; the second was terebration through the middle of the stock, and putting in the scions there; and the third was pairing of two vines, that grow together, to the marrow, and binding them close.

Speechly, in his work on the vine, says, "The grafting of grapes is but little attended to, although of so much importance; as a bad vine may be improved without loss of time;" and he states, that he has had fine grapes from the same year's grafts, which, if permitted, will run from thirty to forty feet the first summer. He mentions a vine of the Syrian kind, in a hothouse at Welgrapes from as many graftings.

Vines have ever been found to thrive best on the banks of rivers, or where their roots can draw

moisture in abundance.

The scripture often makes the remark: " It was planted in a good soil by great waters, that it might bring forth branches, and that it might bring forth fruit, that it might be a goodly vine." (Ezekiel, c. xvii. v. 8.)

"Thy mother is like a vine in thy blood, plant-ed by the waters: she was fruitful and full of branches, by reason of many waters." (Ezekiel,

c. xix. v. 10.

It hath been stated, that the blood of animals, applied about the roots, greatly nourishes the vine; this must be owing to the quantity of saline particles which it contains.

Mr. Daws, of Slough, near Windsor, has made the experiment of painting one half of a wall pipes or pieces per ann. which, at the average of hive shillings per gallon, produces them nearly two millions sterling annually.

may be applied, are taken from a letter in the black, that was covered with a vine, and leaving the other half in its common state. That part of the vine which covered the black wall, ripened the grapes earlier, and yielded about three times

Gentlemen, who prune their own vines, should observe, that the fruit is always produced upon the bearing shoots for the following year cannot leaving too many, the vine is exhausted, and yields but poor small fruit. The shoots just above the fourth eye are to be cut, and the cutting the bud to injure it. About the beginning of Vine-leaves, as well as the tendrils, have an May, all vines should be looked over, and the shoots from the old wood should be rubbed off; and if one eye produces two shoots, the weakest quiring refrigerant and styptic medicines. The must be removed, Vines require frequent eximice or sap of the vine, called lachyrma, has been recommended in calculous disorders, and shoots; and about the latter end of June, the ends is said to be an excellent application to weak eyes of the bearing branches are to be nipped off, but and specks of the cornea. The tendrils of the those intended for the next year's fruit, may go a month longer before they are topped.

The blossoms of the vine have an agreeable

wine, to give it this fragrance.

The Romans reared their vines by fastening them to certain trees, as the poplar and the elm, &c., whence these trees were said to be married Although it forms no part of my plan in this to the vines, which gave rise to that elegant and work to enter upon the cultivation of trees, I canmona.

> If that fair elm," he cried, "alone should stand, No grapes would glow with gold, and tempt the hand:

Or, if that vine without herelm should grow, Twould creep a poor neglected shrub below."

partly dry; and in a few days they are cut from in use," says Lord Bacon in his Natural History; Pliny states that the vines in Italy would climb the vine, and dried in the sun. We procure the and adds, "the ancients had it, and that three to the very top, and even out-top the highest pop-Pliny states that the vines in Italy would climb

P

their bargains, when they were hired, that in case fire and tomb, at their own expense.

(To be continued.)

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer.

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AGRI-CULTURE.

Kendal, May 16th, 1822.

SIR, Several accounts have been published on the great depression in the value of the productions of the soil of this kingdom. The following tables will exhibit the subject in such a manner as 25 acres, in the former period, still the rent is small twigs at top, to plant for timber? Then how should apple trees, which are trained like entirely sunk. We may observe that this despression is not solely confined to grain; but from the prices of the necessaries of life, continuing for so long a time together, deserve to be recorded in the Journal of the first table we perceive that all the productions are trained like whip sticks, be likely to swell properly in the first table we perceive that all the productions are trained like whip sticks, be likely to swell properly in the first table we perceive that all the productions are trained like whip sticks, be likely to swell properly in the first table we perceive that all the productions are trained like whip sticks, be likely to swell properly in the first table we perceive that all the productions are trained like whip sticks, and the same trained like whip sticks are trained like w gether, deserve to be recorded in the Journal of

Comparative statement of the London markets and November, 1821.

	F		rua 814	ry,		1	No		mber 21.	r,	in value per cent		
\$7 N -	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	£.		
Beef	5	0	to	.7	0	2	4	to	3	10	48		
Mutton	6	0	to	8	0	2	4	to	3	10	36		
Lamb .	6	6	to	8	0	4	0	to	4	6	44		
Veal	8	0	to	10	0	3	6	to	5	6	50		
Pork	6	8	to	8	8	2	6	to	5	0	50		
Bacon .	8	4	to	8	8	3	4	to	4	0	53		
Potatoes	70	0	to	130	0	40	0	to	120	0	20		
Hay	80	0	to	105	0	45	0	to	90	0	18		
Clover .	100	0	to	147	0	50	0	to	110	0	31		

From this Table it apperas that the price of Beef has decreased 48 per cent. or near one half. Mutton 56 per cent., that is more than one half .-Veal and Pork 50 per cent., or one half. Bacon 53 per cent. being more than one half; and in Potatoes, Hay, and Clover, also a considerable decrease; and the total average reduction on the above articles is upwards of £41 per cent. or nearly one half of the value. Can, or ought this state of things continue? I think not, though perhaps they may be borne a little longer.

Comparative state of London markets in the prices of Grain and Bread

	F	181:	ary, 3.	Fe	brua 1822	Decrease per cent.		
	s.		s.	s.		s.	£.	
Wheat	90	to	135	30	to	72	54	
Barley								
Oats								
Quartern Loaf	1	185	d.	1	81d.		56	

a little:—Suppose a farm of 100 acres, and 25 ses, trees so reared cannot afterwards swell and acres of it are sown with grain, say oats, which become healthy by any means. being a good crop produced eight quarters per acre (Westmoreland measure) being about one Lyon, instead of beginning a treatise (which is if the Government do not devise more efficient measures of relief than they have done of late, the agriculture of the country must be ruined.

I am, Sir, Your's obediently, JOHN SWAINSTON.

PEELING AND BARKING FRUIT TREES

This subject has been several times mentioned by query or otherwise, in our columns, and being very interesting in its nature, we take the oppor-tunity that is afforded us by the receipt of Mr. corrugates and becomes a dead colour, and bound; Lyon's Treatise, to give some further information thereupon. In doing this, we purposely pass over all the previous reasoning in the treatise itself, as being wholly extraneous to the practical question; to enter into a controversy with the peeled trees at all ages with advantage, (that is, author, either on the physiology of plants, or on we suppose, trees which were nursery raised,) author, either on the physiology of plants, or on the agricultural application of his principles, is and it must be obvious that in an early stage, no part of our design. Our opinion on the whole of this introductory reasoning (though many parts of it are ingenious) is, that if the author had confined his work to the cause and cure of canker, it would have been an admirable practi- peeling must be deep, and done with cutting incal essay.

There is a story told of an Indian in Pennsyltrees should grow."-In this answer of the In- extracts from Mr. Lyon's Treatise :dian, there is probably more good sense than some

lars; on which account, the grape gatherers, in that a reduction of rents would be sufficient to practices; wall-fruit we must have, but training time of vintage, put a clause in the covenant of relieve the country. This is fallacious, for how superinduces pruning for all that; and standards their bargains, when they were hired, that in case is it possible there can be any reduction equal to their foot should slip and their necks be broken, this depreciation in value? From the above reason of the value of the land; but this does their masters should give orders for their funeral comparison it is clearly shown the whole rent is not prove that the method is not injurious to the gone. I will state a case to illustrate the matter future growth of the trees; in fact, in many ca-

third more than the statute acre, or 200 quarters nothing if not practical,) with an excursive and the whole 25 acres; this produce, according to doubtful argument, had commenced with the average price in 1813, would amount to £410; cause or causes, of want of health in fruit trees but at the average price of 1822, it is only worth in general, in order to proceed to the best possi-£200, hence there is a loss in value of £210 from ble modes of remedying the evils when found to the first price. Now we will suppose the rent of exist; for unless a departure from nature (in this farm at £3 per acre, which on 25 acres will several ways,) be the origin of this, why should amount to £75, so that we find there is a loss of fruit trees need restoring to health more than the £135 on 25 acres, over and above all the rent, betwixt the prices in 1818 and 1822. If we should est trees, is to plant them small: who would take allow the farmer the extravagant profit of £135 on oaks of five feet long, with each a little bunch of tions of the soil are affected nearly in the same squares of a foot or eighteen inches, and all the proportion, whilst the tithes remain the same as lateral branches trimmed off? The truth is, in most prosperous times, (nay, many of the that they often bend through natural weakness. in provisions, hay, &c. at the following different Clergy are become more oppressive,) and the periods; first, the months of February, 1814, poor rates have increased in an unparralleled deplaced. Where they stand in the nursery, they gree. Such is the present alarming change, that blow about with the wind, something like a crop of reed.

> When such trees are planted from a moderate soil into a good one (if well chosen and carefully planted,) they swell away pretty well. But when planted from a moderate soil into poorer,—ill chosen and ill managed, they barely keep alive two or three years, but swell nothing in the trunk. This must include such a degree of pining as is hardly curable. In all cases, where trees are unhealthy, and mossy, the causes are herein perceived very clearly, for if the trunk does not swell sufficiently, it cannot be clean; the bark efficacious at an early one: Mr. Lyon says he has and the bark thick, hard and corrugated, the struments.

To apply this reasoning, every one must take vania, who had advanced so far into civilization, his trees as he finds them; but to those who are as to be taught to plant apple-trees; but when he was recommended to prune them, he shook his more useful. On this division of the subject we head, and said,-"God knew best how apple- present our readers with the following detached

" The next cause (that is of want of bearing,) of our nurserymen and gardeners are well aware is constriction of the bark. This appears to be a of; for the greater part of the management that more frequent disease, and more dangerous than is applied to our fruit trees, is rendered necessary is commonly imagined. It is indicated by the From this table it appears that the average re-by their being removed out of a state of nature: unequal growth of the tree, in all parts, and most duction in the prices of the above three kinds of this departure from nature is two fold,—first, that Grain is more than 56 per cent.; and that the the trees are either raised or planted on unsuita- choice of stocks, therefore, will be, such as grow quantity of Grain which the farmer in 1813 got ble soils; second, that they are trained to walls most equally with the grafts to be put upon £100 for, he can now obtain only £44. So that it or trellises. The first of these branches into two them; by the tree swelling more where the bark is evident to the most common capacity, he must points of very great importance, namely, that the has been cut, or torn off by accident; by the sell above twice the quantity of grain now before standards for transplanting are raised in a manhe can raise the same sum he did in 1813. This ner totally different from that which nature would the bark appearing in different parts of the tree; Ibelieve every farmer experiences, and I assert without fear of contradiction, that what rents have been paid out of tenants capital, and not out of the paid out of tenants capital, and not out of the proceeds of the farm. Many people imagine

growing faster than others, and all growing faster laid aside as being tedious, and proof or slower, according to the soil or situation. It must therefore be regulated by the symptoms of constriction before mentioned, or as soon as the bark will admit of division. As the tree advances in age, the bark thickens and hardens; the peeling therefore must be carried further up eve-

"The practice of grafting shows that a stricture takes place very early; for I believe it will seldom succeed where the graft is more than one year old; and as it is better preventing diseases than curing them, it may be proper to remove have both produced fruit, and grown well to the

"In very young trees, a mere scraping, or taking off the transverse bark will be sufficient, and have wonderful effect in promoting the growth of the wood; but ought not to be done, till the month of March, when the sap has begun to be in motion to form a new bark; because if it is done much earlier, the inmost bark and alburnum long exposed to severe weather, may be dried and be rapidly advancing. The dry weather in the about as large as a honey bee. contracted, so as to become impervious to the sap.

"I now make it a regular practice to peel, or take the transverse bark off every tree I have, at two years old, that is, the second year from growth of the tree, and brings it sooner into bearing."

ETOMOLOGY OF RYE GRASS; the Agricultural common name of LOLIUM.

BY THE EDITOR.

The name of this grass (so long almost exclusively sown in lays) has at length generally set-tled into Rye-Grass, a spelling which seems to denote that it is some way referred to the cultivated grain, Rye, to which it bears no affinity Rye, and Ray; and these spellings are often all chine. The basement and second story are deposite in the same book. From the latter, some persons have supposed that the name was adopted in compliment to Ray, the celebrated Network.

ting down some seeds from a hay-loft, before a in making the various kinds of machinery for a lof the nose into the frontal sinus of the brain, a light wind; by which process, several times repeated, some clean heavy seeds were obtained, which could be commodiously sowed, and which speaking is of brick, the foundation of granite, speaking is of brick, the foundation of granite, which this operation was probably perserve by which have horns, there is a natural communication of the nose into the front the death of the animal. The worms, when hatched from the eggs of fly, crawl up the nose; and in those sheep which have horns, there is a natural communication from the nostrils of the sheep into the cavity places, a Reying (or Reeing) Raying, and Rayling company the present season, is to be 154 by 43

"In this case a longitudinal incision, or a par- have been no difficulty in discovering the origin is calculated that this manufactory will produce "In this case a longitudinal incision, or a partial peeling, may prove a cure; but it is more certain and complete to peel all round, from the surface of the earth, or rather a little below it, where the bark is soft and yielding, or as far as the bark is observed to rend and exfoliate by nature, but no farther. The whole trunk, and larger branches, as far as the bark will admit of division.

"In this case a longitudinal incision, or a partial scale of the origin is calculated that this manufactory will produce about 20,000 yds. of cloth per week. There are six six sixes for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32 1-2 feet, and an "Oh! (says he) I rayed it." "Did you? (says abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which his ments for the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observed to reacting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32 1-2 feet, and an "Oh! (says he) I rayed it." "Did you? (says abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which his ments for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32 1-2 feet, and an "Oh! (says he) I rayed it." "Did you? (says abundant supply at all seasons of the year, which his ments for erecting manufacturing establishments, fully equal to the one now under improvement, with a fall of 32 1-2 feet, and an extension with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has caused all the observation of the confusion with Rye, has c nounced according to local custom; but the seeds of erecting another of equal dimensions. These "It may perhaps be thought necessary I should inform at what age, that is, the earliest period, the trees should be peeled. It is difficult to fix a particular date for different species, varieties, soils, and situations; some species and varieties growing faster than others, and all growing faster than others.

> * Ray (to ray), to agitate corn in a seive .- Bailey's Dict.

> > FROM THE N. Y. STATESMAN.

Extract of a letter from one of the editors, now in the country.

heat of the city, so oppressive at this season of To pass from the confined air, and dust and the outer bark before any of these symptoms ap- the year, into the pure and healthful atmosphere pear; I have accordingly done so to a number of of the country—to inhale the river breeze, the trees, (pear and apple,) of two years old, which invigorating air of the mountains, and the have both produced fruit, and grown well to the "sweet fragrance of the new-mown hay,"—is almost to experience a new existence. After a very pleasant journey across the mountains of Vermont, and through the most fertile and valuable parts of New-Hampshire, I have again entered the state of New York. The country through which I have passed looks every where delightful and prosperous, and the great interests of agriculture and manufactures appear to the Northampton Gazette, arises from an insect the earth revived; the early harvest has been horses, sheep, deer, and some other animals .every where abundant, while the latter is ad-vancing to maturity with almost unequalled ra-kind of insects, each of which has its peculiar

> at Dover, N. H. which promises to rival, if not surpass, the celebrated manufactory at Walt- the living animal and produce ulcers, sickness The capital of the company is and death. ham, Mass. \$500,000. They have a cotton factory which was put in operation during the war, which carries 2,500 spindles, employs 86 looms, 120 hands, and at which 10,000 yards of sheeting and shirt-

bark. This completely shows that the disease seive. If it had happened that the verb to Ree* feet, and will carry 4,000 spindles, employ from had been at first written with a W, there would 120 to 130 looms and from 150 to 200 hands. It

their own resources—of improving the advantages in their possession for becoming a great, a wealthy and powerful nation, able to sustain itself in war as well as peace, without recourse to other nations, cannot but rejoice at the march of improvement visible every where, and heartily wish success to industry and enterprise.

I have noticed numerous other manufacturing establishments less extensive, but in a flourishing condition. The establishment for making bar iron at Bennington, now undergoing repairs, country. There is an inexhaustible bed of excellent ore within a quarter of a mile of the furnace, with an abundant supply of wood for coal, immediately in the vicinity, and all the conve-niences for carrying on an extensive manufac-

FROM THE MECHANIC'S GAZETTE.

20

INSECTS THAT DESTROY SHEEP.

Messrs. Printers: The destruction of sheep, as published in your last paper, extracted from

There is a genus of insects called by naturala gloom over the hopes of the husbandman, was ists astrus or gad fly. In this and most other succeeded by plentiful rains; the products of countries they are very injurious to neat cattle, kind of insects, each of which has its peculiar pidity.

As evidence of the progress of manufactures, which it attacks. There is one which pierces I will mention an establishment which I visited the hides of our neat cattle, to deposit its eggs,

ing are manufactured and bleached per week .- times so numerous in the form of larva or worms. During the last season the company erected a that they destroy the coats of the stomach and

sons have supposed that the name was adopted in struction of the rolling mill is on a new princicompliment to Ray, the celebrated Naturalist, ple, having but one water wheel placed at the that animal, produces disease there, and frewho flourished from 1670 to 1700 or thereaside of the platform. About 1,000 tops of iron control of the rolling mill is on a new princianomy sheep, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the platform. About 1,000 tops of iron control of the rolling mill is on a new princianomy sheep, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the platform. About 1,000 tops of iron control of the rolling mill is on a new princiwho flourished from 1670 to 1700 or thereabouts, but of this I have not the shadow of proof.

I had occasion to observe several years ago, in answer to some observations of the late Dr. Richardson, on the neglect of single grasses, that the Rye-grass was undoubtedly first obtained by letting down some seeds from a hay-loft, before a light wind; by which process, several times represent the resulting on the placed at the that animal, produces disease there, and frequently destroys them. The blind staggers in rolled and slit at this mill per year. The third sheep is occasioned by this insect. The eggs are story is used as the nail factory, and from 6 to hatched into larva (grubs, or worms, or maggots,) which by their irritation excite inflammation and a running from the nose. When they are numerous thing down some seeds from a hay-loft, before a light wind; by which process, several times represent the producing that vertige or giddings which graces. ted by dissection.

In the season of the year when the sheep are attacked by this species of gad fly, their instinct generation. naturally leads them to avoid their enemies .-Accordingly when these insects are heard buzup the avenues of approach to their enemy.

With these facts before us, we have only to watch the enemy, at the season of his arrival, give him no entrance, but keep him at bay for a few weeks, till this short race is run. We know

THE MORALS OF AGRICTLTURE.

September 14th, 1822.

Most of these gentlemen appear to be so much at a loss for subjects, that their addresses many attempts to increase the fertility of the quently, of men. Famine marches after him, soil are ill judged, yet there are means enough and will not commit the less havock because he is able to keep beyond her reach.

F—, is remarkable for his kindness and litted by its exhaustion. The many then who berally a lest of charity to there he has long supported.

zing about them, sheep frequently start and run, from no apparent cause, but actually to shun But though the usual means may be the most rosity in his life. them. At such time, a fly of this kind will drive agreeable, I beseech your readers to believe F—, is directly the reverse of N—, in disthem from one place to another, and they are observed to hold their noses to the ground to shut true that no harvest can be reaped unless seeds no fondness for farming, his business has been enis not the greatest number of grains planted to the usual maxims which very naturally govern which ensures the heaviest crop of corn, but the means afforded for the support of the plants, by the degree of fertility in the soil. Just so fortune which their employer possessed, preof no better remedy than that of covering the of obtaining bread be increased in any country, er Virginia have done, on all of his annual innostrils of the sheep, with a list of gauzy suband its population will soon be equal to the crease, and part of his capital. But F—, is and its population will soon be equal to the crease, and part of his capital. But F—, is moderate in his desires, and therefore not of expand keeping it in its place by some adhesive substance. This is the only method that has suggested itself upon considering the nature of the case, and if it can possibly be done, it is recommended to practical men, as the only plausible remedy.

The american farmer.

The american farmer.

The morals of the sheep, with a list of galzy substance, through which the animal can breath, increased supply of food. On the contrary, if moderate in his desires, and therefore not of exponding the nature of the consequence must be a diminished population. These positions (which every sound political economist will sustain) shew what vast effects the labours of a single individual may have on the welfare of his country; and what beneficial effects might be produced, if it was believed (more especially by all law makers,) that he produced.

THE MORALS OF ACRICILTURE less pardonable than murder.

found there, as the writer hereof has demonstra- and that diminution is more effectual and per- public weal, it was without caring for it: his manent, than if he had confined his exertions views were exclusively directed to his own prito cutting twenty throats of every successive vate interest. He is obedient to the laws, and just and honest in all his dealings, because he To increase and multiply is a divine com-knows that such is his best policy; but in no case mand-and perhaps is the only command which does he allow his interest to yield to that of others,

are first sown-but every child knows that it tirely conducted by his overseers; and according with population. Only let bread, or the means vented him from living as most landholders in lowwho directly or indirectly lessens the produc-tiveness of the earth, is guilty of a sin far cording to the usual calculation of profit, injury to the land is not taken into consideration. It is MR. Editor,

I wish that some of your correspondents who have more leisure and more ability than myself, would take into consideration the subject on which I shall submit a few desultory remarks. If the morals of agriculture deserve marks. If the morals of agriculture deserve deserves to be revisionary to expect that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the marks. If the morals of agriculture deserve visionary to expect that the public good alone, mous conqueror and destroyer, Attila, "that the not such attention on account of their importance, the subject is at least worth the notice, and is properly within the province of all authors of addresses to Agricultural Societies. A farmer can in no way do as much good for Notwithstanding his many virtues, he has to the this country, as by pursuing precisely that course the fullest extent which his means permitted, which is most profitable to himself. But though been the destroyer of grass, of grain, and consecutive of the country of men. Famine marches after him

should have something else to lay before his society and the public.

The Hindoos believe that whoever plants a tree, digs a well, and begets a child, is sure of admission into heaven. As ridiculous as this part of their religious creed may appear of hympon beings would well depend. this part of their religious creed may appear, of human beings would well depend.

for the purpose of thousands to do with my subject, except so far as the consequences of them affect the public good. F—, the course of two cultivators of my acquaintance, supports by his benevolence, twenty persons, and the strongest motives to induce every individual N—, inherited a farm and stock, capable of has destroyed the means of subsistence for 500, to increase the productiveness, population, and well supporting an industrious and economical which in effect, is equal to starving, or preventing wealth of his country. When our ancestors man, but which if left to the sole management of the existence of as many. N—, has given not emigrated, they wisely left behind them all an overseer, and treated according to the then thing in charity, but has given in the wages of their elfs, fairies, witches, &c., and as it is im-usual practice, would not have paid the expense labour more than F--'s wages and alms togethpossible that we can long remain as we now of cultivation many years. Fortunately he knew er: he has increased the production of the are, free from popular superstitions, it would be what course would most promote his interest.— earth enough for food for 500 persons, and therea blessing to our posterity if we were to adopt the Hindoo tenet, so modified as to suit our different situations. We have no want of growing three, nor of fresh water; and all experience before, and he has met with the success which no children. It is very true that these people trees, nor of fresh water; and all experience met will always be furnished mets (improperly so called) which promised not and so much the better. His improvements will not as fast as the food is necessary for their support, to return some clear profit on the control in the control of the has increased population to that amount, though not at all by the Hindoo mode, as he has before, and he has met with the success which no children. It is very true that these people the mets (improperly so called) which promised not and so much the better. His improvements will not as fast as the food is necessary for their support, to return some clear profit on the control in the control of as fast as the food is necessary for their support. to return some clear profit on the capital invest- die with him, nor will the corporeal powers of Population is always precisely proportioned to the means of subsistence, and in an agricultural country, must increase with the improvement of the soil, and decrease with its exhausting, derive the principal and which he was not 500 persons: if they were all drones, they would first cost. He bought no land which he was not 500 persons: if they were all drones, they would first cost. tion. The farmer who makes his land capable fully able to stock, or that would not yield more rather be an evil. But the people who eat N-'s, of producing annually 500 bushels of grain more clear profit, on the purchase money, than he could corn, are field labourers, mechanics, manufactuthan before his improvements commenced, increases permanently the population of his count
try by as many persons as his increased product will support. Another who spends his
provement, and purchase together, he makes
life in reducing the fertility of his soil to the
crops six times greater than when he commenced.

Though N—, has thus eminently promoted the number, by the births which have taken place

since they partook of his bounty. After his starve. They are not able to add any thing by Levi Pawling, George Sheaff, George Holstein, fire some considerable time, until some are their labour to the public stock, and though the and Richard B. Jones, Esquires, were constituted a committee to co-operate with such comther is cool there will be no further trouble habits of industry. Were all our land holders delphia, Bucks, Chester and Delaware Counlike N-, the wealth and population of the ties, and to meet on Saturday, the 19th of Ocstate would quickly be doubled. Were all like tober, at the sign of the Buck, near the 8th mile F—, with all his virtues, wealth and popula-tion would rapidly diminish, until the country lize an Association of practical farmers, for the became a desert. Thousands are pursuing the advancement of Agriculture and Rural Econoruinous course of the latter: very few cultivate my. their own.

My opinion on this subject, taught me to expect but little increase in the population of Virginia, and not to be disappointed in the report of trict would have suffered a considerable diminution. As much vacant land as this district contains, there is but little uncultivated, which (un- means of any of your correspondents. til enriched) will yield any clear profit. Therefore, Eastern Virginia, in its present state, is fully populated, and no increase can be expected, except from the improvements of the soil, and the consequent increased means of subsistence. entire failure. Certainly not a sufficient quantity of good wheat in the State for sowing.

To save trouble the price of this Bull is \$200. We export provisions it is true; this may at first seem to indicate a surplus of the means for subsistence, and a fund for additional population. But such a conclusion would be incorrect. Our surplus food is exchanged for clothing and other commodities, which in fact, or from custom, are as necessary as sufficient food. Our only consolation pass of a hundred miles square, as can be found lated countries.

have been committed by our legislatures, both banks of the hemp land. These streams are state and federal; it is enough to name as examples, the protecting duty policy, banking, and laws for the compulsory support of the poor. The last, though now the least of such evils, will hereafter become the heaviest. Poor laws impose taxes and penalties on honest induspance of the poor. The last, though now the least of such evils, will hereafter become the heaviest. Poor laws impose taxes and penalties on honest induspance of the poor the heavy numerous, and afford the most ample facilities for any kind of machinery.

There is nothing like agricultural enterprize yet to be found in this country, although we a few tolerably good farmers—none very laws impose taxes and penalties on honest induspance. laws impose taxes and penalties on honest indus-good. try, and offer rewards for idleness, extravagance, drunkenness, and debauchery-and their inevipursuing the some course, to the end. APPOMATTOX.

A VALUABLE AND WONDERFUL CALF. A calf only seven months old on the 16th of last month, the property of Nathan Cook, of them without water, their own juice being Fayette, Seneca county, is stated to have given sufficient: season them with salt, pepper, for the last month from 1 to 2 pints of milk every grated ginger, garlic pounded fine, to your day; and has a bag and teats of a handsome size. taste—when cool, put them up in bottles and The usual quantity of cream rises on the milk as cork them so as to exclude the nir—look at The usual quantity of cream rises on the milk as sized for the age, and Mr. C. is obliged to have it milked regularly to prevent injury,

death, they must still be supported by others, or ristown on the 9th instant, Jonathan Roberts, well preserved-they require to be kept on the situation is the worst of all schools to acquire mittees as shall have been appointed by Phila-

Editorial Correspondence.

Charles City County, 5th Aug. 1822. I am very desirous of obtaining information on the last census, which shows a gain of but 10 per the subject of expressing the oil from the seed of cent. in the last ten years. But for the recently the Palma Christi-Our medical gentlemen give awakened spirit of agricultural improvement, a decided preference to the cold pressed oil, over (the impulse to which, we owe principally to the that obtained by boiling—and you would confer a author of Arator,) I think that the tide-water dis- favor on me by communicating through your paper, or otherwise, any information which you United Kingdom, for purity of blood, for aptimay possess on the subject; or may obtain by

Bethlehem, Georgia, 30th Aug. 1822. Corn and cotton crops of the upper counties of

HEMP.

Extract dated Detroit, 24th Aug. 1822.

"Perhaps in no part of the Union can be found so much good hemp land within the comis, that our excess of population emigrates to the in this territory, and we can think of no better Breeders—to persons wishing to get a good West, instead of starving, as in most fully popularical speculation for a monied man to stock of hogs—many are already bespoken, and agricultural speculation for a monied man to agricultural speculation for a monied man to stock of hogs—many are already bespoken, and embrace, than that of erecting a hemp breaker the rule is—"first come first served." They If private individuals can exert so much influ- and cleaner, employing fifteen or twenty men, will be put into a suitable pen, and sent with ence on the population and strength of their and commencing the raising of Hemp on a country, how much more extensive must be that large scale within a few miles of this place. the pair, or three pigs for \$20. of the government. A member of the legislature, Good land for such a project can be obtained by a single vote, may retard population more for 10 shillings per acre, and labourers can be than by destroying the productiveness of all the had for 8 or 10 dollars per month. The article land in his possession. A single bad law, which of hemp commands a good price at Buffalo; to cramps ingenuity and industry, or destroys their which place it could be transported for a honest gains, or what is worse, puts them into mere trifle. But there is little doubt, that it other's pockets, causes more poverty and depo-pulation than a thousand exhausting cultivators, which have been committed by our legislatures, both

The following recipe comes from the hands of table consequence will be to increase those vices, a lady, eminent for the neat and judicious manuntil their support shall have absorbed the whole agement of all her household concerns; we can income of the industry of the nation. England say from happy experience, that tables spread un-has already drawn near to that dreadful situa-der her superintendance, are always inviting, as cts.—Upper do., whole hide, \$3 to \$4 25— tion, and with her example before us, we are well for the variety of good things, as for the Salt, St. Ubes, per bushel, 50 cts.—Cadiz, do. taste with which they are displayed.

Edit. Am. TO PRESERVE TOMATOES THROUGH THE WINTER.

Peel the Toma toes, cut them small, and stew on milk from cows. The calf is but common them frequently, if you observe an effervescence 80 to \$1—Wood, hickory, \$5 to \$5 50—Oak, do. sized for the age, and Mr. C. is obliged to have it of mould, or a disposition to foment—heat them \$3 123 to \$3 75—Pine, do. \$2 to \$2 25.

milked regularly to prevent injury.

TOBACCO—No sales, very dull.

IF At a meeting of Farmers, held at Nor-Ithen pan, or the fine red colour will not be so with them.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER, 20, 1822. The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Vols. of the Far-

mer, may now be had bound.

IF The proceedings of the Pittsburgh Agricultural Society, have just fallen under our no-tice—they shall be published in our next number.

THE EDITOR HAS FOR SALE-A bull of the North Devon breed, two years old last spring -well grown and very beautiful. He is out of one of the cows, and was got by the bull sent a present to this Country by Mr. Coke the celebrated English farmer, who says of this breed, "I venture to give it as my opinion that we have no cattle to be compared to them in the tude to feed, for hardiness, for work and for the richness of their milk, as I have repeatedly found by a variety of experiments upon my own farms and elsewhere.—That they may answer in America as well as they are now uni-

To save trouble the price of this Bull is \$200 by means of a ring in his nose, which all bulls ought to have, he may be managed by any boy, and may be safely transported any

where by water.

The Editor has pigs now on hand of improved blood-which he can recommend for provisions for the voyage to any port for \$15

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Red wheat, \$125 to 1 271-White do., \$1 27 to 30-White corn, 75 to 76 cts.-Yellow do., 70-Oats, 35 to 37 cts.-Rye, 60 to 63 cts.-Flour mess per bbl. \$10 to 10 25-Baltimore, prime do. 11 cents—Cotton, West India, per lb. according to quality, 15 to 25 cents—New Orleans prime, 16 to 18 cents—Georgia, upland, do. 14 to 16 cents—Cheese, N. England, 12 to 15 cents, scarce—Coal, Virginia, per bushel, 25 to 30 cts.—English do., 40 cts.—Flax per lb. 10 to 104 cents—Hops, fresh, per lb. 10 to 12 cents—Hogs' lard, per 1b. 9 to 10 cents-Hides, E. Shore, per 42 cts.—Liverpool, blown, 40 cts.—Ground do, 50—Turks' Island, 60—Wool, Merino, full blood, per lb. 35 to 40 cts .- Do. mixed, 28 to 30 cts .-Common country do., 20 to 20 ets.—Hay, per ton, \$18 to \$20—Straw, do. \$12—Oats, country, pr. bushel, 20 cts—Beef, fresh, per lb. 6 to 10 cts. —Pork, do. per lb. 5 to 8 cents—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10—Mutton, per lb. 5 to 8—Lard, 12½ cents—Butter, 37½ to 50—Cheese, per lb. 12 to 18½—Eggs, per bushel,

AGRICULTURE.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL

EXHIBITION AND FAIR

In conformity with an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, "For the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures," the first Annual Meeting of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in and for the County of Allegheny, will be held on the last MONDAY of October next, at the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, when Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, when the following rewards will be distributed.

NEAT CATTLE.

For the best bull, not more than five years nor less than two years old best bull calf under two years best milch cow best heifer, from one to three years old, with or without a calf best yoke of broke oxen second best yoke of broke oxen

HORSES.

For the best stallion best brood mare best colt under three years old

For the best boar not more than two years old nor under six months best breeding sow best pigs not less than four in number, and of the same litter

SHEEP.

For the best merino ram best merino ewes not less than three in number best native ram best native ewes three in number -

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of linen shirting not less than thirty yards long nor less than one yard wide best flannel twenty yards long and not less than one yard wide best woollen cloth not less than twenty yards long nor less than 3-4 wide next best woollen cloth best pair of socks and stockings knit of linen thread best woollen socks and stockings knit best lindsey thirty yards long and one yard wide best woollen carpeting not less than twenty five yards long best pair of blankets best bonnet made of straw or grass best butter not less than ten pounds in quantity nor less than three months old best cheese not less than twenty

CROPS.

pounds

For the best average crop of wheat, on at least 5 acres greatest number of bushels of potatees on one half an acre greatest quantity of flax from half an acre hackled and prepared for the spinning wheel greatest quantity of Indian corn raised from one acre

as the objects of them, will be extended in pro-portion as the means of the institution are increased. And in a short time the directors hope to include as objects of reward, crops of all the different kinds of grain and culinary vegetables; modes of cultivation, manures, fences, condition of farms, and generally all improvements which mark the superior industry and enterprize of the farmer and cultivator.

All manufactured articles for which re

case when the Directors shall consider the object presented as not deserving the reward, they shall or may be obtained.
reserve to themselves the right of rejecting it, although by a literal construction it would be en- at the annual meetings, after the Cattle-Show and

Articles of silver plate appropriately engraved will be given as rewards, in lieu of money, but " titled to the reward, advertised according to corresponding in value to the respective sums prohosed.

All farmers and others are requested to send to the fair such fine animals and home manufactured those persons who shall have deserved the same. articles as they shall be disposed to sell, as am-ple accommodations will be provided, and an through the public papers,—the names, occupa-Auctioneer employed to make sale without tions and residence of each individual to whom a charge.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

HARMAR DENNY, Secretary. Pittsburgh, June 24, 1822.

10

BY-LAWS,

For the Government of the Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, in and for the County of Allegheny.

ARTICLE I.

The attention of this Society shall be confined to Agriculture, Rural affairs, and Domestic Manu-factures. They will carefully avoid topics which are productive of dissention, or calculated to withdraw their attention from the objects of common concern.

ARTICLE II.

Every person on becoming a member the Society, shall pay to the Treasurer thereof, One Dollar, and shall sign an agreement, promising to

ARTICLE III.

SECT. 1. The Society shall meet annually on the last Monday of October, at such place as the directors shall fix upon, and continue from day to day until the business to be transacted at such annual meetings shall be finished.

SECT. 11. At said annual meetings there shall be a Cattle-Show, and general exhibition of spe-cimens of Domestic Manufactures,—Agricultural productions,—Implements of Husbandry, and any new or useful improvements or inventions relating to Agriculture or Manufactures.

SECT. 111. After the Cattle-Show, and Exhi bition shall have closed, essays on the subjects of Husbandry, or Manufactures may be read or ad-dresses delivered.

SECT. IV. "At the annual meetings the Soc ty shall determine upon such articles of a culture, production, or improvement in don

These rewards compared with those of older "tic manufactures, as in their judgment are ensocieties, may appear small; but the farmers "titled to encouragement by rewards, and shall and others are informed, that the rewards as well "also at the same time fix, ascertain and publish "titled to encouragement by rewards, and shall " also at the same time fix, ascertain and publish such rewards, and the conditions whereon the same shall become due, and payable to the person or persons who shall by his, her or their skill, or industry, according to such conditions, become entitled to the same."

ARTICLE IV.

SECT. I. The directors shall publish in the News-papers as often and at such times as they may deem expedient, for what objects, articles wards will be given must be the production of the county of Allegheny.

It is to be distinctly understood that in every to be given, and the conditions whereon the same

at the annual meetings, after the Cattle-Show and titled to a reward. In all instances where pre-miums shall be applied for, the directors will re-"and examine the proofs and specimens produmiums shall be applied for, the directors will require such evidence as to them shall be satisfac"ced by the person or persons applying for any tory.
"reward, and shall determine and adjudge " whether any or either of the applicants be en-"the conditions thereto annexed." The directors shall then at a time to be fixed on by themselves award and distribute the premiums to

reward shall have been adjudged, and the nature, value and amount of such reward and for what it President. was granted.

SECT. IV. The directors shall prescribe and publish previous to the annual meeting, where the same shall be held, the rules, regulations, arrangements, and order of proceeding to be observed during the continuance of the annual meet-

SECT. v. The Directors shall provide and arrange suitable accommodations for the Cattle-Show, exhibition of manufactures and ploughing matches, to be held on the annual meetings.

SECT. VI. It shall be the duty of the directors, with such other persons as may be appointed for this purpose to examine into and report to to the President quarterly, as far as may be practicable, the state of agriculture and of the growing crops in those parts of the county as may come under their particular observation. To report all improvements in husbandry, the introduction of valuable trees, seeds and manures, of new and improved implements of agriculture, and any new improvement or invention, relating to manupay as long as he shall remain a member of the Society, the sum of one dollar or more, annually to the Treasurer thereof. preserved among the archieves of the Society .-The directors shall also at the annual meetings make a report to the Society of the general state of agriculture and manufactures in the county.

ARTICLE V.

SECT. 1. All the officers shall be elected by ballot, and due notice must be given of the hours

and place of holding the election.

Sect. II. The Directors shall appoint three disinterested persons to act as judges at the election, to receive and count the ballots, and to make a true return of the election.

SECT. III. The judges shall keep a correct list of the names of the voters, and of the number of votes given in for each officer, and deliver

the said list, tally-papers and return of the elec-on, certified by them, to the Secretary. Sect. IV. No person, shall be permitted to at any election for officers who shall or may

be in arrears for his annual subscription or any part thereof.

SECT. v. The treasurer shall furnish the judg. es of the election with a correct list of all delinquent subscribers, and the amount due from each.

ARTICLE VI.

Persons proposing for admission shall make application to the board of directors, through any member of the board, and shall be admitted by a Majority of the directors agreeing to the same.

ARTICLE VII.

All candidates or applicants for premiums shall make known his, her, or their intentions in writing at any time before 9 o'clock A. M. of the day appointed for holding the Cattle-Show and exhibition, giving a full and minute account of the article, production or improvement offered for premium, which description shall be registered by the secretary in a book to be kept for that purpose.

ARTICLE VIII.

The duties of the President shall be to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the directors-to superintend the general concerns of the society-to maintain all useful correspondence in relation to the objects of the Society, and make from time to time, such communications to the Society as he may deem useful and proper—call meetings of the directors when he shall think it necessary, or upon the written request of three directors; and shall on the request of a majority of the directors, call special meetings of the So-ciety. He shall certify all copies of the proceedings, of the directors of the Society and direct the seal of the Society to be affixed to the same when necessary.

ARTICLE IX.

SECT. I. The Secretary shall keep regular minutes of the proceedings of the directors, and

SECT. 11. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book into which he shall register the names, occupations and residence of each and every applicant for rewards, together with a description and account of the article, production or improvement, such applicant may offer for pre-mium and also note to whom premiums may be awarded.

SECT. 11. The Secretary shall take charge of all the papers and documents belonging to the Society, and preserve all reports made by the directors and others and all essays that may be read in the Society in relation to agriculture, manufactures or any of the objects of the Society.

SECT. IV. The Secretary shall have the care f the books or Library, belonging to the Society, which he is authorised to give out to any member or members, or other persons subject to such regulations, as the directors may prescribe.

SECT. v. The Secretary shall have charge of the seal of the Society, and affix the same to such papers, or documents only, as the President may

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

WILLIAM WILKINS, President. EBENEZER DENNY, Treamer.

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS M'CLURE, of Mifflin Township.
GEORGE WALLACE, of Pitt.
CHRISTOPHER COWEN, of Fayette do.
HENRY BELTZHOOVER, of St. Clair do.
CHARLES H. ISRAEL, of Mifflin, do.
THOMAS CHALFANT, of Plumb. do.
DUNNING M'NAIR, of Pitt.
WILLIAM LEA of St. Clair WILLIAM LEA, of St. Ciair. do.
JOHN FRITCHMAN, of Versailles, do.
ANTHONY BEELEN, Pittsburgh.
HARMAR DENNY, Secretary.

Seeing no reason why our friends, the Farmers should not occasionally relish a good dish of humour, as well as as other folks—we expect their indulgence in copying from the Intelligencer an ingenious oratorical celebration of the powers, dignified propensities, uses, Natural History, and character of that important per-sonage—Mr. Hog—their great friend and stand-by, in good and bad times, especially in Maryland and Virginia. It will serve to shew them how much a sprightly imagination can find to say, on a gross subject, especially, when as in this case; it emanates from the fertile brains of a fat gentleman, a bon vivant and a liberale, judging from the oily flow of his wit, and the generous tenor of his allusions on reli-

The oration being rather long for this paper, we have omitted the conclusion of it, and have added some extracts, from venerable authority to shew, that the humorous author has not over-rated the dignity of his subject.

Edit. Am. Far.

THE HOG.

AN ORATION WRITTEN FOR MASTER T. J. L.*

Respected Preceptor, and beloved Classmates: Tired with having recourse to our school books for studied pieces of elocution, for our declama-tory exercises, which, though admired for their of the Society, keep a list of the members and tory exercises, which, though admired for the society, keep a list of the members and tory exercises, which, though admired for the sive due public notice of all meetings, he shall various beauties, have become in a manner uninteresting from continual repetition, I have ventured, like a nestling from the branch, to take a sive with a view to try my powers. flight of my own, with a view to try my powers. Should I, in this attempt, call forth your risible faculties, by blending together, in the repast I am about to offer you, the Hog and the Fine Arts, Gastronomy and Beauty, the Holy Alliance and to the fa Stump Orators, which I propose to serve up, after the German manner, garnished with American brains, and a few French nick-knacks, I must assure you that mirth is not my sole object: A moral, as you will find by listening to me with indulgence, may be drawn from a Pig, as well head, the house-maid, valet, chimney sweeper, as from the democratic Ant, or monarchical and shoe-black, are all indebted to him; while the

> the most unequivocal of any other. He is the sovereign of the cook-shop; without him we should have no lard, no forced meat balls, nor at a loss to know how to get into the subject, or

pigs—in short, no kitchen.
Your Willich's, Volneys, Buchans, and Meases, cryin vain that his flesh is heavy and laxative. Our Mitchills and Physicks, Huntts and Worthingtons, may tell us, if they please, that it

Lest the author should be considered as a finished Gastronome, it is but in justice to himself, as well as to the inimitable author of the Almanac des Gourmands, to state, that he is indebted to that amusing work for many of the culinary and other articles to be found in this Eulogy.

is indigestible and scorbutic; we know they would be very sorry were we to believe them; for, on the score of bilious fevers and dyspensies, the hog is the best feather in their caps. The Jews, though they regard him with horror, as do some Christians, (many of whom are perfect Jews, while many Jews excel the Christians in the practice

of every virtue,) yet neither will hesitate to eat good blood puddings, when they can get them.

If you want to learn the value of the Hog, consult the French cook, who knows how to dress eggs in six hundred and eighty five different ways, and he will tell you that the artist alone is at the head of the culinary profession who has triumphed over every obstacle, by varying his compositions in such a manner as to give the flesh of the Hog the most learned, exquisite, and multiplied forms.

" To mix the food by vicious rules of art, To kill the stomach, and to sink the heart; To make mankind to social virtue sour, Cram o'er each dish, and be what they devour, From this the kitchen muse first framed her book,

Commanding sweet to stream from every cook : Children no more their antic gambols tried, And friends to physic wonder'd how they died."

Thus sang our inimitable Hasty-pudding bard; and yet, had we asked him to name his favorite dish, he would have answered, Pork and Beans, with the same simplicity as he informed us that all his bones were made of Indian corn. Put the same question to a member from the 'Ancient Dominion,' and he will tell you Hog and Homony; to one from Maryland, and he will answer, the wing of a Mud Lark; to the chairman of a committee, who maintains that there is no report like the report of a cork, 'no digest of laws like the laws of digestion,' and he will reply Ham and Chickens. Even the Judge who lost his hat the other day in a rencontre with a drove of these sturdy grunters moving heedlessly down the Pennsylvania avenue to the pot, the stew-pan, smoke house, harness-tub, and spit, will say, Bacon and Eggs.

Nature has so arranged it, that every part of the Hog is good—there is nothing in him to re-ject. The fine arts have disputed with the kitchen the honor of stripping him, and while many a 'knight of the dishclout' owes his fortune to the Hog, his bristles have been the instrument of the glory of a West and a Trumbull, and have added to the fame of many an epic poet, in a choice me-

" Thy hair so bristles with unmanly fears As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears."

The gouty nabob's limbs, the dapper dandy's and shoe-black, are all indebted to him; while the Bee.

The Hog is the king of all unclean animals; his empire is the most universal, and his qualities never kissed, perhaps never shall, owes half its sweetness to the Hog.‡

fixed ammunition for the frying pan; no roast at which end to take him. If we begin at the most noble part, we shall discover that, without much labor, it is transformed for the tables of princes, so as to resemble (which we hold contrary to the arts of civilization) the head of a wild Boar. His cutlets, whether broiled simple in *hapillote*, or served in *ragout*, are gratifying to our sensuality. His thighs and shoulders have contributed to the

\$ By the Tooth Brush.

Mud Lark-the Marylanders' term for Hog. Thus, the Wing of a Mud Lark, in the stang of the country, is a Ham.

manner of Saint Mince, are preferred by all the members of the Holy Alliance to that plain, though famous American dish, the Rights of Man, the stamina of all good constitutions, which the sovereign people will finally have to cram down their legitimate throats with less ceremony than we stuff young turkeys, before they know what is good for themselves and those who nour-

ish and support them. The Hog's haslet, intestines, web, and scrapings, form the essentials and tubes of all our sausages. Even his blood has the advantage over that of all other animals, of being turned divers ways to the cravings of our appetites. His meat, hashed fine, in addition to the various metamorphoses it is subjected to, is the principal ingredient of that exquisite stuffing which accommodates itself so marvellously to the cavities, of what to that boasting feeder John Bull is rara avis—a Roasted Turkey. His breast and middlings, when consigned to the pickle, are alike estimain a New England chowder; while if hashed in small cubes, and studded like pearls over the liver of a calf, the crested fricandeau rises to our view, to reign the queen of all the senses, and again, when cut in transparent slices to decorate the breasts of patridges, woodcocks, snipes, quails, ortolans, red birds, and such like supermayour to these roasted delights which the delicate palates of such renowned epicures as your Tom Brattles of America, D' Aigrefeuilles of France, and Quins of England, find incomparable. Shall we mention Brawn, his spare-rib, Chine, the rasher of bacon or pork, sprinkled with vinegar, and sweetened with all the boatmen's delight, and his head called, when deprived of all its bones a cheese? The year continuous losses a cheese? The year continuous as a specific roasted. The other roasted with combat-ants. It consisted of taking out all the insides of the Hog, and then forcing him, with every species of game and other victims, filling the creative with oysters, the whole moistened with cost-layer roasted. The other roasted. The other roasted. The other roasted with combat-ants. It consisted of taking out all the insides of the Hog, and then forcing him, with every species of game and other victims, filling the creative with roasted. The other roasted roaste latives of the table, they supersede the necessity a cheese? The very gastric juice of a true Gastronome, on his beholding it, rises to the mouth,

Then comes his skin to form the Borachos, in which the Spanish and Portuguese vintagers transport their generous wine, called by an old Chanoine the milk of the aged, the balsam of the adult, and the vehicle of the epicure. Then again it is destined for the creble and the seive, and served up to all sinners. finally, to prove its superior excellence, on the saddle of the horseman. In this shape how many stump orators it takes astride, and bears along through bog and briar, in Indian track, and over turnpike, vexing, by its durability and pliability, the coarser texture of its rough neighbors, until by "stooping down, as he must needs who can-not sit upright," these idols of the people arrive, with their noble suffering parts, at the crimson seat of honor.

impatient to envelope it.

In short, from the St. Croix to the Mississippi, from the Blue Ridge to the Rocky Mountains, what would man be without his Hog? His virtues and his worth are known to all, from the Mayor of New York, for whom he has long officiated as scavenger general, to that hardy ocean-troubler, the Marblehead fisherman, of whose Cod he is the aid-de-camp; and, though all are indebted to him for so many enjoyments, yet they never mention him but in the language of abuse, and never cease to load his name with the most opprobrious terms.

Not so the ancients. They honored him by sacrificing him to Ceres, the goddess of abundance, for having taught man how to plough the carth. The Egyptians sacrificed him to the full moon and to Bacchus. They regarded him, too, as the symbol of intrepidity, and when in his fury

riches and reputation of Virginia, Westphalia, ravaging vineyards and harvests, as a superb and think that to him, nstead of the lion, belongs the sage historians. What school-boy does not recollect the inspi-

neas, foretelling the hero that his wanderings would not cease until he should espy the predes-

In Rome, the Hog was held in the highest estimation, and there the most particular attention ble, whether garnished with greens or engulphed emperors, the vulgar luxury of Glutony, (for a dest treatment for the love of kin. fine polished Gastronome was not known in those days,) was carried to great excess, even to a cruelty too disgusting to mention. Among the opulent ferocious Romans, (as Lady Morgan very properly styles them,) they had two celebrated ways of preparing and cooking a hog—one consisted in serving him up, as large as life, with one side boiled and the other roasted. The other of the Hog, and then forcing him, with every mon to many. As Nature herself, however, has species of game and other victims, filling the credrawn no very exact line of distinction because of the control of the contro

> Eastern Shore of Maryland, boast of their roasted Hogs, after the West India manner, but we suspect they never heard of such barbecues as these, which appear to us to be as extraordinary as the infernal Venison—a roasted tiger stuffed with

It appears from various historians that, among the less ancient people of Europe, pork was held in such high repute as to form, (as in our new settlements,) not only their common food, but also the principal article of their best repasts.— The Salique law treats more of the Hog than of any other domestic animal. One of its chapters is confined altogether to the punishment of hog stealing—de furtis porcorum. Formerly the greatest revenues of the Mother church consisted in her hog tithes. In those days the corpu-lent priests of France, who "larded the lean earth as they walked along," and whose tutelar Saint* has ever since been represented by artists with a Hog at his feet, were so fond of Pork, that the dishes destined to bear it to the table were called Bacconiques, from the old worp Baccon or Bacon, which signified a fatted pork or Hog. It was then these bon vivans daily invoked their guardian,

" That their life, like the leap of their patron might be,

Du lit a la table, de la table au lit."

After all that has been said of the utility of the

From the bed to the table, the table to the bed stention in breeding.

riches and reputation of Virginia, Westphalia, ravaging vineyards and harvests, as a superd and Bayonne. His ears and tongue are tidbits cruel conqueror, though they at the same time title of the king of animals; in point of instinct, when operated upon by an expert cook; and his uprights, when dressed after the consummate manner of Saint Mince, are preferred by all the members of the Holy Alliance to that plain, the was immolated on wedding days, dog, beaver, and half-reasoning elephant. Who members of the Holy Alliance to that plain, are embles of focused to the was also sagribles and bearing the same time. as an emblem of fecundity. He was also sacri- has not heard of the learned Pig spelling words, ficed to Diana, and in the Island of Crete he was pointing out names, and designating cards? In considered as a sacred animal. In short, he has the towns of Europe, when the swineherd sounds been sung over by High Priests, immortalized his horn, every Hog leaves his stye to follow him by Poets, and his virtues have been recorded by to the forest or fields. If a storm is approaching, or a change of wind or weather is about to take place, the Hog is the first with his Baromered seer, who read the oracles of destiny to Æ-ter nose, true as Torricelli's best instrument, to make the discovery and to warn his keeper by his cries and movements. With a knowledge of tined, infallible signals of civilization and future this fact, the conjurers tell us, "he is the only grandeur, a white sow recumbent with her litter animal who sees the wind," by which means he of pigs, emblem of a multiplying people, the is enabled, on the principle of carpe diem, to avoid foul weather, and enjoy the fine. He is also avoid foul weather, and enjoy the fine. He is also endowed with sensibility as well as instinct, and has one quality which distinguishes him from all was paid to the art of cleaning, feeding and fatten-ing him; an art, which the Latin authors on the aid of all his brother hogs in distrees and dif-rural economy called *Porculantio*. Under the ficulty, braving the greatest dangers and the ru-

OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HOG.

Before we proceed to the chief design of this work, which is to treat of the Breeding of Swine, the following account of the natural history of the animal may not be unacceptible to

the reader.

To facilitate the study of Natural History, its various objects have been divided into class es, by selecting the properties which are comtween the different species of animals, it is often ly wines and rich juices. This preparation of the difficult to determine to which class some ani-Trojan Hog led to such extravagancies that it bemals belong, or which they most resemble; of this the hog, or swine, is a remarkable example. It is like the animals of the horse kind in the number of its teeth; in the length of its head; and in having but a single stomach: it is like the animals of the cow kind in its cloven hoofs, and in the position of the in-testines; and it is like the animals of the claw tenpeany nails, which a terrific itinerant preachfooted kind, as the lion, the cat, and the dog,
for once told his hearers his Satanic Majesty
in its appetite for flesh, in not chewing the cudy

and in its numerous progeny.

The animals of the hog kind, therefore, possess in the scale of existence a situation intermediate between those that live upon flesh, and those that live upon grass, being ravenous like the one and inoffensive like the other. Like, the rapacious kinds, and they are found to have short intestines; their hoofs also, though cloven to the sight, will, upon anatomical inspection, appear to be supplied with bones like beasts of prey; and the number of their teats also increase the similitude: on the other hand, in a natural state they live upon vegetables, and seldom seek after animal food, except when urged by necessity. They offend no other ani-mal of the forest, at the same time that they are furnished with arms to terrify the bravest.

The wild boar, which is the original of all the varieties we find in this creature, is by no means so stupid nor so filthy an animal as that we have reduced to tameness; he is much smaller than the tame hog, and does not vary in his colour* as those of the domestic kind

* Domestication and culture, gives diversity of form and colour to bird and beast-this cannot be denied, and warrants the inference that great improvements are yet to be made by at-Edit. Am. For.

as this turns up the earth in little spots here and there, so the wild boar plows it up like a furrow, and does irreparable damage in the cultivated lands of the farmer. The tusks also of this animal are larger than in the tame breed, some of them being seen almost a foot long. These, as is well known, grow from both the under and upper jaw, bend upwards circularly, and are exceeding sharp at the points. They differ from the tusks of the elephant in this, that they never fall; and it is remarkable of all the hog kind, that they never shed their of all the hog kind, that they never shed their trained are content to wait until the hunters eighteen or twenty years; and the females protecth as other animals are seen to do. The tusks of the lower jaw are always most to be and, after several blows, despatch or disable him, from ten to twenty young at a litter, and that

each other mutual assistance, calling to each other with a very loud and fierce note; the strongest face the danger; they form a ring, and the weakest fall into the centre.† In this position few ravenous beasts dare venture to attack them, but pursue the chace where there is less resistance and danger. However, when the wild boar is come to a state of maturity, and when conscious of his own superior strength, he then walks the forest alone, and fearless.

At the time he dreads no single creature, quadrupeds the most delicate in the choice of ring the day, he commonly remained in the

wild boar is one of the principal amusements of the nobility in those countries where it is to be found. The dogs provided for this sport are of the slow heavy kind. Those used for hunting the stag, or the roe-buck, would be very improper, as they would too soon come up with their prey; and, instead of a chace, would only furnish out an engagement. A small would only furnish out an engagement. A small hide, together with the thick coat of fat that mastiff is therefore chosen; nor are the hunters much mindful of the goodness of their nose, as the wild boar leaves so strong a scent that it. Its other senses seem to be in tolerable perfections. is impossible for them to mistake its course, tion; it scents the hounds at a distance; and, They never hunt any but the largest and the as we have seen, is not insensible in the choice oldest, which are known by their tracks. When of its provisions. When the wind blows with

sow, and the family lives in a herd together.

They are then called beasts of company, and unite their common forces against the invasions of the wolf, or the more formidable beasts of prey. Upon this their principal safety while ever animal happens to die in the forest, or is ownedded, they give comes a prey to the hor who seldon refused by rearing up her former number of the wolf of the wolf, or the more formidable beasts of prey. Upon this their principal safety while so wounded that it can make no resistance, beyoung depends, for when attacked they give comes a prey to the hog, who seldom refuses grand huntsman to chace that animal from the each other mutual assistance, calling to each animal food, how putrid soever, although it is middle of November to the beginning of De-At that time he dreads no single creature, quadrupeds the most delicate in the choice of ring the day, he commonly remained in the nor does he turn out of his way even for man what vegetables it shall feed on, and rejects a most sequestered part of the wood, and came most much seem to avoid it. He does not for instance, as we are assured by Linnzus, eats shun the combat even with the lion, if protwo hundred and sighteen, the goest eats form. voked; he does not seek him to attack, but two hundred and eighteen; the goat eats four will not fly at his approach; he waits the onset of the lion, which he seldom makes unless and twenty-six; the sheep has three hundred and compelled by hunger, and then exerts all his are forty-one; the horse eats two hundred and six-energh, and is sometimes successful. We are forty-one; the horse eats two hundred and six-energh, and is sometimes successful. We are forty-one; the horse eats two hundred and twelves the head sourced was a great delicacy;

the boar is rear'd, as is the expression of dri-ving him from his covert, he goes slowly and lently towards its sty, screaming horribly at the same time, which seems to argue that it is na-turally fond of a warm climate. It appears al-so to foresee the approach of bad weather, Edit. Am. Ear. bringing straw to its sty in its mouth, preparing

do, but is always found of an iron grey, inclining to black; his snout is much longer than that of the tame hog, and the ears thorter, rounder, and black; of which colour are also the feet and the tail. He roots the ground in a different manner from the common hog; for as this turns up the earth in little spots here and there, so the wild boar plows it up like each other, with mutual animosity, the boar have often also been known to grather round.

dreaded, and are found to give very terrible wounds.

The wild boar can properly be called neither a solitary nor a gregarious animal. The the testicles, which would otherwise give a merous they would shortly become, if not ditaint to the flesh; and the huntsmen celebrate ther a solitary nor a gregarious animal. The the victory with their horns. ther a solitary nor a gregarious animal. The the victory with their horns.

they are less prolific; and the sow of the woods brings forth but once a year, probably be-

told of the combat of a lion and a wild boar, in ty-two, and rejects two hundred and twelve; the boar's head soused was anciently the first a meadow near Algiers, which continued for but the hog, more nice in its provision than any dish on Christmas-day, and was carried up a long time with incredible obstinacy. At last, of the former, eats but seventy-two plants, and to the principal table in the hall with great both were seen to fall by the wounds they had given each other; and the ground all about them was covered with their blood.

This animal is therefore seldom attacked but at a disadvantage, either by numbers, or when found sleeping by moon-light. The hunting the wild boar is one of the principal amusements wind-fall.

In the or-state and solemnity. Hollingshed says, that in the year 1170, Henry I., upon the day of the young prince's coronation, served his son at table as sewer, bringing up the boar's head with trumbut a few hours on the ground, and continue pets before it, according to the manner. There on the watch whole hours together for a fresh is also a singular ceremony relating to the boar's head, still retained at Queen's College, in Ox-

Reddens Laudes Domino. The boar's head in hand bring I, With garlandes gay and rosemarye; I pray you all sing merrely,

Qui estis in convivio.

The boar's head, I understande, Is the chief servyce in this lande, Looke wherever it be fonde, Servite cum cantico.

Be gladde lordes, both more and less, For this hath ordained our Stewarde, To chere you all this Christmasse, The boar's head with mustarde.

[†] In single or associated combat the hog is a model of skill even for biped warriors.

absence of the old ones, and returned them

This Carol, says Mr. Warton, is still retained at Queen's College. There is indeed in the college an old legend, that a wild boar which intested the neighbourhood of Oxford, was killed by a taberdar of this college on Christmasday, as he was going to serve a church; and that he killed it by thrusting his copy of Aristotle down the throat of the animal, protecting his arm with some part of his gown. This story, it is probable, may have contribu-ted to the continuance of the ceremony of the boar's head at Queen's College longer than any where else. The song, however, has no allu-sion to it; it simply states, that the boar's head is the rarest dish in all this land, and that it has been provided in honour of the King of Bliss.

There is a song on this supposed feat of the taberdar, written by the present Dr. Harrington

IN HONOUR OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE BOAR'S HEAD,

AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

I sing not of Roman or Grecian mad games, The Pythian Olympic, and such like hard names; Your patience a while, with submission, I beg, Whilst I study to honour the feat of Cool Reg. Derry down, down, down, derry down.

No Thracian bowls at our rites e'er prevail, We temper our mirth with plain sober mild ale; The tricks of old Circe deter us from wine, Though we honour a boar we won't make ourselves swine.

Derry down, &c.

Great Milo was famous for slaying his ox, Yet he proved but an ass in the cleaving of blocks:

But we had an hero for all things was fit, Our motto displays both his valour and wit. Derry down, &c.

Stout Hercules labour'd, and look'd mighty big, When he slew the half-starved Erymanthian pig:

But we can relate such a stratagem taken That the stoutest of boars could not save his own bacon.

Derry down, &c.

So dreadful this bristle-back'd foe did appear, You'd have sworn he had got the wrong pig by the ear,

But instead of avoiding the mouth of the beast, He rammed in a volume, and cried Gracum est. Derry down, &c.

In this gallant action such fortitude shewn is, As proves him no coward, nor tender Adonis; No armour but logic, by which we may find That logic's the bulwark of body and mind. Derry down, &c.

Ye squires, that fear neither hills nor rough rocks And think you're full wise when you outwit a poor fox,

Enrich your poor brains, and expose them no more.

Learn Greek, and seek glory from hunting the

Derry down, &c.

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PREPARING FLAX.

We esteem ourselves fortunate in being permitted to lay before our readers the following S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. extracts from a correspondence between His Excellency the Governor of Connecticut, and S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. of this State. The subject is of great importance, and if it continues to engage the attention of men of mind, influence, character and standing, its discussion may be the means machines, came to hand a few days since.

Litchfield, Con. June, 25, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

The common process of rotting in the air, we the necessity of any preparation, and its success-know will never give us good Flax, and the ful operation confidently relied on, had an effect process of water rotting will not be practised to paralize all efforts of the kind.

From the best information I was able to colble and unhealthy business to those employed lect, before my Essay went to press, I felt a

finding out a mode by which common farmers in poor houses and cottages, was not sufficient, can extract the gluten, and weaken the woody I have since received intelligence from a source fibre, so as to render Flax, after being stripped entitled to confidence, that places the question of its seeds, manageable by such operations or beyond all doubt. An acquaintance with a gen-

or does there not exist in nature, a cheap and it may be well to state before I attempt a reply common solvent, which can be applied to Flax, to your queries. This person has been extenin mass, by operative farmers?

probably than any person with whom I am ac- about twenty thousand spindles were in operation quainted, can discover this solvent, (if it exist,) at Leeds and its vicinity, which worked up two and the public attention having been much attracted to your publication, your recommendatest sort, to those worth three shillings sterling tion would have a most extensive and salutary per yard, at as cheap a rate (calculating length

nous matter, and sufficiently weaken the woody of bleaching with the oxi muriate of lime, by fibre, after being merely dried in the air: Will which linen, even from dew rotted flax, is bleachit fix the colour of the plant? The Flax, before ed nearly as cheap as cotton, and, if judicious-steaming, may be soaked in weak lye, with or without lime or lime water, and with, or without lime or lime water, and with, or without soap suds, and urine. Near the coast, salt cloth made from bleached flax must be submitted water, with and without the combinations before to a similar process before it is made up for mentioned, may be useful.

Any of the chymical processes of bleaching, when it has been prepared as an article of com-

castrated and young boar, not exceeding a year back to the woods, where they grew fat, and old, makes delicate eating. The ancients castheir pork was much better than that of the derstand, were prepared in Hill and Bundy's Matrated young boars, which they carried off in the common hogs. been rotted; and the white is the same article, after being bleached, by means of soap suds, or a weak solution of muriatic acid.

Your friend and Obedient servant, OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Brighton, 14th July, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Your highly valued favour of 29th ult. with samples of Flax, prepared in Hill and Bundy's

of giving a new staple to New England of little if any less importance than cotton or tobacco to Southern sections of the Union.—Ed. N. E. F. Massachusetts Agricultural Societ, promulgated the offer of liberal rewards for the best experiments on the preparation of Flax, by boiling, steaming or any other than the usual mode.-I have read with great satisfaction your Essay Though the quantity required was only 75 lbs. on the Cultivation of Flax, and consider it as the and the period for receiving it continued till of Bath, and printed in the "Oxford Lausage," best I have seen; what we now want, is a distinct the middle of January, none was exhibited; so full of wit and humour, that we assure ourselves our readers will not be displeased to find it inous matter, and decomposing the woody fibre, bounds, there is reason to believe that the public annexed to this note. process of bleaching, difficult and expensive. Macdonald, of a machine that would supercede

in it, and besides poisonous to our streams of strong conviction that the machines of Hill and water.

Strong conviction that the machines of Hill and Bundy could not be made extensively useful in The extension of our Flax culture, will, in this country; and if their neglect in Great Britain, my opinion, greatly depend upon our success in except for employing infirm people and children machines, as can be introduced into common tleman of respectability, lately arrived from use.

England, has furnished interesting facts con-The practical question is therefore, does there, nected with the present subject, some of which sively engaged in the manufacture of linen by You live in a part of our country which is machinery at Leeds. He says that "spinning deeply interested in this question. You, more by hand is mostly abandoned; that last year influence.

I therefore take the liberty to request your particular attention to this interesting subject. I feel confident that the thing desired can be done, making the subject of dressing and bleaching the subject of dressing and bleaching the subject. but I cannot command the means of making the by them being sixpence sterling per pound—" necessary experiments: I can only suggest hints, which may be useful.

Flax may, in mass, be subjected to the action of steam. This may of itself extract the gluti-the discovery and improvements in the process. market.

I coincide in the opinion you have expressed, may, for ought I can perceive, be as well ap-plied to Flax in mass, before it is broken and greatly depend upon finding out a mode by dressed, as afterwards. A question must how-which common farmers can extract the gluti-Sir, that "the extension of flax culture will ever arise, respecting the expences of all the nous matter and weaken the woody fibre, so as processes, compared with the value of the Flax, to render the flax manageable by such operations or machines as can be introduced into common use," and sincerely regret my inability

to adduce facts in answer to your question, ed by his machine, "are abundant in every does there or does there not exist in nature a farmer's house." I shall be much mistaken in swer the purpose; in that case the expense to flax, in mass, by operative farmers?" Feeling like yourself, confident that "the thing desired can be done," and, although possessed of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the substances used in bleaching will, I beside the size of the si

in the successful operation of his machines for swers the same purpose—is more convenient separating the fibre or harle from the stem of the plant, yet the very important process of cleansing it from the glutinous matter remains to be performed, and the question occurs, "canpound—one pound of which is said to be sufficient to acidulate two hundred collaps of water. With respectful and sincere attachment. not this be done, in the large way as cheap, and cient to acidulate two hundred gallons of water. with much less hazard by common farmers with It is pronable nowever that it is pronable now that it is pronable no with much less hazard by common farmers with It is probable however that five pounds to that can. The only objection is the expense and cess.
incovenience of managing a more bulky article; but will not the dressed flax require equal preparation of flax by the usual method of labour in dividing it into minute parcels for the steeping in water, it appears that it is the acid cleausing process, and uncommon care in hand-ling and drying to prevent immense waste? By solves the glutinous matter; the mere act of applying the solvent to the stem, it is reasonable fermentation has no other effect than to give to suppose that the "woody fibre" would be motion to the liquid, as has been demonstrated tween Gov. Wolcott and Mr. Pomeroy, containweakened to such a degree that much less powby eminent bleachers in Great Britain when ed in your paper, which I received yesterday.—

It is not probable that the end we are seeking will be efficiently attained without the aid of heat. Steam even from pure water is a most powerful solvent; and I have great faith that with a proper menstruum, it may be successfully applied by common farmers. I am led to this conclusion by its operation with a perfectly simple apparatus in washing clothes—by far the greatest and most economical improvement yet discovered to disarm washing day of its terrors. It should be kept in view, that there is a why chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas may not steeping. It should be kept in view, that there is a why chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas may not It consists of a pot or boiler with a close cover It consists of a pot or boiler with a close cover It should be kept in view, that there is a why chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas may not into which a tin or leaden tube is inserted, and a cellular oil in flax, which an alkaline ley desstroys; this is apparent from the harshness of timen yarn that has been boiled in it—the decomposition of this oil may be necessary to the composition of this oil may be necessary to the shelves in the tube or box, the tube is then composition of fine goods, but it is imparatus for steaming the flax be prepared from which the steam is generally with a weak solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of total or rendering it see and thinks have a solution of the see and the see and thinks have a solution of the see and water mixed with a weak solution of potash or rendering it soft and pliable, but as a preservatey from the leach tub, a fire is put under the boiler late in the afternoon, it boils during the evening and is left simmering till morning, when the clothes are taken out; and they must have been very foul to require any more labour fully applied as a solvent to the raw stem of them when the contact with mixtures of them, with such other bodies in the above forms, as do not impede or have been very foul to require any more labour fully applied as a solvent to the raw stem of them their attraction for the acid. It has been them when the contact with mixtures of them, with such other bodies in the above forms, as do not impede or have been very foul to require any more labour. than rinsing once or twice to make them perfectly clean. Now this process is managed by common house maids! What is to prevent them, cheap. A formula I met with some yeas ago, the wives and daugh ters of farmers and even farmers themselves from attending to a similar process on a large scale? I apprehend no dangel for the receiver; into the dispersion of the raw stem of hinder their attraction for the acid. It has been found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and of the earths mentioned above, thus formed, when mixed with water, possess the power of removing colour from linen, cotton, and various other vegetable and animal substances, and have process on a large scale? I apprehend no dangellons of water in the receiver; into the dispersion of the earths mentioned above, thus formed, when mixed with water, possess the power of removing colour from linen, cotton, and various process on a large scale? I apprehend no dangellons of water in the receiver; into the dispersion of the earths mentioned above, thus formed, when mixed with water, possess the power of removing colour from linen, cotton, and various process on a large scale? I apprehend no dangellons of water in the receiver; into the dispersion of the earths mentioned above, thus formed with water, possess the power of removing colour from linen, cotton, and various process on a large scale? I apprehend no dangellons of water in the receiver; into the dispersion of the earths mentioned above, thus formed with water, possess the power of removing colour from linen, cotton, and various formed with the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the materials for found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour found that the oxygenated muriates of lime, and the colour process on a large scale? I apprehend no dan-gallons of water in the receiver; into the dis-been profitably applied for that purpose. See ger from steam, in fixing any stain or colour that tilling vessel is put 30 lbs. of salt, with 30 lbs. Repertory of Arts, vol. xii. p. 1, sec. series.

er will be required to separate it, and of course comparing the effect of sulphuric acid with that The subject is one of great importance to the produced by fermentation. It is true that by country.

no data derived from experiments, as you have desired my opinion on the subject I shall subject in view; and acids are considered of pripartiality supposes me capable of performing; they may be worth.

The candour and liberality manifested by Mr.

The candour and liberality manifested by Mr.

The spirit with which he pursues his object, are to be admired; but admitting that his most sanguine expectations will be realized found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I beg you to rest assured that I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame time I shall found that a weak solution of sulfiburic acid ansame

> With respectful and sincere attachment, I remain, sir, your obd't serv't, S. W. POMEROY.

Extract of a letter from J. F. Dana, Professor of Chemistry in Dartmouth College, to the Editor, dated, Sept. 17, 1822.

DEAR SIR, I was pleased with the correspondence between Gov. Wolcott and Mr. Pomeroy, contain-

why chlorine or oxymuriatic acid gas may not

ger from steam, in fixing any stain or colour that may be communicated by the plant.

We will not inquire for a menstruum within the reach of "common farmers," and it will not be necessary for the present object to combine the bleaching process, though it may follow in a considerable degree. I would here observe that there was an important omission in copying my Essay for the press, in quoting of the application of birch ashes spread between he layers of flax before the salt water was turnted on for boiling. Should such a process be found beneficial, sea water can be easily and sheaply imitated in the interior country.

Mr. Dey asserts that the materials he has discovered for cleaning and bleaching flax dress-

nav of a

the leaden vessel which it contains and which is surrounded by water, will be also heated; steam, and chlorine gas will be formed at the same time; the former will dissolve the glutinous matter, and the latter will destroy the colour, and both will pervade every part of the apparatus. Experiment alone must decide whether this suggestion is practically useful; nor do I know that it has not been tried, and found

The muriate of lime, suggested by Mr. P. has no powers in bleaching, and it is stated by some writers, that it very much weakens the texture of linen.

J. F. DANA.

FLAX.

flax. Its whole cost, including the patent right, is only forty dollars. It has been tried by many of the most respectable farmers.

They estimate the saving in labour at three fourths, and the saving in flax at one fifth, company with the company mode, while it learned with the company mode.

This improvement promises to be extensively useful—its price is so small that every neighbourhood may easily have a machine. Flax is an article of easy cultivation and great product, if the process of rotting and usual way of cleaning it can be dispensed with, and must become an important staple to the people of the interior for home use, and transport to the seaboard, &c. A pound of flax may be carried any given distance as readily as a pound of corn, pork, &c. The cost of transportation will be the same; but the amount of that cost as to the relative value of the article, will be essentially different. The seed too, if crushed and into oil, will always find a ready market, and insome instances entirely dried from, the farmers find it difficult to procure sufficient water for their cattle. Notwithstanding the estimating their value, and willing to communicate the same to the community at large?* By adopting this measure, and insome instances entirely dried willing to communicate the same to the community at large?* By adopting this measure, and instances into oil, will always find a ready market, and better pay charges for corriegs then contained as prints of investigation of the obtained a spirit of investigation. and better pay charges for carriage than any sort of provisions that our farmers can raise in dant, in any part of our country west of the mountains.

flaxen goods—publickly, because it will add much to the national prosperity; privately, because we cannot have good paper without flaxen rags to make it of.

Niles' Register.

From the London Monthly Magazine of February, 1822.

WHEEL CARRIAGES. A patent has been granted in England to a Mr. Marsh for improvements on wheel carriages.

These improvements may be considered as of two parts: first, the form of the interior of the nave-box of the wheel, and, second, by the mode of attaching the pannels of the carriage to the frame work.

The patentee proposes to make the interior of the box triangular, square, or polygonal, instead of cylindrical, as heretofore.

ter articles were taken to New Orleans, where taken to New Orleans, where they found so good a market, that it is probasual, he proposes to leave them open, or in ribs, and to close the space with shutters, doors, or flaps, with rebates on their edges; and these flaps or shutters are attached to the frame work on hinges, so as to be enabled to swing. The external joints of the rebates are covered by slips of metal screwed down, which may be displayed. Another machine has been invented by Samuel Davidson, of Romulus, N. Y. for dressing when required. The improvements are pro-

An improvement in the construction of the pared with the common mode; while it leaves of cutting the perch and wings across the grain the texture of the thread unbroken. By the use of straight wood, in a curved form. In some carriages he makes the seat fold up into boxes by dispensed with, as it will answer for dressing the parts with hinges of metal or leather with or without rotting.

I have long desired that the knowledge of the natural resources of our country, should be more extensively and universally diffused, and considering your paper as an important channel, through the flax either with or without rotting. ther; and proposes to attach these folding seats which information and suggestions, that have a to carriages as additions, concealed by folding to-tendency to advance this important object, may gether into shallow boxes.

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FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE SEASON .- Boston.

We are informed that rain was never more heartily desired, or more needed, by our country brethren, than at the present moment. the excessive drought, however, it is expected there will be no serious deficiency in the crops small expense, and would yield large profits to their owners, if the supply of seed were abundant in any part of apples there is a part of trees were never, to our recollection, so generally overloaded; and, since water is so scarce, We feel both publically and personally interwe may reasonably expect that the cider that
ested in the cultivation of flax and the use of
is now making, will be of an unadulterated kind; In fact, we were informed, by a farmer, a day or two since, whom we saw attending a cider mill, and asked what quantity of water he should put into each barrel, that he could better spare three buckets of the pure liquor than one of water! We may therefore expect that good cider will be brought into our market, in large quantities, and afforded at a reasonable informed when price..

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

Wanboro, Illinois, July 9, 1822.

"Sir—In reply to your favour of May 2nd, I cannot give you much encouragement either as a schoolmaster, or a surveyor. Both those departments are fully occupied. As a cultivation of the land, there is room plenty; but without capital, it is a laborious occupation; and with capital, unless great industry and some merous intelligent Agriculturists, in all parts of the Union, he has rendered great service to the cause, by the distribution of seeds, grain, Ic. Ic. Ic. In parcels, of only half an ounce, the limit of his franking privilege. Yet Congress so far from extending, at the last session threatened to destroy even this limited power of doing service to agriculture.

The Editor will take an opportunity.

rated, introduce a convenient vessel of sheet lead which shall contain the materials from which chlorine gas is produced, viz. sulphuric acid, maganese and common salt. Now when heat is applied to the boiler to produce steam, present cylindrical boxes, where the axle and your own qualifications as to purse or manual the least are the leader wester which it contains and which have a sulphurical produce steam. present cylindrical boxes, where the axle and your own qualifications as to purse or m anual box are nearly in contact with each other all round. resource in the former, you must depend wholly on the latter. Land may be purchased in plenty at the government price of \$1 25 cents per gles of the box with blunted or rounded corners; or to use cylindrical boxes with longitudinal ribs, to reduce the surface of the contact, and leave interstices for the reception of the grease, or other matter used to reduce the friction.

To this improvement in the construction of the carriage body, instead of boarding the roof or the found so good a market, that it is proba-

Wishing you success, I am yours, &c.
M. BERKBECK.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER ..

SIR, Moorefield, September, 1822. I have long desired that the knowledge of the be communicated to the public, I have resolved to make it the means of conveying to it the following observations and facts. Would it not be a politic measure for Congress, to enact a law rendering it obligatory upon the mail carriers to convey specimens of earths, ores, or vegetable substances from the mountainous and unfrequented parts of our extensive country, to the more populous cities, where there are scientific gentlemen who are capable of estimating their value, and cited among those, who on account of their own incapacity, and the impossibility of obtaining others to gratify their curiosity, now remain en-tirely indifferent and inactive. And thus would the necessity be superceded of importing at an enormous expense a number of articles which we consider exoticks, but which are in reality the spontaneous growth of our soil. It is true that the enaction of this law might render the post-office establishments more subject to impositions, yet I apprehend it would be practicable to make a provision, limiting the quantity that should be received, so that it should not incommode the post-masters, or retard the expedition of the

The Woad seed you favoured me with, is well adapted in its nature to our soil, though I am not informed whether it is an useful ingredient in coloring in any other state than the greent. If so

^{*} If the Editor may credit the assurance of numerous intelligent Agriculturists, in all parts of

I am ignorant in what manner to preserve it or what is its intrinsic value. The Bene received from you did not vegetate. I have made an experiment with the Palma Christi, it comes to great perfection in our most productive land; I visited and spent a day at Mr. Slemson's have raised between 35 and 40 bushels, on a small farm in the township of Galloway, Saratoga enclosure containing about 2½ acres, and have not county, New York. His tract of land or farm Britanica, at the article Agriculture, I found yet finished gathering them. Our season has contains about 350 acres, of which he cultivates, the annexed passage, which you may think been extremely dry, more so, than any other as yet, only between 80 and 100 acres which deserves to be inserted in your paper, as I within the remembrance of our oldest inhabi- are laid off into 8 acre lots. tants, hadit been favourable, I should have been amply compensated for my labour with a crop of Agricultural Society of that county.

about 20 bushels to the acre.

Agricultural Society of that county.

For having the best managed farm in the

The Senna grows in vast quantities, without county, any cultivation, on the fertile banks of our streams, it is an extremely noxious herb and disa- one acre. greeable to the taste, of all description of animals. Some gentleman who is acquainted with its nature, would confer a favour upon me, by direct- to weigh the hay from one of those acres four ing in what manner it should be preserved, and days after it was cut, and found it to weigh 5 at what season and stage it should be gathered, and what would be its probable value. A sufficiency grows upon our streams, perhaps, to supply acre. the whole United States.

I have grown the rhubarb for many years, the root grows well in our bottom land, but the seed does not come to perfection. I have taken up one root of three years old, that weighed five pounds

If you should think my observations worth printing, you may do so. I will send a box of Senna to Baltimore, to be inspected.

Yours with Esteem. ABEL SEYMOUR.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. Prince Georges county, Sept. 20th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

I do not recollect to have seen in your pasubject, commonly called the distemper.

Although I am a professed enemy to curs, the second ploughing—he cuts the stalk and biped and quadruped, yet I confess I feel blades together close to the ground. The avergreat respect for some dogs, and take pleasure in relieving them from a malady which 60 to 62 lbs. to the bushel. let alone, or injudiciously treated, becomes fatal to thousands.

mineral, in gruel or any thing else in which acre—first year is in grass—second in corn—it will mix. Keep him from cold water 24 third in barley—fourth in wheat, spring or win-

The Editor of this paper wishes to procure for a friend some tobacco seed of the kind called bull face—there are two kinds of this tobacco, the thickset, and the thinset, for each of these kinds, if delivered before next spring, and assured of their being genuine, the Editor will pay five dollars a pound.

The drought in this part of the country is dreadful. I am sure the tobacco crop is lessened one half at least, and I think the corn tion. four-fifths.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following account of the extraordinary hay—4 do. wheat, 140 bushels—1 do. flax, 600 productiveness of a farm in New York—we recollect to have been urged to visit it, when at Saratoga Springs, in 1821, and now even more than then regret that we omitted todoso. The me
24 do.—2 acres 1000 bushels potatoe?—2 acres moranda now communicated, were made by a gen- in vegetables, which also raised 400 chickens. tleman of the first respectability, in this city.

Editor Am. Farmer.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NO FICTION.

AGRICULTURE.

He has certificates of premiums from the

For having raised 62 bushels of barley from

For having raised 4½ tons Timothy hay per acre from a lot of 8 acres, and he took the pains

For having raised 3571 bushels potatoes from half an acre.

His method for raising Potatoes is,

He opens a furrow 2 feet 9 inches apart, 2 inches, as soon as they shew themselves about no crop, especially where the soil is light. 3 inches above the ground he covers about 2 inches of them, in 8 or 10 days, or when the tops are about 6 inches high, he spreads the tops open, and hoes and covers them again to about 2 inches, and when grown up again to about By this process he thinks it possible that 1000

His method for raising of corn, is He has a machine that crosses the ridges, per, a cure for the disease to which dogs are he plants 3 to a hill, the ridges or hills are about 2 feet 6 inches apart. He succours after

His general method of farming is to lay off his land into lots of 6 to 10 acres, each lot is The cure is simple and certain. To a dog manured once in four or five years; his usual eight months old, give 4 grains of Turbeth's quantity is 8 wagon loads with 4 horses to each it will mix. Keep him from cold water 24 third in barley—fourth in wheat, spring or wind the spring of the spring in wheat on the sod-1st and 2d corn, 3d barley or spring or winter wheat, and stocks it down where." as before.

Mr Slemson remarked, he has a field used as pasture, and what he intends turning down the sod, roll it well, give it a top dressing of manure, plough it the second time on the sod, manure it again, put it into wheat, harrow it in,

and expects to make 35 to 40 bushels per acre.
The following is his product from 100 acres as reported from actual survey and examina-

10 acres having 400 apple trees on them, produced 25 tons hay—8 acres corn 560 bushels—8 acres do. 720—10 do. do. 300 and 16 tons of

His wheat cost him 30 cents per bushel corn 15 do. do.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

THE ROLLER; ITS USE AND IMPORTANCE.

do myself, because we suffer in this part of the country, from frequent droughts, and the relief alluded to in this article is not generally known, though certainly no recent invention or discovery.*

Your obedient serv't, THOMAS W. GRIFFITH.

The roller is an instrument of capital use in husbandry, though scarcely known in ordinary -" In the first place, rolling renders practice.a loose soil more compact and solid; which encourages the growth of plants, by making the earth clap close to every part of every root. Nor need we be afraid of rendering the soil too compact; for no roller that can be drawn by two or four horses will have that effect. In the next place ROLLING KEEPS IN THE MOIS-TURE, AND HINDERS DROUGHT TO PENETRATE. plants 10 inches apart; hoes or hills them one This effect is of great moment. In a dry season way only; plants them shallow, namely about it may make the difference of a good crop or

* Allow me to take this opportunity to recommend to all road makers, the use of an instru-ment of the kind alluded to, that is, a roller, to press down the materials employed in ma-6 inches, he hoes and covers them as before. king roads, before the same is travelled—a practice which was successfully adopted, on my bushels may be raised from one acre of ground. suggestion, by the President and managers of His method for raising of corn, is the Turnpike from Baltimore towards York in Pennsylvania some years ago.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1822.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corn is down again to 64 cents—Red Wheat, from \$1 20 to \$1 30—White Wheat, fit for family flour has sold for \$1 45—Ohio tobacco has sold well known in Maryland, writes of Tobacco, that

POSTCRIPT.

TO THE EDITORS—NORFOLK, September 23. "Letters from Liverpool of the 9th and 10th of August, received by the Philip Tabb, states, that the prices of Tobacco have not been so low for two years as at the time above mentioned.— The following is an extract of one in particular— 100 hhds. of fair to good Kentucky tobacco, and 30 hhds. of ordinary Virginia, just imported from Philadelphia, were sold, in a lot, two days since, at \$27 16 cents. This will not produce more than \$3 25 cents to the shipper and the exchange.

"Cotton continues very low, and is rather declining at 71d. to 81d. for fair to good fair. Upland ordinary goes at 7d. and fine sometimes as high as 9d."

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER. PRINTED BY J. ROBINSON.

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM.

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips, -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 205.)

being hard of digestion, and causing shortness of breath and wheezing. Many young people have suffered by eating too freely of this fruit; of the nut, which is considered unwholesome, and it has caused the death of several who have taken immoderately of it.

The pleasure of nutting parties is well known in this country, and much enjoyed by the rustics: it is thus beautifully described by

Ye swains, now hasten to the hazel bank, Where down you dale the wildly winding brook The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. The heathcock of Germany is not eatable in Auxilium venit, ac membris agit atra venena. Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub, Ye virgins, come. For you their latest song The woodlands raise; the clustering nuts for you The lover finds amid the secret shade; And where they burnish on the topmost bough, With active vigour crushes down the tree; Or shakes them ripe, from the resigning husk, A glossy shower.

but the cream of them is good for the stone, for the sake of a plentiful supply of this cor- The fate of envied orphans would procure. and heat of urine; emulsions made of them dial. with mead, are recommended for old dry In

prepared coral, in a glass of the water of carduus

benedictus, or corn poppy, in the pleurisy.

The wood of the hazel-tree is used for magles to fasten down thatch, fishing rods, &c.; it is also burnt for charcoal; and in the country where yeast is scarce, they twist the slender

JUNIPER.—JUNIPERUS.

In Botany, a Genus of the Diacia Monadelphia Class. Natural Order, Conifera.

The earliest mention of the juniper-tree will kind, will keep on fire a whole year. be found in the first book of Kings, about 906 years before the Christian era, when the prophet Elijah took refuge in the wilderness of Beersheba, to avoid the persecution of King Ahab. "He went a day's journey into the wilderness, and came and sat down under a juniper-tree: And as he lay and slept under a juni-per-tree, behold then an angel touched him, the leaves and the fruit, before they are ripe,

This fruit is now become almost necessary in and said unto him, Arise and eat."

The juniper is also a native of most of the cold mountainous parts of Europe. Gerard says, "The common juniper-tree grows, in some parts of Kent, unto the bigness and stature of a fair great tree." It is found growing wild in considerable quantities on many parts of the Sussex and Surrey hills, from whence it is often brook, chap. iii., where he says, speaking of the collection and carminative, warming the collection and the citron-tree are natives of luxury in a variety of snapes; it makes an excellent sweetmeat when cleared of it's pulp, and prepared with clarified syrup. Lemonade well known to the Romans in the days of Pli-day as punch was in the last age. The yellow of them, as that author informs us in his 13th peel of the lemon is an agreeable aromatic; and, book, chap. iii., where he says, speaking of in cold phlegmatic constitutions, it proves an extransplanted into shrubberies. Being of a blu-foreign trees, "I will begin with that, which

Etmuller had a vast opinion of juniper berthe green berries, has been called by many theriaca Germanorum, so much are they esteemed by that nation for their alexipharmic qualities. In many parts of Germany, they are Felicis mali: quo non præsentius ullum used as a culinary spice, and the flavour of (Pocula si quando sœvæ infecere novercæ these berries is esteemed in their sauer kraut. Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia verba) the autumn, being so strongly flavoured with Ipsa ingens arbos, faciemque simillima lauro: juniper berries, on which this bird feeds. The Et si non alium late jactaret odorem, wood of this shrub is also of use in physic, as Laurus erat: folia haud ullis labentia ventis: it strengthens the stomach, clears the lungs, Flos apprime tenax: animas et olentia Medi removes obstructions of the viscera, and is fur-Ora fovent illo, et senibus medicantur anhelis. ther said to be sudorific, cephalic, and hysteric. Sharp tasted citron Median climes produce, So much is the flavour of the berries admired Ritter the rind, but con one is the initial content of the produce, by the lower order of the inhabitants of the metropolis, that it would be difficult to name any

In Sweden, the juniper-berries are made into a conserve, and eaten at breakfast. Quercentan gave a drachm of the powder of Swedes also prepare a beverage from them, The stormy winds, tenacious of their stem; nut-shells, mixed with an equal quantity of which they consider useful as a medicine. In With this, the Medes to lab'ring age bequeath some places they are roasted, and used as a substitute, for coffee.

Gerard says, in his 3d book, "Divers in king hoops for casks, hurdles, crates, sprin- Bohemia do take, instead of other drinke, the water wherein these berries have been steep-

branches of hazel together, and steep them in beautifully veined, susceptible of a very high poale yeast during its fermentation: they are then lish, and is admired, when used as veneering In some parts of Devonshire, lemon-trees hung up to dry, and at the next brewing are put into the wort instead of yeast.

If sadmined, with data as vectoring hung up to dry, and at the next brewing are put into the wort instead of yeast.

If sadmined have a street than to cover them with straw or mats the same properties as the cedar," adding, during the winter. Earl Paulet presented some "that it grew in Spain to a great size, but that the same properties of these lemons to his late Majesty upwards of these lemons to his late Majesty upwards of these lemons to his late Majesty upwards of the same properties as the cedar," adding, the same properties as the cedar, and of the same properties as the cedar, and of the same properties as the cedar, adding, the same properties as the cedar, adding, the same properties as the cedar, adding the winter. wherever it grows, the heart is found more forty years ago, which grew in the garden of sound than cedar." It has been said, that a coal his sister, Lady Bridget Bastard, of Garston. of juniper wood, covered with ashes of the same The lemon-tree is of a much hardier nature

LEMON.-LIMON.-CITRUS.

word yesman, which signifies a meadow, because er than other kinds.

ish evergreen, it contrasts well with the laurel is of all others the most wholesome, the ci-and other shrubs of that nature. The flowers are tron-tree, called the Assyrian tree, and by some herbaceous, and, if viewed with a microscope, the Median-apple: the fruit is a counterpoison, would be found a most beautiful model, either for the jeweller, or the ornamental sculptor.

Juniper berries, used by distillers to flavour their gin, are principally brought from Holland and Italy. These berries are carminative; is not good to be eaten as a fruit, but land and Italy. These berries are carminative; is reversed to be proved to be more agreed. HAZEL.—CORYLUS;
OR NUT-TREE,

In Botany, a Genus of the Monæcia Polyandria
Class.

The common hazel-nut is found growing wild in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts of Europe as also in every part in most parts are carminative; its very odoriferous, as are the leaves, which are used to be put in wardrobes among apparel, to give a perfume, and to keep off moths and are used to be put in wardrobes among apparel, to give a perfume, and to keep off moths and urinary passages, for which reason they spiders." "This tree," he adds, "bears fruit at all times of the year, for when some fall, others begin to mellow, and some to blossom. Many have tried to transplant the trees into the parts of Europe and enclosed them well in the properties are carminative; its very odoriferous, as are the leaves, which are used to be put in wardrobes among apparel, to give a perfume, and to keep off moths and urinary passages, for which reason they spiders." "This tree," he adds, "bears fruit at the give a perfume, and to keep off moths are used to be put in wardrobes among apparel, to give a perfume, and to give in most parts of Europe, as also in every part of England. It is never cultivated for the sake cy of a rob, or extract, has a pleasant, balsam-with earth; but for all the care and pains taken ic, sweet taste. This extract may be used with about them, to make these trees grow in other

ries. The rob, made of the expressed juice of described this fruit, and it's supposed medical

Bitter the rind, but gen'rous is the juice; A cordial fruit, a present antidote These nuts are not much used in medicine, complaint, that they would not be afflicted with, Who, mixing wicked weeds with words impure, the cream of them is good for the stone for the sake of a plentiful supply of this cor-Large is the plant, and like a laurel grows, And, did it not a diff'rent scent disclose, A laurel 'twere: the fragrant flow'rs contemn New lungs, and cure the sourness of the breath.

> The lemon-tree appears to have been cultivated in this country as early as the reign of James the First, as Lord Bacon mentions the ed, who live in wonderful good health."
>
> James the First, as Lord Bacon mentions the The wood of the juniper-tree is very hard, housing of hot country plants, as lemons, oranges, and myrtles, to save them.

> than the orange; it is therefore brought to greater perfection in this country than the latter fruit. Lemons have long been propagated In Botany, of the Class Potyadelphia Icosandria; South of France, as well as in the West-India islands. The lemons of St. Helena are the most This fruit derives its name from the Greek esteemed, growing larger, and of a milder flow-

> culinary purposes, as well as being an article are of the colour of a spring meadow.
>
> Culinary purposes, as well as being an article of luxury in a variety of shapes: it makes an

the habit and strengthening the tone of the

Lemons are cooling and grateful to the stomach, allaying thirst, increasing appetite, and are useful in fevers, even malignant and pestilen- brought it from the East Indies, where it is tial. The juice, mixed with salt of wormwood, is an excellent medicine to stop vomiting, and dies, where the fruit often grows to the size of to strengthen the stomach. The efficacy of twenty inches in circumference, and is known lemon-juice in preventing the sea-scurvy, has to yield near half a pint of clear juice. It is long been recommended. Sir James Lancaster, described in the Hortus Jamaicensis as being in his voyage in 1601, carried with him several often larger than a man's head. Shaddocks are bottles of lemon-juice, and, by giving his sailors preserved as a sweetmeat, and used in making a few tablespoons-full in the morning kept off punch, as well as limes and lemons. this disorder.

In Captain Cook's voyages, great benefit was derived from lemon and orange-juice, which were found in the sea-scurvy to be very effica-

Dr. Willich states, that the largest dose of opi-um may be checked in it's narcotic effects, if um may be checked in it's narcotic effects, if a proper quantity of citric acid be taken with resembling the beech. The flowers are product; and that, with this adjunct, it induces cheerced in loose spikes at the end of the branches,

with colours formed from iron.

so scare, that a small cabbage sold for 5s. which have stated. caused the scurvy to rage to such a degree as threatened more fatal consequences than the gun-boats though it is apt to purge when fresh gathered, of the Spaniards. The women and children, as but loses that quality as it grows older. well as the officers, were equally affected with this dreadful disorder, when happily an antidote was procured by the capture of a Danish dogger, from Malaga, laden with lemons and oranges, which the governor immediately purchased for the use of the garrison, and distributed among them, which relieved them most wonderfully. The juice was given to those in the malignant state diluted with sugar, wine, or spirits. Various antiscorbutics had previous for the tree exudes a fine transparent resin, in compiling and printing, &c. as it contains several thousand wood plates.)

Miller says, in the 6th edition of his Garden-er's Dictionary, "the Italians and Spaniards eat love-apples as we do cucumbers, with pepper, oil, and when old, the timber is in request to make wheel-work for various machines.

The Portuguese call this fruit tomato, and eat ly been used without success, such as acid of make wheel-work for various machines. vitriol, sauer kraut, extract of malt, essence of spruce, &c.

for the purposes of luxury, various modes of purifying and preserving it have been adopted "On the 8th

the common lemon, and is principally brought to the cup were placed on the margin of the receptais country from the West-India islands, where, says Lunan, "the negroes take the young fruit, ovate, erect, patent, and almost equal, as long as the they beat into a fine pulp, and with a hair-pen-cil apply it carefully to the lids of sore eyes for a cure. It is supposed," continues Lunan, this rawness of the eyelids, accompanied with a hamour, is generally caused by worms which lodge in it, and that this application des-

The shaddock-tree: Aurantium Fructu maxmo India Orientalis.

This fruit is also a species of the citrus, and takes its name from Captain Shaddock, who first a native. It is now cultivated in the West In-

LOCUST-TREE.—HYMENÆA.

In Botany, of the Class Decandria Monogynia. it's fruit was caten dressed with peoper, sait, and Natural Order, Lomentacea.

fulness instead of stupefaction, and is succeeded and are succeeded by thick, fleshy, brown pods, by gentle and refreshing sleep. shaped like those of the garden-bean, about six in Sicily, the juice of lemons forms an im-inches long, and two and a half broad, wherein shaped like those of the garden-bean, about six portant article of commerce, it being considered there are three or four round, flat, blackish beans the most valuable remedy for the scurvy in or stones, bigger than those of the tamarind, enlong voyages. It is also very extensively used closed in a whitish substance of fine filaments, as by calico-printers, as a discharger of colour, sweet as sugar or honey. The wild bees are to produce, with more clearness and effect, the fond of building their nests in these trees: we white figured parts of coloured patterns, dyed may therefore justly conclude that St. John found both the locust and wild honey on the same trees, When Gibraltar was besieged or blocked up and that it was this fruit on which he fed, and in the autumn of 1780, vegetables had become not on insects, called locusts, as some authors

The Indians eat this fruit with great avidity,

roots of the tree exudes a fine transparent resin, in compiling and printing, &c. as it contains seve-

As this tree is made interesting to us by the mention made of it in scripture, I shall be excu-As the juice of lemons and limes became in sed in giving some particulars from the Botaniso much demand for medical use, as well as cal Manuscript of Mr. Anthony Robinson, who and of small seeds, which you swallow with the

"On the 8th July, 1759, I had the pleasure of by our ingenious chemists, who have succeeded seeing the perfect flower of the hymenea of Linin procuring the acid in a state of purity in næus expanded, from which I took this descrip-crystals. The liquor called shrub, is made tion: the receptacle of the cup was bell-shaped, with lemon and lime-juice added to rum.

The fruit of the lime (lima) resembles in acidity the lemon; and the tree, that of the orange, scalewise, which, for the most part, dropped as having winged leaves. It is much smaller than soon as the petals were expanded. The leaves of lew families in this country; and within these soon after it is formed, or when about the size cup; the stamina were ten subulated, erect, patent of a small hazel-nut, pare off the rind, which filaments, one fourth longer than the petals; the troys them."

Was great difficulty in getting a complete flowers, for the leaves of the cup dropped off with the least motion. The petals were considerably peris a beverage greatly esteemed by turtle eatdescribed the blossoms erroneously." This tree
described the blossoms erroneously." This tree
described the blossoms erroneously." This tree
was first cultivated in England, in the yer 1688.—
(Hortus Kewensis.)

Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, states, that in
1819 he gathered, from 600 plants, 400 half-

LOVE-APPLE.—SOLANUM:

OR, TOMATO-BERRY.

In Botany, a Genus of the Pentandria Monogynia Class. Natural Order, Lurida.

The love-apple, or tomato, is the fruit of the lycopersion, an herbaceous branching plant, or vine, with a hairy stem, and a rank smell.

It is a native of South America, and in all pro-

bability of Mexico; from whence it appears to have been brought by the Spaniards, who, as Barham observes, use them in their sauces and gravies; because the juice, as they say, is as good as any gravy, and so by its richness warms the blood.

Dodoens, in his Pemptades, published at Antwerp, in 1583, describes it as growing at that time in the continental gardens, and says, that

Parkinson, whose works were published in 1656, mentions it as being cultivated in England for ornament and curiosity only. Even at the present time they are grown in many gardens in the country, merely for the singularity of their appearance, varying very much in size and shape as well as colour; some being of a bright yellow, tus Kewensis, to have been cultivated in England as early as the year 1596; but I conclude it was introduced several years previous to that date, as Gerard mentions it in the early part of his voluminous work, as growing in his garden. This author callsit homum amoris; and says, "apples of love do growe in Spaine, Italie, and such hot countries, from whence myself have received seedes for my garden, where they do increase and prosper."
"There hath happened unto my handes ano-

but loses that quality as it grows older.

The juice, or decoction of the leaves, is carminative, and eases the colic pain. The inward bark destroys worms. Between the principal published in 1597, must have taken some years

The Portuguese call this fruit tomato, and eat

it either raw or stewed.

Lunan says of this fruit, "I have eaten five or six raw at a time : they are full of a pulpy juice, pulp, and have something of a gravy taste. The uice is cooling, and very proper for defluxions of hot humours in the eyes, which may occasion a glaucoma, if not prevented: they are also good in the St. Anthony's fire, and all inflammations; and a cataplasm of them is very proper for burns."

last few years it has come into great use with all our best cooks, as it possesses in itself an agreeable acid, a very unusual quality in ripe vegetables and which makes it quite distinct from all garden vegetables that are used for culinary purposes in this country. It makes a good pickle, and is preserved in various ways for the winter use, and is made into a kind of ketchup also. When boiled in soups and sauces, it imparts an acid of a most agreeable flavour; it is also served at table boiled or roasted, and sometimes fried with eggs. Loveapples are now to be seen in great abundance at all our vegetable markets, but I do not find that they are used by the middle or lower classes of

Mr. Wilmot recommends them to be planted against a bank, as being more congenial to their not offend the most tender stomach, but may be been polluted by the farina of other species of nature than a wall. There are several varieties eaten with safety. The outer coat of this melon the cucurbitacea. of the tomato; and that which produces fruit is full of knobs and protuberances like warts; it when a melon is perfectly fine, it is full withabout the size of a cherry is the most acid, there- is of a middle size, rather round than long; that out any vacuity: this is known by knocking upon of the tomato; and that which produces fruit fore the most desirable kind for private gardens, with an orange-coloured flesh is best. although not so profitable for market.

MEDLAR.-MESPILUS.

In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Pentagy nia Class.

This fruit was known to the ancients in Greece, as it is mentioned by one of their authors, Theophrastus, who wrote 300 years, B.C.; but it appears not to have been cultivated in Italy so early, as Pliny states that it was not known in Rome in Anthedon, the Setanian Medlar, which he de-

Gallicum, or Bastard French Medlar.

Some authors affirm it to have been originally a German fruit; but the name Anthedon was doubtless given to it from it's being brought from a city of that name in Greece, while the last is declared by this author to have been from France: the Setanian seems to have derived it's name from it's growing near the marshes of Setia. It appears also to have been indigenous to this country, as it is mentioned by all our early writers. Tusser calls the fruit Medlers or Meles. Gerard says, "The medlar-tree often-times grows in hedges among briars and brambles : being grafted on a white-thern, it prospers and produces fruit three times as large as those which duces fruit three times as large as those which are not grafted at all, and almost the size of small apples. We have," says he, "divers sorts of there are too many melons produced of no value by those who supply the market, who endeavourthem in our orchards." He mentions the by those who supply the market, who endeavourthem in our orchards. The mentions the boundary with leaves like the hawthorn, and the Dwarf, growing naturally upon the Alps, and hills of Narbonne and Verona.

The Dutch Medlar, which is much larger and finer flavoured than the common sort, is the only kind now in request for planting in the garden or orchard. This fruit cannot be eaten when fresh gathered, being too harsh for the palate; but after it has been laid up for a few weeks, and un-dergone a putrefactive fermentation, it becomes quite soft, and is an agreeable fruit for the des-

serts in November and December.

This fruit is cooling, drying, and binding, especially before it is ripe, and is useful in all kinds of fluxes. The lapilli, or hard seeds, are accounted good for the stone and gravel; they are an ingredient in the syrupus myrtinus. (Miller's Bot. Off.)

The medlar-tree is propagated by budding or rafting on the hawthorn, as has been noticed by

Phillips:

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch Large medlars, imitating regal crowns.

It is sometimes grafted on the pear stock, but is more productive by the former mode.

The pruner must observe not to shorten any of the branches, as the fruit is always produced at the extremities of the boughs.

MELON.-MELO.-CUCUMIS.

In Botany, a Genus of the Monæcia Sygenesia Class. Natural Order, Cucurbitaceæ.

Europe, is the Cantaleupe, which takes it's divided between so many varieties, that none This answer so affecte name from a town so called, about fifteen miles can be so thoroughly understood. Another great Lockman his liberty." from Rome, where it has been cultivated since disadvantage arises in the common mode of grow-

melon, when in perfection, is delicious, and does but change the nature of the fruit, which has

scribes as the largest and palest in colour, and the have seen, at the Queen's house at St. James's, ters; but sweet almonds are now preferred. very many of this sort ripe, through the diligent and curious nourishing of them by a skilful gentleman, the keeper of the said house, called Master Fovvle; and in other places neere unto the Right Honourable, the Lord of Sussex house, of Bermondsey, by London, where from yeere to and being dried, stops vomits; it was also used yeere there is verie great plenty, especially if by the Romans in washing-balls and soap, as a the weather be any thing temperate." "It hath," good scourer.

adds Geraad, "the smell of musk and from which The water-melon, or cucurbita citullus, is a

> It is stated in Gough's British Topography, that melons were common in this country as early as the time of Edward the Third, but were entirely lost, as well as the cucumber, during the

wars of York and Lancaster.

account it is called the Musk Melon.'

being more fit for the dunghill than the table. In tention and expense to rear it, therefore Grugde not, ye rich, (since luxury must have His dainties, and the world's more numerous half Lives by contriving delicacies for you,) Grudge not the cost. Ye little know the cares, The vigilance, the labour, and the skill, That day and night are exercised, and hang Upon the ticklish balance of suspense, That ye may garnish your profuse regales With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns:

Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart The process.

Cowper.

No country has a greater variety of melons than England, yet it is so rare to find them good in the market, that the demand for them in London, compared to that in Paris, cannot be more than the proportion of one to a thousand.

I have observed, in other parts of this work that the French have particular places where they cultivate peculiar fruits only: this is the slave, having given a him a bitter melon, was case with melons, and where they are grown in such abundance as entirely to occupy the atten-tion of whole villages, the culture must necessation of whole villages, the culture must necessarily be better understood than in our gardens, where the same persons have to cultivate every The melon most esteemed, in every part of kind of fruit or vegetable: the mind being thus

sieves, which is about equal to 133 bushels, and the Mithridatic war, being one of the fruits ing melons in this country; that is, by planting that he then had many to spare. He adds, that the plants produced from twenty to forty pounds' says Miller, in that part of Armenia, which borwieght each, and that some of the apples measured twelve inches in circumference.

Sieves, which is about equal to 133 bushels, and the Mithridatic war, being one of the fruits ing melons in this country; that is, by planting them near to cucumbers, and sometimes quite says Miller, in that part of Armenia, which borwieght each, and that some of the apples measured twelve inches in circumference.

The flesh of this country; that is, by planting them near to cucumbers, and sometimes quite says Miller, in that part of Armenia, which borwing them near to cucumbers, and often by gourds, which, ders on Persia, in such plenty, that a horse-load course, not only affect the seeds for future plants.

it; and, when, cut, the flesh should be dry, no The Musk Melon appears to be a native of water running out, only a little dew, which should Tartary, where it is found growing wild. It has lately been found in great abundance on the sandy plains in the neighbourhood of Jeypoor.—
This kind of melon has long been cultivated in taste, while in France it is chiefly served up at Italy, from whence I conclude it was brought to dinner, as a sauce for boiled meats. Miller says, Fingland, as it was first introduced into this "the seeds should not be sown before they are England, as it was first introduced into this country in the year that Henry the Eighth received the title of "Defender of the Faith," A. though we read, in the Philosophical Transactions, D. 1520: and from Gerard's account it appears of melons being raised from seeds that were forty-to have been nearly confined to the Royal Gar-three years old. Melon-seeds are cooling and Cato's days. Pliny mentions three kinds: the dens: he had not grown it himself, but says, diuretic: they are anodyne; and were formerly "They delight in hot regions, notwithstanding I used to take off stranguries occasioned by blis-

The water-melon, or cucurbita citullus, is a fruit greatly appreciated in Egypt, China, the East Indies, and other hot climates, where it is cultivated to a great extent on account of it's grateful coolness and delicious flavour; and the desh of it is so succulent, that it melts in the mouth and its central pulp is fluid, like the cocoa-Miller justly remarks, that, in this country, nut, and may be sucked, or poured out, through there are too many melons produced of no value a hole in the rind, which is a most refreshing

In some parts of Upper Egypt, whole districts are covered with water-melons. They are sown in the sand, on the banks of rivers; and it is in warmer countries, the melon is raised with little this situation, where the burning heat co-per-or no trouble, and the fruit attains a peculiar fine ates with the freshness of the water, which mois-flavour; but in this climate it requires great attens the stalks, that this fruit acquires its agreea-ble pulp. The Egyptains esteem it equally wholesome and agreeable. Sonnini says, their own melons are not so good as those grown in Eu-

The water-melon is allowed to be eaten in fevers and inflammatory complaints. One kind of the water-melon is pickled like gherkins, and much used by the French cooks in their fricassees; and they are sometimes baked in sweet wine. Gerard mentions, that the surgeons who belonged to the fleet, brought home many kinds of melons and pompions from the shores of the Mediterranean sea; but they could not have been ripened well in this country, before glasses were used for that purpose; and Parkinson seems to have been the earliest English author, who gives directions for making hot beds for melons, and covering them with bell glasses, which was in 1629.

Madame de Genlis relates, that, "the master of Lockman, the famous fabulist, who was a astonished to see him eat the whole of it; and, said Lockman, 'that it cannot be strange that I should have eaten without complaint the first bitter fruit which you ever presented me with.'— This answer so affected his master, that he gave

(To be continued.)

are liable.

Thurso Castle, North Britain, ? September 5, 1821.

SIR.

The remedy against "The Smut," namely through this operation, then add one pound of the Sulphate of Copper," or "Blue Vitriot," through this operation, then add one pound of is likely not only to prevent the smut, but altitle sulphate, for every three bushels, until third ding, that these few observations are not the rewas informed on the Continent, that it was an probably become so foul or turbid, that a fresh excepting so far as relates to the very best antidote to the mildew, but I did not wish to quantity of the preparation should be made soils, which I have not had the good fortune raise too high the expectations of the public ready. respecting this most effectual remedy against smut, by representing it to be a general specific. In a letter, however, from Mr. Richard Hipkiss of Birmingham, dated the 20th of August, 1821, there is the following paragraph: "I am happy, very happy, to have it in my power to confirm, by another year's experience, all that you have said, relative to the use of the sulphate of copper, as an antidate to the may be evaporated, and the remains of the sulphate the sulphate of copper, as an antidote to the may be evaporated, and the remains of the sulsmut; the wheat around me, is much diseased; phate will again chrystalise. 2. Liming is not mine is free, no smut, no mildew, and but little, very little of the red mould." tle, very little of the red mould."

of little value, when placed in competition with ble to be lodged, or to suffer from other disorthose of a friend and neighbour of his, who has ders besides smut; and 5. This plan is much unfortunately the greatest reluctance to give superior, in point or cleanliness, to those dishis experiments to the world, under the sanction of his name. The results however are decisive, ded for the same purpose. of his name. The results however are decisive, at which the following experiments furnish

complete proof.

Having taken a quantity of Wheat of two kinds, the red Lammas, and a white wheat, called the velvet white, with these he mixed wheat is more than two-thirds smut; the white these, no doubt, are in many cases efficacious; joining to one of my own, that I speak within has been free from Smut and Mildew, while bounds when I say, one sixth part of the entire the new wheat sown after that time has gene-

Selections from late numbers of the London Far-mers' Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer. for five or six hours, or it may remain even lon-ger, without risk. It should then be taken out, Journal. I am of opinion that all kinds of land and thrown upon the floor. It is to be sown would be better sown by the middle of Octo-SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, on a remedy against the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the should be stirred about, for five or six hours in the soil; the lightest and dress coils to the soil; the soil the soil the soil to dry weather, or double that time in moist; or the soil; the lightest and dryest soils to be by the use of a fanner, it will soon become perfectly dry. It may then be drilled with as much with most rain, and trod firm with sheep, being facility, as grain that had not undergone any first tilled fine; the strong and heavier soils to operation.

After from six to nine bushels have passed ed by rolling or treading until the spring. so other disorders to which wheat is liable. I ty bushels have been used, when the liquor has

The advantages to be derived from the use Mr. Hipkiss, however, states, that his experiments regarding the use of the sulphate, are The plant is so strengthened, that it is less lia-

ON PREVENTING SMUT.

Hunton, October 5th, 1821.

SIR,

be left rather cloddy, and not trodden or closen-

sult of mere theory but of actual experience,

to cultivate.

I remain, Sir, Respectfully your's ROBERT PITTER.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

Fredericksburg, July 17, 1822. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held t the Indian Queen Tavern, on the 4th instant. The subject of the Agricultural Fair alone occu-pied their attention. The following scheme is

the result.

We are gratified in seeing the proposition assuming this definite shape. The experience of all countries where these Fairs have been held, has demonstrated their good effects upon the agricultural character of the community. We believe also, that the one now under consideration, will benefit the business of this town. We therefore hope to see it respectably attended for the sake of both town and country.

To the Agriculturists of Virginia.

a portion of the powder of smut. After suffering them to remain together for 13 days, he ble correspondents, and particularly Sir John following scheme for an annual agricultural Show sowed one part of each, without subjecting it to Sinclair, in your Journal, giving various receipts and Fair at Fredericksburg, the members of the any preparation. The produce of the Lammas to prevent the Smut and Mildew in Wheat: Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, beg leave Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, beg leave most earnestly to invite their co-operation; in wheat, with the exception of one ear, is all yet, Sir, I venture to suggest, that if wheat were sown earlier, and clean dry old seed, we should hear little of Smut or Mildew. Of late years of the landed proprietors and cultivators throughout ol, for various periods of time, of from one regular summer fallows have gone out of hour to several hours. In the Lammas wheat, fashion, and green crops having been substitusteeped for one hour, there is one head of smut, ted, the wheat seed-time has been much proin all the others not one particle. I am thence tracted, besides, generally new and often damp lar institutions wherever they have been induced to rely, with (if possible) increased conseed has been sown: these I had often damp induced to rely, with (if possible) increased constant, seed has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; these, I have no doubt, blished, are so obviously great and extensive, that the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the wheat crop are causes of Smut and Mildew, and hence has been sown; the security given to the security g it is this year so very prevalent in a field ad-invariably old dry wheat, sown before October, pride which checks effort by inspiring the fear of failure, as to make a beginning. It would be absurd to expect from a first attempt, that full crop is smut, and in most of the fields around rally been more or less affected with those rume there is more or less, and in all either milinous diseases. No two things, in my opinion, well matured by frequent recurrence. Let us me there is more or less, and in all either mildew or red gum to a great extent. Of the mildew I have none, of the red gum so little, as
a proper summer fallow, and old seed sown
hot to be worth notice. It cannot be chance that
has thus secured us, whilst others are suffering
severely."

The following is the simplest mode of applying this important remedy:—After dissolving
five pounds weight of the sulphate of copper,
or blue vitriol, in hot water, add as much cold
water as may be sufficient to cover three bushels of wheat. Let the wheat be gradually
passed through a riddle, in order that all the
light grains may swim on the surface, and be
skimmed off. Stir the wheat repeatedly, that
it may be effectually cleared of all the light
grains. Let the wheat continue in the liquid

rupted retirement from the busy haunts of their mendation, and this to be ascertained by the Dyfellowmen. It is at such places as Agricultural nanometer. Shows and Fairs, that sales and purchases of stock, of all kinds—pleasure horses, working cattle, farming implements, crops, and merchandize, might be made to more advantage probabably than they could at any other time. And the general excitement to enterprise and improvement, in all the various branches of rural economy, produced by these public competitions for shortest time, and most economical mainler, or excellence in husbandry, cannot fail to exercise a most beneficent influence on the whole landed interest of our country. Without some such stimulus to the languid—and we may almost say torpid lust ot the languid—and we may almost say torpid lust of the sense width and line of the sense width and lin my, produced by these public competitions for excellence in husbandry, cannot fail to exercise a feelings of our agricultural people, we must continue, to the end of time, nearly a century behind our brethren of the north and east, in all those arts which contribute to embellish and adorn the fair face of our beloved country; and to render its soil productive of the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life.

The plan is as follows: nually be held at Fredericksburg, in the month of November; and that the first shall take place on the second Wednesday in November next, being the 13th day of the month. It shall continue for marks, felt much hesitation in publishing them, the 13th day of the month. It shall continue for marks the second wednesday in November next, being the 13th day of the month. It shall continue for marks, felt much hesitation in publishing them, and that it is surely the expectation of all those

announced by the President, on the second day; Davis' remarks was, that we should thereby open commencement, the lands were all laid off 330 immediately after which, the Premiums will be the door, for infinite altercation about the justice feet long and just 20 feet wide, that the ploughdistributed. The candidates, in all cases, except where discretionary Premiums are given, mean time we thought it best to submit his obserment the feet long and just 20 feet wide, that the ploughdistributed. In the mean time we thought it best to submit his obserment the feet long and just 20 feet wide, that the ploughdistributed is a submit his obserment of the Science wherein some various to the Chairman of the Committee, from the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and at the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the cardy and the word given, start and the submit had frest the submit had frest the submit had frest the submit had the submit had frest the submit had the submit ha member or members of the Society may reside; whom we received a letter not intended for pub-and they must be the owners in the case of Stock, lication. But as we have now yielded to the rei-did so, and at the expiration of 32 minutes, my and the inventors or improvers in the case of the terated request of Mr. Davis, to let his commen-plough had finished the land it was placed in;

article of plate.

The following regular Premiums shall be of-

1st. Some description of Plate, worth \$30, for the best Stallion.

3d. \$25 for the best Bull.

4th. \$20 for the best Cow-considering excellence of form, rather than largeness of size, as the most valuable quality.

5th. \$15 for the best Ram; the qualities chief-

which all men are liable to contract by uninter- width of furrow, to be considered the first recom-surement of the ground, which was ploughed, in

8th. \$15 for the best fixed Horse-Cart.

9th. \$15 for the best contrived Wheat Fan. 10th. \$15 for the best contrived Harrow for

general purposes.

11th. \$10 for the best contrived Scythe-Cradle.
12th. \$20 for the best Beef—\$15 for the best shortest time, and most economical manner; of " 330 feet long, 21 feet 8 inches wide, running a

Premium.

Published by order:

WM. F. GRAY, Sec'ry,

vis, were received, and put on file in the Editor absence; it being by the Printer, well known absence; it being by the Printer, well known There can be no doubt, but that the committee That an Agricultural Show and Fair shall an- that we have an especial aversion to every thing the 13th day of the month. It shall continue for two successive days—on the first of which, Stock of various kinds shall be exhibited; and on the second, Agricultural Implements.

The Society shall appoint a Committee of Premiums to consist of ten Members—five to consist of ten tees shall possess the discretionary power to explanation of the subject which may be thought same space of time, amounting to about 111 per award premiums for any unspecified article, necessary and proper to be considered before cent difference, in the operation, in favour of which they may deem particularly well calcula- their verdict is given in-in the case in question Brown's plough, which would of course entitle which they may deem particularly well calculated to promote the objects of the Society.

There shall be a Committee of Arrangement, consisting of three Members, whose duty it shall be to contract for the erection of suitable stalls and pens, for the temporary confinement of the Stock offered for Premiums.

All candidates for Premiums shall enter with experiments of the Committee of Premiums by 10 o'clock on will, however, rarely happen that unsuccessful disposition in my family. I was hindered from the remaining prown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. Brown's plough, which would of course entitle we are quite sure, that Mr. Davis was not denied the opportunity of doing justice to his plough.

Brown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. Brown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. Brown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. Brown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. Brown's plough, which would of course entitle their verdict is given in—in the case in question. In the opinion of every distinct to this plough.—

Brown's plough, which would of course entitle the remainder in the case in the opinion of every distinct to the premium, in the opinion of every distinct to the plough.—

Brown's plough, which when cyclical promises the plough.—

Brown's plough, which which would of course entitle the remainder in the case in the opinion of every distinct to this plough.—

Brown's plough, which which which we are quite sure, that it is enough for us to know that they are all each plant the case in the opinion of every distinct to this subject, which when explained, will alter the case in the case in the constant the case in the the Committee of Premiums, by 10 o'clock, on will, however, rarely happen that unsuccessful disposition in my family, I was hindered from the first day, the animal, or implement designed competitors will all be satisfied on such occasions. going to the ground, to take the exact measure-to be offered. At 12 o'clock, the Committee They may more naturally be suspected of partiment, until this time, which I have now done, and will proceed to examine the merits of the articles; and their determination will be publicly reason of the hesitation we felt in publishing Mr. it right that it should be understood, that in the Implements exhibited.

The Premiums shall consist, in every instance, either of a medal, of a certain value, or of some our judgment will be all that need be said in the siderably crooked, which will account for the case.

To Mr. Davis as a Mechanic of excellent judg-lance.) ment, and honourable industry in the line of his business, we are ready to testify our esteem and good will. All such mechanics, are far more useful we took the average, and found that Brown's land 2d. \$25 for the best Mare: fitness for the and honorable to Society than your rich miserly measured from out to out 21 feet 3 inches, that draft and saddle—to be the test of merit in both nabobs, whose sole merit, is in the length of there was left in the middle still to plough 5 feet these cases.

Those are the bees, these the 8 inches, which makes the quantity ploughed by drones of the political hive.

Editor American Farmer.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

6th. \$15 for the best Boar or Sow.

the two last days in May last, with a proper exfeet 6 inches, so that by measurement, the
7th. \$15 for the best Plough, for two or more
planation, it will be easily understood, that there
operation was thus: Brown 15 feet 7 inches—
horses—easiness of draft, next to the depth and did a very material mistake occur—in the mea—Hinks, 15 feet 8 inches—Davis, 17 feet 4½ inch-

testing the ploughs that were entered for premi-

um. By that report it is stated that,
"After a careful examination of the ploughs "in operation, tested by the dynanometer, the "Committee have come to the determination that the premium, should be awarded to Mr. "William Brown of Brookville, Montgomery 12th. \$20 for the best Beef—\$15 for the best "county, Maryland—in 32 minutes of time, Mr. eal—\$10 for the best Mutton, fattened in the "Brown's plough went over a space of ground " wide, carrying a furrow of the same width and " depth, and having a resistance of 528 pounds; "price of plough \$14. Mr. Davis' went over a "space of the 330 feet long, 19 feet, 6 inches "wide, carrying a furrow of the same depth and The following commentaries of Gideon Da-" breadth, in the same time, and having a re-

difference in the measurement of the perform-

The measurement was taken in three places, 15 paces from each end and midway; of which Brown only 15 feet 7 inches, instead of 21 feet 8 inches, that is 39 per cent more, than he actually ploughed. Hinks' land measured from out to out 16 feet 6 inches, and there was left in the middle still to plough 10 inches, which makes By a reference to the report of the Committee the quantity ploughed by Hinks 15 feet 8 inches peculiar propensity to fatten, and to produce a quantity of wool.

By a reference to the report of the Committee the quantity ploughed by Hinks 15 feet 8 inches on Agricultural Implements, Machines, &c. &c. at instead of 17 feet 3½ inches—the work done by my plough was 17 feet 4½ inches, instead of 19 the Cattle Show, No. 2, of Maryland, held on my plough was 17 feet 4½ inches, instead of 19

we shall find that Brown and Hinks ploughed 14 feet each, and that my plough turned 16 feet, that is about 121 per cent more. There is another subject that those who feel an interest in this matter should be made acquainted with; that is, that one of my horses was not in condition for such an experiment; he was in such condition, that he could not walk as fast as a plough horse should, until he had considerable exercise, in consequence of which, when Brown's and Hinks' teams had each ploughed 4 furrows, my team had ploughed 6 furrows more, my team had ploughed appeal to the great Agricultural Society of Mary-eight—so that I do really believe, that if my land whether I am not fairly entitled to the pre-team had been in proper condition, that my moffered for the best plough, at their last plough instead of performing only 111 per cent. cattle show and fair. more than Brown's plough, would have performed upwards of 20 per cent. more.

As it respects the draft, I believe that the dy-nanometer, or instrument by which that was tried, was not correct. Because, when it was first attached to my plough, the plough run between two and three inches too deep, and was a heavy men disinterested, and well qualified for such a peared to be very exact, and I believe they draft for the team; it was then said to weigh task, with whose measurements mine agree. 500 pounds. I then made considerable alteration in the geers, and set the plough at the proper depth about 6 inches, it was still said to weigh difference in the draft, I should think at least 50

If any should think this statement incorrect, by going on the ground, they may make measurements and satisfy themselves; let it be remem-quainted. bered, that after the expiration of 32 minutes, there was one furrow ploughed on the east side of Hinks' land to finish it, and that there was two furrows ploughed all the way down on the east Gideon Davis, side of Brown's land, and one chief part of the Dear Sir,—I a way, and one furrow on the west side all the way up, and that there still remains about 1 foot 9 inches in the middle to plough.

I dont know.

due, not only to myself and family; but to a large me to express their thanks to you.

Yours. &c. have had their attention turned towards my establishment, with an expectation, of there finding some improvements in Implements of hus-

description of the Brown's plough, for I have no doubt but that the expectations of many are raised considerably, and that they are looking out for something very superior. The Brown's plough is nothing more, nor less, than an old fashioned, (what in this part of the country is called a long) barshare plough, without any other improvement that I know of, except the cast-iron mould board instead of wood. It would be right

es—that is, that the operation of my plough, in to say, that this particular plough, had been fin-tance only that it was wished to determine) but he 32 minutes of time, was worth 11 5-10 per cent. ished off in a very nice manner; that the share is certainly mistaken, for I paid particular atmore than the operation of Brown's plough. By the report of the Committee it is stated, very sharp, and that the moulding part of the with confidence that the result reported by the that the ploughs each cut and turned 1 foot wide plough had been tallowed all over, how much adand 6 inches deep—Brown and Hinks' teams, vantage that might be, I cannot say, I have no ploughed each 14 furrows—my team ploughed doubt but it would be some. The committee in the depth or breadth of the furrow was intheir report go on and say. "Those were the only stantly made manifest by the index. To this " other ploughs were turned in however, more for the satisfaction of the owners, than for in-

ploughed only three; when their teams had thus; that in the operation my hlough exceeded by furrows, allowing a foot to each, is not corploughed 4 furrows more, that is, 8 furrows each, in all, my team had ploughed 8 furrows also; have been the best—that in the price my plough of the width I am unable to say, for the ground after that, my team gained, when they had each is \$1 less than the Brown's plough—Now I will be sould do to each, is not corplous the furrows, allowing a foot to each, is not corplous that is, 8 furrows also; have been the best—that in the price my plough of the width I am unable to say, for the ground was not measured by me. It was as much as

GIDEON DAVIS.

Manufacturer.

George Town, D. C. 8th mo. 27th 1822.

N. B. These measurements have been taken, by

Friend J. S. SKINNER.

I have also forwarded an extract of a letter about the same; but there must have been a great that I received from Gen. Thomas Pinckney, President of the Farmers Society of Pendleton Committee had no right to object thereto. County, South Carolina, in which I presume thee will feel some interest. I only extracted what

your letter so long—but we are so remote from a seaport, and the difficulties and length of time required to get your ploughs up to our mountain was previously a similar competition between The above I believe to be a fair statement of the measurement of the performance of the ploughs; how it could have happened, that the ploughs; how it could have happened, that the two members of the Committee, John Marsh, am happy to say the very respectable committee.

Broke to whom the measurement of contraction and residuentles and length of time relationship to the resulting of the country, prevented us from giving them a trial Brown and Davis, at or in the neighbourhood of Brookville, and that Mr. Brown then took the premium. If this was the case I cannot the premium of the premium of the premium of the premium. and Roger Brooke, to whom the measurement of the performance was entrusted, could have been dozen different ploughs from New York, Philaso much mistaken in their measurement, is for delphia, and Baltimore, gave a preference to them to say, or others to judge, not for me, for your small bar share. They thought the other equally good for lighter soils, but rather too large on the Committee of the Montgomery coun-This exposition of the case, I believe to be for our very stiff clays; the society have desired

Yours, &c. THOMAS PINCKNEY, JR.

ploughs fairly in competition, and which came fully under the observation of the committee— particularly directed, and to the frequent measurement of the depth of the furrow during the time that the ploughs were in motion, to spection, and the performance in general was see that the ploughmen ran the proper depth. They were allowed to plough any width they with great neatness and expedition. It is due to Mr. Davis, to say, that his plough is plain and simple, and of course cheap, and from appearance, not liable to get out of order easily."

They were allowed to plough any width they pleased, provided they turned the sod fairly over, and it was only during the test of the draft by the instrument, that they were limited to a foot wide, and six inches deep; therefore Gideon Davis's estimate of the work done bus, that in the operation my though exceeded by furneys, allowing a foot to each is not conwas not measured by me. It was as much as I could do to attend to the draft and ploughing. Gideon Davis states, entrusted with the mea-surement, and the statement in the report was taken from their minutes. I observed that they appeared to be very particular, and I can know no reason for believing that they would have any motive for introducing into the re-port any thing not strictly correct. They ap-

If Gideon Davis's horses were not good, the Committee were surely not blamable on that account; and if any of the ploughs were in better order, or greased, or steel pointed, the Committee had no right to object thereto. relates to the subject with which thee was acses, and were bound to decide on such as chose quainted.

Pendleton County, (S. C.)

June 20th, 1822.

GIDEON DAVIS,

Dear Sir,—I am sorry that circumstances have been such as to oblige me to defer answering to enter the neld, be their condition what it might; and whether the winning plough was not a subject of inquiry, the actual performance was all they had to look to. It appeared to be the universal sentiment that the performance of Mr. Brown's plough was very far superior of any other on the field, and I then thought, and still think that the premium was fairly think. see how Gideon Davis can charge our Com-mittee with unfairness or claim for his plough the premium with more propriety than he could claim the premium at Brookville, or reflect ty Society. In conclusion I must say that I believe Gideon Davis's a very fine plough, and from the explanations he gave me as to his manner of making them in stocks, I think it likely there would be great uniformity in all of them. What one would perform, I think it likely all would perform, and whether this is the case with all the ploughs of Mr. Brown's make, or bandry, that might tend to their advantage.

In order to satisfy the enquiry of the thousands who have read that report, and will read this exposition, I think it right for me to give a and I have given as much attention to the padescription of the Brown's plough, for I have no per of Gideon Davis which it inclosed, as my his plough also I should think in the long that the the expectations of many are public duties would allow.

Meridian Hill, August 20th, 1822.
What one would perform, I think it likely all would perform, and whether this is the case with all the ploughs of Mr. Brown's make, or of the make of any of the others who exhibited ploughs on the occasion, I am unable to say—his plough also I should think in the long run would be a very cheap one, as there is very little wrought iron about it, and it would be seldom necessary to send it to the shop.

With great respect,

Your ob't serv't.

D. PORTER

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ASHLAND, 19th August, 1822.

Your letter under date the 11th ultimo, reached Lexington, whilst I was absent from home, on a visit to one of our watering places, and on that account there has arisen some delay in my answer. I received the portraits by mail, shortly after I addressed you on the subject of them.

You request some account of my imported Euglish Cattle, which I give with great pleasure. In 1816, I wrote to my friend, Peter Irving at Liverpool, the brother of our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving, and requested him to purchase for me two pair of English Cattle, one of the beef and the other of the milk breed. Agricultural books, and Societies, are now quite established in the minds of every reflecting person. And now may the field smile; the dreary places be clothed with fruitful verdure; or chards and gardens yield their various and abundant routine of fruits, roots, and vegetables, which it is desirable that cattle should possess. Accordingly he caused to be selected and purchased for me, in January 1817, two pair of that breed of cattle. Two of them were two yearids, and the other two yearlings; the sum of their cost was \$2105 sterning. They were shipped at Liverpool, in March 1817, no board the same ship, which imported the English Cattle, for some gentlemen in this neighbourhood, an account of which you have already published, but that was altogether accidental, there having been and me, in making our respective importations. They were received by Messrs. McDonald and the stable of the ment of the minds of every reflecting person. And now may the field smile; the dreary places be clothed with fruitful verdure; or chards and gardens yield their various and abundant routine of fruits, roots, and vegetables, than of the wild ambition of those who aim to cultivate the most thousands of corn hills, crop or no crop.

North Carolina labours under the disadvantage, of being more remote from intercourse and improvement, than her sister states. But too much praise cannot be given to the fair sex of this section of the Union, who are not only daily entire to be known. I will through the medium of your valuable paper, suggest a means by which societies, and individuals engaged in the farming interest may communicate with more advantage than has thierto ever been done. In the first place let every Agricultural Society immediately establish a nursery for the raising of the most valuable plants and seeds. Second-of the cultivation, be enabled to furnish green peas, aspansed, the mean of the things of a day may hereafter. and me, in making our respective importations. They were received by Messrs. McDonald and Ridgely, in April or May 1817, and I immediately establish a nursery for the raising of the most valuable plants and seeds. Secondly, put up all kinds of garden seeds in small parcels, folded up with printed directions respecting them about one hundred and fifty miles from Baltimore into the State of Virginia, and owing to the great heat of the season and the wearing away of their hoofs, he was obliged to leave them there to rest, until the weather became cooler; so that it was late in August before they reached Kentucky. One of the bulls died on his way from Baltimore to Virginia, from over they reached Kentucky. One of the bulls died on his way from Baltimore to Virginia, from over feeding on red clover. Estimating the first cost of the cattle, and all incidental charges from the time they were purchased in England, until the cattle, and all incidental charges from the time they were purchased in England, until I received them in Kentucky, and charging the three survivors with what was lost by the death of their companion, those three have come to me at five hundred dollars each. My cattle are very beautiful, fine form, symmetry and color.—

They are all without exception, a deep red, white faces, white under the belly, at the tip end of the tail and on one or more of the feet. As I have generally parted with the young, I am not able yet to pronounce, with certainty, whether they will versa. As buds and grafts might thus have a line of the feet out, lined inside with small drawton in the seed, &c. The brims at bottom might on their top contain a matrass. A portable stove also, for damp weather, might be very useful. Such vehicles under the care of two steady men; might repair and almost counteract all the ills that ever escaped Pandoras' box. One of these men should be well acquainted with budding, grafting, &c. Thus might we were soon have many of the northern fruits ingenerally parted with the young, I am not able yet troduced into the southern climes; and vice two very pleasing communications were inserted to pronounce, with certainty, whether they will versa. As buds and grafts might thus have a line of the fitted out, lined inside with small drawton in the seed, &c. The brims at bottom might on their top contain a matrass. JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ENGLISH METHOD OF CURING BACON, MR. SKINNER, About twelve months ago, or perhaps more, troduced into the southern climes; and vice two very pleasing communications were inserted in your highly valued paper, teaching us how to pronounce, with certainty, whether they will versa. As buds and grafts might thus have a in your highly valued paper, teaching us how realize the high expectations, which were enter-tained of them by my friend, Mr. Irving; but I might also be furnished with the most useful lot to take charge of that very interesting

which we have made. The latter do not, however, superiour court; and it is more than probable, cause to regret that their kind host had admin-want size, and the circumstance of their being that a load of seeds might be disposed of in istered any other than his own favourite pre-

With great respect,

I am your obedient servant, H. CLAY.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

-00 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A PLAN FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE— SEEDS, IMPLEMENTS, &c.

Perquimino, N. C. August, 1822. SIR. The utility, and great benefit derived from

ENGLISH CATTLE—account of Mr. Clay's better, so as to produce more meat on the good importation—communicated at the request of parts. Animals which are ill made, are difficult the Editor, to be made matter of record, in the to keep in good order, because they cannot there is not a gentleman or liberal farmer, but American Farmer. well built. I may, at some future period, inform fully give 100 per cent advance, on first rate you how my cattle turn out. House, where he could have occular demonstration of the great benefit to be derived from such an intercourse while each would be anxious to send back some of their superfluities to increase the general stock. This would give men the greatest taste for agricultural improvements, and tend much to the raising and increasing of Agricultural Societies. Numbers who are too remote to attend, might join themselves to some society by subscription; and thus lay the foundation for improvement in the union and means that such societies would then have. Indeed the wealth, prosperity, and comfort, of eve-I gave him a carte blanche, both as to price and Agricultural books, and Societies, are now quite and a great pains to satisfy himself of established in the minds of every reflecting perturbation. And now may the field smile; the dreary of agriculture thoroughly understood, and more

believe he has not been deceived as to their qua-lities. agricultural books, prints of small light models branch of domestic economy, (for as yet I am only a consumer) the information therein We have been for some years breeding in this state, very extensively, from some English Cattle, imported forty or forty-five years ago, by, I allow them a small premium for orders thus rebelieve, Mr. Gough, of Maryland, and Mr. Miller Virginia. This race of cattle attains a larger size, than any of those of the late importations of the second and the strictly adhered to the nearest scaport in trading vessels. The late importations therein am only a consumer) the information therein contained will be attentively perused, and so far manufactures, or patentees; as they also could as the receipts of the adepts are not inconsistent, will be strictly adhered to. They are both, no doubt, the result of experience, and whoever should be doomed to discuss which we have made. The late and only a consumer) the information therein contained will be attentively perused, and so far as the receipts of the adepts are not inconsistent, will be strictly adhered to. They are both, no doubt, the result of experience, and whoever should be doomed to discuss whoever should be doomed to discuss the receipts of the adepts are not inconsistent, will be strictly adhered to. They are both, no doubt, the result of experience, and whoever should be doomed to discuss the receipts of the adepts are not inconsistent, will be strictly adhered to. They are smaller than the descendants of the old importa-tion is abundantly compensated by their having less bone, being greatly superior in symmetry, and distributing their flesh on the carcase much

system, as is now to be found through the country in support of the "hockside," and its opposite—or in other words the Maryland and Virginia side. Every man of reflection, and who looks deep (more especially if he should belong to that very knowing and respectable family, the Croakers,) must see that this is bringing about a "bone" of contention which is one day or other to set these two sister states by the ears—as the Missouri question, has recently done with more of the same happy family. To be Hockites and anti-hockites will one day (no doubt distant) be the badge of distinction like the White and Red Rose of York and Lancaster. Pardon this digression, and return to the subject—whilst we have been instructed and pleased by the communications from both the gened by the communications from both the gen-been first tasted by tlemen, it was thought that it would not be otherwise than appropriate to detail a conversation with August 28th, 1822. an English dealer (to use his own phrase) in pigs, a native of Hampshire now resident in Bal-timore, who states that the part of England from whence he came was above all other parts distinguished for the curing of bacon, and that distinguished for the curing of bacon, and that voured with a translation of some remarks on the process by which this excellence was eften the Raising of Silk Worms, grounded upon the raised in this country, as well as cotton, and experiments of the writer. of taking it off by scalding, in the way that we are accustomed to pursue, and that so much the more was the singed bacon esteemed, that was about three years since, that cleansed by an the nourishment the Silk Worm requires. scalding, commanded 78 shillings, and the singled 84 shillings the hundred. He represented the mode of cleaning to be very simple. The attention to raising silk works at their own the mode of cleaning to be very simple. The killed, place it upon the ground or a board, cover it over with straw and set it on fire, and
after burning the hair quite off, at the same
time taking especial care not to burn the skin,
it should then be hung up and swept clean,
and scraped gently, so as to avoid breaking
the skin; after it has been washed down, it is
to be opened and cleansed within, &c. My
narrator stated another peculiarity of no great
consequence, and not having it is believed any
effect upon the quality of the article in question; yet as at variance with our mode it is
mentioned. The Hampshire practice is to cure
the shoulder, middling and gammon; united in
this form there would necessarily be less rust a reason shewing why this singing operation should improve the bacon. Yet as it was stated to me as a received fact, and that there must be the difference the price denotes, I thought it would not be foreign from the object of your paper to throw it to the public, that the knowing ones, and the curious, if they thought proper might amuse themselves with he could keep with the small quantity of multiplication of the south, wainscoated, culiarity in the curing of English hams is reclosed with ten windows, and Chinese blinds of the north house, where there had been no fire. Many of your Eastern friends were at the Show. Mr. Parsons' stock, Holderness, obtained window, in order to ascertain whether they would hatch by the simple action of the atmosphere. Many of your Eastern friends were at the Show. Mr. Parsons' stock, Holderness, obtained the first premium. You are confidently expected at the Brighton Show, and Capt. Winship tells me, from the entries already made, that there will be a good exhibition. I hope you will find it convenient to attend.

The paper of eggs was opened before an open window, in order to ascertain whether they would hatch by the simple action of the atmosphere, without the aid of artificial heat. Betting the first premium. You are confidently expected at the Brighton Show, and Capt. Winship tells me, from the entries already made, that there will be a good exhibition. I hope you will find it convenient to attend.

The paper of eggs was opened before an open window, in order to ascertain whether they would hatch by the simple action of the atmosphere with the first premium. You are confidently expected at the Brighton Show, and Capt. Winship tells me, from the entries already made, that there will be a good exhibition. I hope you will find it convenient to attend. establish or controvert facts Because the pe-culiarity in the curing of English hams is re-closed with ten windows, and Chinese blinds, a lated, it is not to be inferred that I have ever wire 10 feet by 4 was prepared. The worms at-been prevailed upon to believe for a moment tached themselves to the branches of mulberry that an English ham can be brought in com-laid on the paper where they had hatched, parison with one of our own curing-true it is and then deposited on the wire frame. An ex-

"RUSIN URBE."

>04 SILK WORMS.

The Editors of the Gazette have been fa-

it would command from four to five and six not divert the hardy hands of men from the shillings more in the hundred than that which work of their fields, as women, girls and boys was cleansed in the ordinary way by scalding; may be advantageously employed in spreading and when my informant left England, which the leaves of the white mulberry tree, which is

hog having become perfectly dry after it is homes, and they wore gowns of silk of their killed, place it upon the ground or a board, co-own raising; and to this day, rows of the mul-

the shoulder, initialing and gamillon, different their eggs. The tureen had remained untouchmired. But I do not think him equal to Col. or outside.* Now I confess myself at a loss for ed in a closet of an upper room on the north Lloyd's Champion.

parison with one of our own curing—true it is to taste an English ham has never been my lot, neither have I ever been favoured with a cut—

*There seems to be good reason in this—esptecially as some good judges recommended to salt it on boards, and to let every thing drain off. On the other hand our old friend Sylvanus, who has got to be authority on this subject, says, that middings, shoulders and hams, should remain in salt, and smoked different periods of time according to their thickness.—Edit. A. M. Far.

and then deposited on the wire frame. An extent of about 18 inches square was at first sufficient to contain the whole of the worms. The fresh leaves were distributed to them with a fresh leaves were distributed to them with a fresh leaves were distributed to them with a less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of the wagons, §6 37½ to 6 50—Shad, No. 1, trim-less than a week they occupied the whole of untrimmed, §7—No. 2, do. §6—Herrings, No. 1, were visible—small sticks and brush were armosphered for them to climb and work upon. By 10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. was prime do. Spins of their coming to maturity was per bbl. \$10 to 10 25—Baltimore, prime do. ToBACCO—No sales, very dull.

TOBACCO—No sales, very dull.

raised in a piazza, with no other check to the free operation of the air, than what was occa-sioned by the Chinese blinds, the sashes having been left open; which proves, that the climate of our middle states is favourable to the raising of silk worms.

The writer on this subject supposes, that im-

He also offers the opinion, that better goods can be obtained from France and Italy, and at a cheaper rate, by sending them our nalive cods.

A friend has promised us a paper on the sub-ct of the silk worm. Should he see this it ject of the silk worm. may remind him of it. EDIT. A. M. FAR.

Editorial Correspondence.

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BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips, -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 218.)

MULBERRY.-MORUS.

In Botany, a Genus of the Monacia Tetandria Class.

That the mulberry-tree is a native of other upon the Philistines, and smote them over against the mulberry-trees. Again, in the Psalms, we read, "He destroyed their vines with hailstones, and their mulberry-trees with frost."

This fruit was first brought from Persia into Greece and Rome, and was more esteemed by the Romans, even in their most luxuri ous days, than any other fruit.

Ovid has celebrated this tree in his story of Pyramus and Thisbe:-

The berries, stain'd with blood, began to show A dark complexion, and forgot their snow; While, fatten'd with a flowing gore, the root Was doom'd for ever to a purple fruit. The pray'r which, dying, Thisbe had preferr'd, Both gods and parents with compassion heard: The whiteness of the mulberry soon fled, And, rip'ning, sadden'd in a dusky red.

Pliny observes (book xv. c. 24,) that "there is no other tree that was so neglected by the wit of man, either by grafting, or in giving it names, except that of making the fruit large and fair." "At Rome," he continues, "we make a difference between the mulberries of Ostia and those of Tusculum." This author observes, in his xvith book c. 25, that, "of all the cultivated trees, the mulberry is the last that buds, and which it never does until the to put forth buds, it dispatches the business in their breaking forth may be evidently heard."

by the Romans, particularly for the diseases of fruit, mixed with cider, is esteemed the best of the mouth, the windpipe, the uvula, and the stomach. The leaves and the roots were also Miller mentions eight varieties of this agree-

it is said that it was first planted at Sion House, where the original trees still thrive, and which I have seen since the first part of this work has been put to press. The interior of these trees trained to a trellis, upon a south wall. Heliogabalus was the first Roman that wore trees is so entirely decayed, that the timber has These trees are about 16 feet high, and the a garment all silk, which must have been about crumble in the hand; yet its branches, that are supported by props, are so well nourished by means of the bark, that the fruit and the foliage appear as luxuriant as those of the youngest trees: a strong proof of the durability of the mulberry-tree in this country. The first Duke of Northumberland said he could trace these until October. They are pruned twice a year, Corinth, &c. trees back three centuries.

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This fruit is mentioned by Tusser, in 1557, and by Gerard in 1597, who notices both the in length. It is both a common and a bad practive are solven as which is the earliest account we white and the black mulberry, and says they tice to make grass-plats under mulberry-trees, have of silk being seen in this country. grow in sundry gardens in England: he adds, by this means retarding the ripening of the that in Italy they do maintain great woods fruit by the coolness of the grass; whereas the silk-worms, and to spin and weave silk; from feed thereon."

period, the attention of the nation was occupi-ed on political affairs; and the procuring of silk the known world with silk, the price of which, in England was neglected, and has never since in Europe, was an equal weight of pure gold, been attempted, although the mulberry-tree has even as late as Justinian's time, A. D. 526. been found to thrive exceedingly well, and the dame de Genlis gives the invention of silks to silk-worms to spin as well as in any other part the Chinese; she relates in her work, (La Boof the world. The mulberry-trees are now tanique, Historique et Littéraire) that the Emalive, and bearing fruit in many parts of the press Siling Chi, wife to Hoamti, was desired country, that were planted in the time of James by that emperor to examine the silk-worms, and the First, which is a proof of their durability. parts of Asia besides China and Persia, we I have lately seen a mulberry-tree, of the nigra have the authority of the Bible, where, in the species, which is supposed to be one of the experiments; and by feeding them with mulbook of Samuel, we read that David came pook of the Philistines, and smote them over the property of the silks and the species of the speci Dr. Crumbie, adjoining Greenwich Park; and, ing the silks, and the making of silk stuffs, which notwithstanding its neglected and dilapidated she embroidered with flowers and birds. Volstate, it is one of the greatest curiosities I have tair states, that the valuable insect that produseen in the shape of a fruit-tree in this country. It throws out ten large branches so near whence it was carried into Persia, though not the earth, that it has the appearance of half a the earth, that it has the appearance of half a score of large trees rather than of one; and ing the down in which it is enveloped.

Should a few spirited land-proprietors make notwithstanding many of the projecting branches have been sawed off, still it completely covers a circumference of 150 feet; and although the elder-trees have fixed their abode in some parts ous as the youngest tree, and produces the fi-nest mulberries in England. It is a regular bearer; and the gardener assured me that he ivy, yet it continues to give shoots as vigorgathered more than eighty quarts a week during the season.

> It is observed in Evelyn's Sylva, that this tree cleanser.

one of the earliest to ripen its fruit; which, which are planted for the feeding of the silk-when ripe, is of a cooling aperient nature, but worms, are seldom suffered to grow to a height quite of an opposite quality when unripe, being to injure the land; but they are kept as shrubs a strong astringent; and it has been already ob-

one night, and that with so much force, that bitter taste; it is powerful in its effects; and has rying the rope two inches under ground. As heir breaking forth may be evidently heard." been used with great advantage against worms, the young plants come up, they are drawn and The mulberry was much used in medicine particularly the tape-worm. The juice of this transplanted; the trees are afterwards set out

The mulberry-tree is stated to have been in-troduced to this country in the year 1548, and Esq., who, I believe, is the first person that has In Rome a law was pas Holkham Hall, Norfolk, there are two mulberry- for women. leaving spurs of two inches long, which, at the winter pruning, are shortened to about an inch present of a belt, and two silken vests, in the mote the ripening.

The planting of mulberry-trees was much encouraged by King James the First, about the ble tree to the Persians and Chinese in anciyear 1605; but parties running so high at that ent times, on account of it's leaves feeding the until very late, together with the art of weav-

have no doubt but that in a few years they would of the trunk, and other parts are covered with their corn. It would find immediate employ and feeding of the silk-worms, the winding of the silk, &c.: indeed, the whole process is calculated as an employ for the aged and the infirm, who, being unable to do laborious work, must possesses the peculiar property of breeding no now, of necessity, add to the weight of the pavermin, neither does it harbour any caterpillar rochial taxes. I am fully of opinion that it would be rochial taxes. I am fully of opinion that it would be except the silk-worm. The fruit, when ripe, the foundation of a permanent reduction in the poor stains the hands; but when unripe, is a good rates, which must continue to augment, unless employ be found equal to the increase of the It is one of the latest trees to blossom, and population. It is worthy of notice that the trees, cold weather is past; and was therefore called served to harbour no insects, yet it is the pecu-the wisest of all the trees; but when it begins liar food of a voracious worm. The root of the mulberry-tree has an acrid of esparts with ripe mulberries, and then bu-

stomach. The leaves and the roots were also were also medicinally by them. (Pliny, b. xxiii. able fruit; which appears to be again duly appears introduced into Greece from Persia; and preciated at the dessert, as I find it is cultivalabout forty-nine years afterwards the Grecians

In Rome a law was passed by the senate in attempted to force this excellent berry. In the the reign of Tiberius, forbidding men to debase garden of Thos. Wm. Coke, Esq. M. P. at themselves by wearing silk, as being fit only

so far returned to its native earth that it will lateral extent of the branches of one of them the year 220, A. D. The Emperor Aurelia-crumble in the hand; yet its branches, that are is upwards of 94 feet, and the other exceeds 97 nus, who died in 275, denied his empress a feet. They have been planted about 30 years; robe of silk, because it was too dear. In the and it is found that the fruit is much larger year 555 some monks, who had been in India, than that produced on standard trees, and their brought some eggs of the silk-worm to Constantime of maturity much earlier, and affording an tinople, where, in time, they produced raw abundant succession from the middle of July silk, which was manufactured at Athens, Thebes,

"that in Italy they do maintain great woods fruit by the coolness of the grass; whereas the silk-worms, and to spin and weave silk; from and groves of them, that their silk-worms may heat reflected from the earth would greatly prothe south of France. Some noblemen's ladies

worn by the English clergy in 1554.

much encouraged by Henry the Fourth of that

Henry the Eighth of England received a few pair of silk stockings from Spain; but knit silk stockings were not known until they were made by Mrs. Montague, who presented the first pair to Queen Elizabeth. Thus silk has gradually

The nigra, or black mulberry, is the tree of the largest size, and the fruit is of a blackish red colour, and from it a good wine is made: this variety is a native of Persia.

The rubra, or red mulberry, is a native of

until it has arrived at a considerable age, has ted. Since this time the olive-branch has been land in the year 1570; but there is little inbeen much against it's cultivation; but it is used as an emblem of peace by all civilized na-ducement for us to cultivate it, since it is by no now discovered, that by grafting it from the tions; and it is observed that a green bough anaged trees, or, to use a common phrase, putting swers the same purpose amongst the most savage ripe fruit. Besides, the climate in general is an old head on young shoulders, it soon becomes people in every part of the world.

NECTARINE.—AMYGDALUS, MUC-PERSCEA.

In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Monogynia Class.

drunk by the heathen gods.

It is a native of Persia, and was brought into David also seems to have considered the sixty miles from the sea, he states, this country, with the peach, about the year olive as a blessing when he says, "Thy children an oak has stood it cannot be raised. 1524. It does not appear at that time to have like the olive-branches round about thy table: rard was living when it was first obtained, and The Grecians appear to have thought no less Lent eat in its ripe state, without any published his History of Plants about thirty-five of this tree and it's fruit than the Israelites. In tion, but a little pepper, or salt and oil gardens and vineyasds: I have them all in my between Neptune and Minerva, arising from the desire of each of them to since the desire of each of them to since the sin which shows there was a variety when first introduced. He mentions one kind of peach which appears to have been the Nectarine, Persica rubra. "The fruit of peaches," says Gerard, of this sort, be round, of a red colour on the of this sort, be round, of a red colour on the but Minerva, by causing an olive-tree to spring outside: the meat likewise about the stone is of from the earth, gained her point, and from her a gallant red colour. These kinds of peaches was the city called Athenæ, now Athens, since a gallant red colour. These kinds of peaches are very like to wine in taste, and therefore marvellous pleasant.'

Pliny says, of all the peaches, the one most admired in Rome is that named Duracina, from the solid substance of the meat; which seems branches. to agree with the quality of the nectarine, the principal distinction of which, from other peach-

pulp, it's superiour flavour, and smooth skin.

There have been many instances of nectarines having grown not only on peach-trees, but on branches bearing both beaches and nec-

wore silk mantles at a ball given at Kenilworth I have not yet been able to ascertain, although Castle, in Warwickshire, in 1286; and it was this circumstance has occurred in the gardens clude, from several passages in Scripture, that worn by the English clergy in 1554.

Thompson has beautifully distinguished it from the common peach in his Seasons:—

As I steal along the sunny wall,
Where autumn basks with fruit empurpled deep. My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought; Presents the downy peach, the shining plum,

In Botany, a Genus of the Diandria Monogy nia Class.

turned with an olive leaf in it's mouth, by which believes they were much more numerous. The mulberry-tree's seldom producing fruit he knew that the waters of the Deluge had aba-

That the olive-tree was anciently very much esteemed by the Hebrews, is proved by the pa-

rable of Jotham :-

"The trees went forth on a time to anoint a king over them; and they said to the olive-tree, Reign thou over us. But the olive-tree said un-to them, Should I leave my fatness, wherewith best in dry hills that are full of white clay; for This fruit is thought to have derived it's by me they honour God and man, and go to be in moist and fat fields it produces plenty of name from Nectar, a beverage supposed to be promoted over other trees?"—Judges, chap. ix. leaves, but no fruit. Though this author converse 7.

years later, wherein he describes four kinds of their fabulous histories, we are informed, that peaches, and says, "they are set and planted in the gods having been called on to settle a dispute city of Cecrops; they determined to give the preference to the one who should produce the most beneficial gift to mankind. Neptune, stri-king the ground with his trident, created a horse; the olive, the emblem of peace or agriculture, was much preferable to the horse, the symbol of war and bloodshed. Minerva and the Graces are also represented as crowned with olive-

Grecians who attended the Panathenan, a fes. profitable article of commerce, but forms a princonsists in the firmness and fineness of it's superiour flavour, and smooth skin.

There have been many instances of nectations this festival, were crowned with a wreath of interesting grown not only on peach-trees, at on branches bearing both beaches and nectations, without either budding or grafting: walks, belonging to a man of that name. Plato olives are first bruised by a mill-stone, and afterwards put into the trough of a press for the tarines, without either budding or grafting: walks, belonging to a man of that name. Plato olives are first bruised by a mill-stone, and afwhether this is owing to it's being so nearly alhaving here opened a school of philosophy, all
lied to the peach, or by the pollen of the necplaces of learning have been since called Acapurpose, which, by means of turning a strong
tarine being conveyed by the bees or the wind, demies.

As to the soil of the olive-tree, we may con-Stockings made of silk were first worn by Henry the Second, of France, in 1543; and in 1549 mulberry-trees were propagated through all France; and the breeding of silk-worms was large through the second, of Servius Tullis, the Landesborough, Yorkshire. sixth king of Rome; and in that very year was Nebuchadnezzar restored to his understanding and his kingdom, after having spent seven years among the beasts of the field.

The olive seems to have been highly appreciated by the Romans; as Pliny says, "except the vine, there is not a tree bearing fruit of so come into use, and it is now so common in this country, that it would be difficult to find a female servant in the streets of London, or any part of the kingdom, who had not some portion of her dress composed of silk.

The ruddy, fragrant nectarine; and, dark Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.

The flowers have an aromatic bitter taste, and, when fresh, an infusion of half an ounce in water, or a drachm, when dry and sweetened no olive-trees either in Italy. Some art of the kingdom, who had not some portion and, when fresh, an infusion of half an ounce in year from the foundation of Rome, there were water, or a drachm, when dry and sweetened water, or a drachm, when dry and sweetened with sugar, is a useful laxative for children.

The alba, or white mulberry, is a native of hina.

The nigra, or black mulberry, is the tree of a largest size, and the fruit is of a blackish od colour, and from it a good wine is made:

OLIVE.—OLEA.

OLIVE.—OLEA.

The Rotanus of the Diandria Monoguhis time, they were to be found in the very heart of Spain and France, but that the olives Virginia.

Of this tree we have very ancient mention, of Syria, although smaller, produced the best since it is related, in the Book of Genesis, that oil. Virgil mentions but three kinds of olives: the dove which Noah sent out of the ark, re-Columella mentions ten varieties, but says he

The olive-tree was first introduced into Engmeans handsome, and we have no desire for its though I have no doubt but it would flourish in many situations on the south side of the Sussex Downs, where the fig-tree thrives: indeed, in some parts of Devonshire it is found as a standard tree, and is seldom injured by the frost.

tradicts the idea that the olive will not grow sixty miles from the sea, he states, that where

The olive-tree requires but little care in the been distinguished by any name distinct from other peaches of which it is a species, as Ge-the Lot thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the cultivation, and produces fruit but once in two other peaches of which it is a species, as Ge-the Lord." years. This fruit the modern Greeks during ent eat in its ripe state, without any prepara-

> We receive it from the south of France, from Spain, and Portugal, pickled in the following manner: it is gathered unripe, and suffered to steep in water some days, and afterwards put into a ley of water and barilla, or kali, with the ashes of olive-stones calcined, or with lime. It is then bottled or barrelled with salt and water, and in this state do we meet with it at the desserts of our most wealthy tables, where fashion has done much in having introduced and given a fondness for olives, which seems to be an acquired taste: however, they are grateful to the stomach, and are considered good to promote digestion and appetite.

But olives are chiefly cultivated for the sake A contribution of olives was given by all the of the oil that they produce, which is not only a

virgin oil. A coarser kind is obtained afterwards, by adding hot water to the bruised fruit.

The oil of olive seems to have been of great utility to the ancients, since Aristaus, son of Apollo by Cyrene, was regarded as a rural deity for having taught mankind to extract it, and also to make honey, cheese, and butter. The wrestlers were anointed with it; and it was made a substitute for butter, which among the Romans was used as a medicine.

We find, in the book of Leviticus, that oil formed a principal part of the meat offerings, meat offering, baken in the frying pan, it shall be made of fine flour with oil."

Pliny informs us, that in the 500th year of the city, when Appius Claudius and L. Junius were against the cold.

The best olive-oil at present is obtained from

Provence.

The wood of the olive-tree is used by cabinetmakers, from it's being beautifully veined, and

admitting an excellent polish.

Selections from late numbers of the London Farmer's Journal, received at the office of the American Farmer.

Sir WM. Hope's "Complete Horseman," abridg-Published in 1717.

rience, have been since confirmed by that test of truth. The first we meet with is this:—

" OF THE EYE-PITS."

"The eye-pits should not be too much sunk, for if they are deep and hollow, they are ugly, and make the horse appear to be old. Horses that come out of an old stallion, have it from their very youth, some more, some less.'

" OF THE EYE."

" If you can perceive above the bottom, or apple, of the eye, as it were, two grains of chimney soot fixed to it, it is a sign the chrystal is clear and you can,"—meaning, according to the nature of chiefly from practical men; and I like to reduce transparent; and if to this, the bottom of the eye the labour. "Those who think it frugality to knowledge to maxims. Your's, &c.

scribed the usual marks by the mouth] is when a quick, as some people do, who think thereby to horse seeleth; that is, when upon his eyebrows prevent the so frequent shoeing of their horses. horse seeleth; that is, when upon his eyebrows prevent the so frequent shoeing of their horses. about the breadth of a farthing of white hairs, The foot pared, you must fit the shoe to it, which mixed with those of his natural colour. A horse never seeleth until he be 14 years old, and always before 15 or 16, at farthest. Horse-coursers [dealers] commonly pull out those white hairs than the heel [by the spunge, he means the end, with pincers; but if there be so many that it cannot be done without making the horse look bald

they may not appear old." More than half the author), that a man should never buy a horse which is both light-bodied and fiery, because such horses destroy themselves in an instant. Many people do ignorantly confound fieryness with rigour, or high mettle; whereas, true mettle doth not consist in fretting, or trampling, dancing, and so forth, but in being very sensible of the spur. profitable management of that most valuable aniformed a principal part of the meat offerings, which the Israelites presented to the Lord: Not but that fiery horses are many times might make the interpretation of a meat offering baken in the oven, it shall be unleavened cakes fretful disposition." Again: "A horse low in spring food, they may be bred and nourished to case, cannot be made plump unless he eat much the greatest profit, and I believe that to be strictly the case. But on extensive grass farms, I wish makes his helly like that of a cow with hay, which makes his belly like that of a cow with calf." This puts us in mind of the hay and water for information, whether that sort of stock may system at livery stables, mentioned by Taplin, who remarks very truly, that a horse which has eaten much hay is not fit to travel or labour, because is, that it may, and for this obvious reason: turconsuls together, a pound of oil was sold for the stomach being too much filled, presses on the twelve ases; but that in the year 680, ten pounds of oil sold for one as, and that, in twenty-two that horses which are kept on straw, or poor food, years after that time, Italy was able to furnish the provinces with oil; and it was much used the nutriment, that they are not fit for business, and yet flocks equally large were maintained in the strain of the strain o at their baths, having, as they supposed, the nor can be put to labour without danger to their those times, as in the present, and certainly to property of warming the body, and defending it wind; nor to any profit, they are so sluggish and profit, or they had been abandoned for stock of a

with fatigue.

" How to know if a Horse have a good appetite, or be subject to the TICK.

" If a horse be light-bellied, it were convenient he has a good appetite. Take notice, while he is eating his oats, if he be not subject to the tick, ed from the French of the Sieur DE Solleysel. his throat, whereby he loses part of his oats.

" Of the art of shoeing," the Sieur's observa-tions are generally rational and useful: there are four rules, he says, to be observed. The first is, "Toe before, and quarter behind,"—by which he means that the nails should have good hold at the toes of the fore feet; but on the hind feet, the hold should be in the quarters, because the horn is thin on the toes. The second rule is, "Never to open a horse's heels." That is, in paring the foot, do not cut the heel away. The third rule is, "To make use of as thin and small nails as possible;" and the fourth, "To make the lightest shoe be without spot, or whiteness, then the eye will shoe with thick heavy shoes, and seldom, are debe good."

"OF THE AGE."

"Another certain mark of old age [having de-light. Do not pare your horse's feet almost to the light. Do not pare your horse's feet almost to the

and ugly, then they colour their eyebrows that frush." He vehemently condemns calking, or heels turned down,-" Unless in time of frost, beknowledge in selling horses, consists in how to cause necessity hath no law; and it were better cheat, and in buying, to detect the tricks of the the horse should spoil his legs, than the rider dealer. "It is an infallible maxim (says our should be in continual hazard of breaking his." [neck].

ON SHEEP.

Hants, Oct. 2, 1821.

SIR-Volumes have been written on the most wind; nor to any profit, they are so sluggish and profit, or they had been abandoned for stock of a unweildy.

different description: besides, in France, Italy,
The custom of robbing horses of their corn at
stables (or otherwise charging for that which was
very large flocks are kept, this sort of food is Olive-oil is esteemed good for the breast and lungs; it tempers the sharp choleric humours imaginable. At livery stables, they will bring in the bowels, is useful against all corrosive mineral poisons, as arsenic, &c.; opens the urinary passages; and is good for the stone and the weather maintain them upon hay and other dry food. This management, therefore, must be clearly practicable with a certain profit, and I should wish to have the ideas of some of your valuable correspondents on the subject, and to to try him one night, giving him 15 or 20 pounds learn what estimated quantity of hay would be weight of hay, and if there be none next morning consumed by a certain number of sheep of middling quality and size, such as the most approved South downs. Such estimates, founded upon pracwhich is pressing the edge of the manger with his upper teeth, and giving a kind of belch through his throat, whereby he loses part of his oats." this idea cannot be the first suggested, I much This has been since called crib-biting, which does wish to avail myself of the experience of others It would be curious to inquire how many of the conclusions in this body of Horsemanship and throat, or lungs, which inclines him to cough over stitute larger animals. Wishing for every attainable information on the subject: without it, every grass farmer must turn sheep wholly out of his stock, and subtraction, which are said to be founded on experience of others on the subject: without it, every grass farmer must turn sheep wholly out of his stock, and subtraction are said to avail myself of the experience of others on the subject: without it, every grass farmer must turn sheep wholly out of his stock, and subtraction are said to avail myself of the experience of others on the subject: without it, every grass farmer must turn sheep wholly out of his stock, and subtraction are said to be founded on experience of others on the subject: without it, every grass farmer must turn sheep wholly out of his stock, and subtraction are said to be founded on experience of others of the subject in the subject is stock and subtraction are said to be founded on experience of others of the subject in the subject is stock and subject in the subject is stock and subject in the subject is stock and subject

I remain, Sir, your humble servant,

J. 9.

ON NEAT CATTLE.

October 4, 1821.

SIR-The letters in your Journal turning much on Neat Cattle, I send you a few extracts from my common-place book. If you think them useful, publish them; but use your own discretion. I pick up information from various authorities, but

SCRIP-SCRAP.

No. 142.—Quadrupeds commonly turn after the dam of the sire.

No. 144.—In crossing the breed of cattle, always

put the hot (pure) blood at top.

o. 86 .- Breeding in-and-in will lessen the vigour of the male, and the sire of the animal bred; but will often give a tendency to fatten. No. 143 .- Never breed from a chance-good ani-

mal.

No. 100 .- You may breed fatting stock, but you cannot breed a good milch-cow.

No. 145 .- Peaty pastures will cure scouring cat-then why is not that sole preferable, which will ling having declared his opinion to Mr. Waistell.

No. 68 .- Calves should have no change of pasture,

and they will have no quarter-evil.

N. B. I have kept cows (five to ten) for more than 20 years; rearing two to five calves annualcalf I ever lost in that disorder.

ON WHEELS.

September 22, 1821.

SIR-I wish your correspondent J. C. had obedient and humble servant. given a true account of the difference in strength between a bended axle and a straight one, or reference where it might be obtained: I would not again have attempted to trouble you, or even if RECEIPT FOR MAKING GREEN GRAPE these bulls; and Chapman's Son of Punch, surethat which he hath given would have applied to the bended wheels, in the way he has represented it.

If he understands how to tree a bended wheel, he must know the downright spoke should always be vertical upon a level surface, and therefore capable of supporting as great a weight as the straight wheels, beside the additional advantages of counteracting the side swings and blows by the hurters against the boxes upon uneven surfaces.

If the under spoke was not vertical, the wheel would bind upon the axle-tree, and grind upon the inner edge of the shoe, similar to the flat sole upon a convex road; and I should be glad if J. C. would teach me, or any of your readers who are nest British wine that can be made. inclined to believe his statement upon the bended scantling, what portion of the weight the upper spoke sustains: I conceive the greater the pressure upon the under spoke, the greater the tendency to raise the opposite one out of the nave.

Iam sorry, Mr. Editor, to see that you advocate the cause of flat soles, † when I should have every quart of berries so pounded, put the flat sole can in no thought you convinced that the flat sole can in no when it is to be drawn off; and to every gallon of case wear out the middle more than the edges, except by chance they run upon a convex rib:

retain its original shape the longest? I had much that he was not a good one), and in 1786 he purrather you had justly stated my former argu- chased Mr. Maynard's cow and heifer, for £31. ments upon this subject than have used the least 10s., (bidding about the same time, 50 guineas for panegyric. I would just add, before I conclude, Mr. Scott's Sockburn cow.) Mr. Charles Colling if the length of the joint upon a straight axle, and was then an established breeder. In the spring ly,-and followed the old farmers' precaution a flat sole parallel thereto, be duly considered, it of 1790, he exhibited in Darlington market his taught me in 1795). I have constantly secured will be evident that a plane will be required for first two yearing buils for saic, and succeeded in my calves in one field for the whole summer and autumn; except in 1816,—when rearing but one grinding. Should it be replied, this may be rethe purchaser of one for £26., and Mr. Robert autumn; except in 1816,—when rearing but one grinding. Should it be replied, this may be rethe purchaser of one for £26., and Mr. Robert autumn; except in to run with my dairy cows. That calf, at about five months old, was seized then it should be considered, the more there is ly may be called improved short-horns, and imwith the quarter-evil and died! It is the only calf I ever lost in that disorder.

then it should be considered, the more there is ly may be called improved short-horns, and imbetween the hurter and linch-pin, the heavier the mediately descended from Hubback (whether swings and blows against them, and the more play Mr. C. C. and Major Rudd allow it or not); and there is between the bushes and the axle, the as the latter of these bulls, which won the pre-more the wheel will rake outwards, or under the mium at Durham in 1793, in Mr. Ralph Grimcarriage, and the more liable to either break ston's name, * was the sire of the g. grandam of down or tumble over. From, Sir, your most my cow Stranger, it will appear that my breed

A Common Leicestershire Farmer.

Lewisham Nursery, Oct. 7, 1821.

SIR—Having for a number of years been very fortunate in making British Wines, I herewith send you a receipt for making Green Grape Wine, which is particularly applicable this late season, as there are many farmers, and others in the country, who have large quantities of grapes that will not ripen, and which they will find, by making use of them in this way, will turn to a very good account. Care must be taken to have the casks, bottles, &c. very sweet and clean, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing this the fi-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLMOTT.

To make Champagne from Grapes equal to foreign.

Gather the Grapes when they are just turning, or about half ripe; pound them in a tub, and to every quart of berries so pounded, put two quarts liquor put three pounds of lump sugar: when dissolved, cask it, and after working, bung it down. In about six months it will be fit to drink, when * Cattle bred in a peaty country, are very sub- it should be bottled and tied down, or wire ject to scour, and the above must be restricted to is intended to be kept more than one year. it should be bottled and tied down, or wired, if it

Stockton, Oct. 10, 1821.

nerally cured of the disorder by eating the ten-rtops of reed.—Probatum est.—En.

SIR,—The Bull Hubback being now pro-nounced the grand cause of improvement, in-stead of the main root of the Ketton and Barmpridged, or rough with nail heads, and not a hori-zontal sole. As to stating the arguments justly, horns,—it behoves every breeder in the kingwe confess that we have made some alterations in dom to prove his own stock related to this our correspondents' letters, for the purpose of enabling ourselves to perceive more clearly what ceive it by no means difficult for almost every be the better way of conveying that meaning to shew) has been more easy of access. He served our readers. The subject itself is very difficult to three years at W. Fawcett's, near Haughton-on-state in a definite manner, and those who have it in their power to turn to No. 560 (June 8, Robt. Colling and Mr. Waistell purchased him 1818), will find an article quoted from Mr. (as I will years since that these oxen have been fattened on shew) has been more easy of access. He served turnips and clover, and sold to the butcher; the sulky old man become hedger and ditcher; and the driver (now the Gallawater Ploughman) and the two old horses, on the same farm, and in the same fardly purchased him (as we have it), "for the sole purpose of serving field, with a better plough, turn over the soil in a Gray's Plough-wrights' Assistant, in which the decided but the original of the better manner. The conclusion which I cause of the bended wheel is well defended, but the evidence to shew, that Mr. Waistell, during the defence very hard to be fully understood. Once more nine or ten months he remained a partnership with a proper plough, may plough properly any we think the principal interest of this subject lies in bull, had his twelve breeding short-horned cows soil: not that two horses shall turn as big a furthe conclusion of the Legislature as to the turnthe conclusion of the Legislature as to the turnthe act; the abuses of the broad-wheel system, the whole neighbourhood, during that period. is required, two two-horse ploughs will do more,
we hope, will put Parliament on its guard against of the main effects of which are

Oct. 1785; he was then rising 5 years old; his price

See Durham Register.

has perhaps as much of Hubback blood in it, as any other breed in the kingdom (not even excepting that of the Messrs. Colling), as the Sockburn cows in my brother's time had access to both ly, had his proportion.

But I am by no means reconciled to the idea that Mr. C. Colling himself ever thought so highly of this bull, (for he only kept him two years,) as is now so confidently held out; otherwise would he have parted with him at seven years old, a nameless bull? for it is well known that he was not called Hubback till many years after he had been sold to a gentleman of that name, at North Seaton, in Northumberland. We hear, indeed, of Sons of Hubback, and if ever Mr. C. had any such, the two yearlings, above alluded to, must have been of them. Not one of Messrs. Collings' own bulls (their best bulls, as Major Rudd has it) could call him sire; and it is surely most wonderful, that they should have never thought it worth while to keep one of his begetting. The long lines of bulls from Fuljambe (the son of the Black-The long well bull) to Cecil, and from Punch to Pilot, have sprung from the loins of Mr. Hill's Blackwell bull; and that no virtue is allowed to have been found in any blood, but in this drop of the Kyloe, in the veins of Hubback, is most wonderful. Mr. Hill's bull, besides being the sire of Mr. Barker's Bull, and the Sockburn bull, was also the sire of George Coates' old bull, which won the premium in 1791. These plain statements need no comment. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN HUTCHINSON.

ON PLOUGHING.

October 3, 1821. SIR,-About 30 years ago, on the banks of the Gallawater, four oxen and two horses used to draw, or rather drag, a thing we called a plough; and a surly old fellow, who held it, was sometimes scolding the driver, sometimes the oxen, sometimes the horses, and sometimes beating or thrashing all the seven of us. Such scenes, however, I believe, are for ever passed away from the south-east of Scotland, and it is now about 25 years since that these oxen have been fattened on

cattle which already scour on high land; then the Scouring young cattle, but on marshy hastures, PEDIGREE of IMPROVED SHORT-HORNS. change may remedy the evil, and vice versa. where the soil is clay, and the fences ditches, are generally cured of the disorder by eating the tender tops of reed.—Probatum est.—ED.

appeared to be meant; believing that this would breeder in this district to do, as no bull (as I will

I therefore cannot help feeling very sorry to see so many scores, and so many hundreds of English Mr. Small's; I mean his modern chain ploughs. But though a good plough be a very good thing Montrose Chronicle. on a farm, a good ploughman is a great deal better. The setting of the irons, regulation of the traces, collars, and other harness, with skilful driving, are of the utmost consequence; one man may plough with much less fatigue to himself and horses, than another, though with the same implement, for when a plough is properly set, plough-foot to the horse's shoulder; so that the horses do actually lift the plough and furrow, rather than drag forward a dead weight. bag of corn by the mouth, and he will drag it across the floor with tolerable ease; but tie a long rope to the mouth of the bag, and be at the far end of the rope, it will break his heart to drag it but a few yards: this case is not exactly similar, but it is near enough. Hence the attaching of wheels to ploughs is founded upon ignorance, and calculated to promote ignorance and comes useful to a plough, the worse the construc-tion of the plough must be: the irons of such plough must be forever endeavouring to get into the The collection for the poor fellow was but small centre of the earth, and the wheels as constantly endeavouring to bring them to the surface; for my part, I should as soon think of having a pair the market house in Guilford (a distance of however, it is seldom found, a moiety of its of wheels to my scythe, as to my plough. Where twelve miles), in two hours, for a wager of £50. soils are light, the difference is not so much per- He appeared rather distressed on entering the ceived, because the draught, though greater than town, but had five minutes to spare on comple-further and very considerable aid from the states it need be, is still moderate; but it is a great ting the distance. pity that farmers on stiff soils, should imitate their example. A great broad-wheeled wagon tain Smith and Mr. Honywood took place on the great object sought to be attained by the druple chance of accidents; for if even one horse his horse refusing to leap a hedge. wants to make water, the whole team must wait on him: add to this, that a long train of horses walking up every furrow, batters the subsoil like the bottom of an artificial fish-pond, so that the communication between the bowels of the earth and the atmosphere is completely blockaded, and the soil on the surface is as it were, spread upon a floor of ice, so cold and damp is the puddled mass. In short, I look upon good ploughing as the first step towards good farming, and the depth of a farmer's judgment may be measured by the depth of his plough furrow.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant, A GALLAWATER PLOUGHMAN.

On Sunday se'nnight a lark, pursued by a hawk, lighted for shelter on a woman who was sitting in a field near Torthorwald. The hawk was so House of REPRESENTATIVES .- May 3, 1822. rapacious as to make several attempts on its in-tended prey before it could be driven off. The lark, apparently sensible of the protection it had re ceived, remained with the woman, and is now lively and cheerful though, confined in a cage.— Edinburgh war.

is resumed; but its color all over is a jet black.—

the following Report:—

That, by the concurrent acts of the Legisla-

Swimming Match.—Thursday a swimming match took place in the Serpentine River, bethe river. It was well contested for some time, the draught should go in a certain angle from the Mr. Ramsden keeping the lead; but on turning post, but was immediately rescued by a water-man; he soon recovered, and was able to walk away. away.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—On Tuesday last Thomas Peters, a broken down soldier, having no order to ascertain whether the "Potomac Compaemploy, undertook to run 16 miles in two hours, with no other hope of reward than what the obance, and calculated to promote ignorance and servers chose to contribute. The distance was idleness in the ploughman. I grant, that a pair of wheels would do a deal of good in helping the terr of a mile out and one quarter of a mile in twenty years' collection; and of the farof wheels would do a deal of good in helping the bag of corn across the floor; but carrying the plough across the field; not ploughing the field; he started precisely at four o'clock, and performed the started precisely at four o'clock, and per seven he completed in 48 minutes; thus running it is universally acknowledged that the navigathe 16 miles in 13 minutes within the two hours. tion of the river is most defective. Cheltenham Chronicle.

with eight huge horses, may shew that the own- Tuesday from Hawthorne-wood, Surry, to Kings- improvement of that navigation-a commercial er is a person of consequence, but will never, lake, for 200 guineas aside. The distance is 20 intercourse, through this channel, between the in my opinion, shew his sense, as a carrier of miles. It was done by Mr. Honywood in one western and Atlantic states, will be entirely degoods to the best advantage. To conclude, the hour and twenty-nine minutes over a rough counfeated. two-horse ploughs cost less in horses, provender, try. Captain Smith took a circuit through Cranehands, harness, and repairs of all sorts; but the wood, and swam across the Beddel river, his pose, and have they the power to prevent a retime and trouble of the ploughman to feed, clean, adversary keeping the high ground in the direction sult so deplorable? harness, and unharness, the long teams, ought not of Leith Hill. Each had many leaps. The Capto be left out; besides the double, triple, and qua- tain lost the match by about a quarter of a mile, ted States, and a brief recurrence to the theo-

> An awful instance of sudden death occurred a house, incautiously remained in it, contrary to the advice of his friends, during the time the gress to provide for its importance of the navimen were employed. On the fourth day he was seized with vomitings, and complained of a gid-diness in the head. A physician was immediatetunate man was senseless. Every means which medical skill could devise were tried for his recovery, but without effect. He has left a wife and two child ren to lament his untimely death.

NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

Mr. MERCER delivered in the following Report, which was read and ordered to lie on the

The Committee of District of the Columbia, to whom was referred sundry memorials tent, six hundred and fifty miles. from the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, Maryland,

so many scores, and so many hundreds of English farmers, still persist in using a great number of animals in dragging ploughs of a bad construction. I do not know that I have ever seen a to cast its feathers, the moulting and metamor-A bullfinch in the neighbourhood having been and Virginia, praying the aid of the federal goplough better calculated for turning a furrow than phosing process continued till now its liveliness House of Representatives, in relation thereto,

tures of Maryland and Virginia, a company were incorporated in the year seventeen hundred tween Mr. F. O. Martin, the celebrated Notting-ham swimmer, and Mr. T. P. Ramsden of high swimming repute at Rochford. The match was of the navigation of the river Potomac, and its for fifty guineas to swim four times up and down principal branches, above tide water. The seventeenth and eighteenth sections of this act prescribed the conditions upon which the tolls granted round for the last time he grew tired, and was to the company should be exacted, and a limitapassed in grand stile by his antagonist, who won the match amidst the shouts of thousands. Mr. plimentary act those conditions were modified, convince a ploughman of this, let him take a full R. sunk when within five yards of the winning and the period limited for the completion of the

> No legal inquiry has ever been regularly executed, so far as your committee are informed, in ny have complied with the terms of their charter."

In all this period the stockholders have received but one inconsiderable dividend; and their On Friday a person walked from Chertsey to stock will not command in the market, where,

> It is, in fine, now ascertained, that, without immediately interested in the navigation of the

> Will the Congress of the United States inter-

A hasty survey of the general map of the Uniry and policy of the federal government, with their practical illustration by the structure of the Cumberland road, would seem almost to few days since near Worthing. A gentleman of the name of Home, having occasion to paint his your committee on the importance of the navi-

One of its southern branches, itself a considerable river, rises to the southwest of Staunton, in Virginia, and is capable of connecting, by a naly sent for, but before he could arrive, the unfor- vigable canal, the geographical centre of that state, in territory the largest of the Union, with the market towns of the District of Columbia. Emptying into the Potomac above the chief obstructions of its navigation, the Shenandoah, like those navigable streams which descend from the northwest, through the limestone valleys of Maryland and Pennsylvania, depends, for an outlet to the ocean, on the improvement of the navigation of the main river to a considerable distance above tide water. These branches, when the stem shall have been improved, are capable of affording, with the Potomac, an internal water communication, exceeding, in ex-

The value of this navigation to the ample and

sylvania, seven of Maryland, and eighteen of Sylvania, seven of Maryland, and eighteen of an answer to this objection. It may be corresome of the largest states of the Union, should not be disregarded. It sinks, however, into comparative insignificance, when this river is the town of Alexandria, have exceeded in one contemplated as a necessary link of the shortest of the commodities, best of the commodities, best of the tolls upon the transportation of the strength the tolls upon the transportation of these necessary and bulky commodities, beds of which, insurance to the commodities, beds of which, insurance transportation of the strength the tolls upon the transportation of the suggests and bulky commodities, beds of which, insurance transportation of the suggests and bulky commodities, beds of which, insurance transportation of the strength the tolls upon the transportation of the strength the tolls upon the transportation of the suggests and bulky commodities, beds of which, insurance transportation of the suggests and bulky commodities, beds of which, insurance transportation which seated the federal government on the from its tide-water to the Cumberland road. banks of the Potomac, indicates its peculiar This great and costly work, itself, so ho-adaption to this purpose; and nature has facilitated its accomplishment by a rupture of the many ranges of lofty mountains, including even the great ridge of the Allegany, in the direction which such a purpose requires. It is no longer questionable but that the head waters of the Ohio may be mingled with those of the Potomac, by a tunnel or subterranean canal, not exceeding two miles in extent; and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, awars this improvement to yield all that it has promised to the Union. In the there in the extensive grazing country of the Allegany and its parallel ridges, would give increasing the young to the tide to Cumberland, would have the effect of approximation to within a few the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the produce of the soil and industry of the west, and the Union. In the total that it has promised to the Union. In the extensive grazing country of the west, in the extensive grazing country of the west, in the extensive grazing country of the west, in the completion, by and its parallel ridges, would give increasing the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland, would have the effect of approximation. One of a canal that it has promised to the Union. In the extensive grazing country of the west, in the extensive grazing country of the west, in the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland and by water, be properly estimated, the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland and by water, be properly estimated, the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland and by water, be properly estimated, the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland and by water, be properly estimated, the completion of a canal, from the tide to Cumberland and by water, be properly estimated, the gany, find a safe and commodious channel; thence, sion that formidable barrier to disappear, in the itself is interrupted by several portages. to the valley of Savage Creek, and through it, intercourse of the eastern and western states. It

lakes; in the efforts of the Carolinas and Virtueen the tide of the sea and the eastern base of be hoped, to supply future navies with the means of raising the blockade of the Chesapeake.

of the Santee and Pedee with those of the Ten-when compared with that of the other great ri
It was by this channel of intercourse, imperfect lakes; in the efforts of the Carolinas and Vir- tween the tide of the sea and the eastern base of

ver, the Potomac is, however, exposed to the pid rivers has been superceded by a resort to dered, an enemy, who succeeded in closing serious disadvantage of being, throughout its navigable canals, extending along their margin, the mouth of the Mississippi, in order to paralyze whole course, the common boundary of states, whose enterprise and resources are attracted to other objects of internal improvement, some or all of which are rivals of this; and all its markets, once the property of those states, are by the cession of the District of Columbia to the general government, confided to the exclusive roads of the adjacent country. The conseguence must be, that every downward cargo is tures of Europe and Asia in the clothe of Security of the mouth of the Mississippi, in order to paralyze the mouth of the Mississippi, in order to paralyze the mouth of the Mississippi, in order to paralyze the industry of the west, would have, also, to win from the fleets of the Union, the possession of the Chesapeake. Through this channel, in case of the case war with a formidable naval power, the west would not only supply the east with the valuable products of the Mississippi, but make its return for the wines of Africa and the various manufactures of Europe and Asia in the clothe of Security of the west, would have, also, to win from the fleets of the Union, the possession of the Chesapeake. Through this channel, in case of the Chesapeake. Through the chesapeake war with a formidable naval power, the west would not only supply the east with the valuable products of the Mississippi, but make its return for the winch the chesapeake.

United States acquired new, urgent, and daily and the lives of those who guide it, of total desincreasing interests in the navigation of the Po-truction.

tomac

habitants, the accommodation and comfort of its numerous public functionaries, but, in no small degree, the national character and honour. The most deplorable calamity of the late war would, doubtless, have been averted, had the capitol of the United States been encompassed by the dense population of a large city—by such a population as would unquestionably succeed the contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Potomac. And if sordid views may which should find its market on the banks of the same and the contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Potomac. And if sordid views may which should find its market on the banks of the same and the contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Potomac. And if sordid views may which should find its market on the banks of the same and the contemplated improvement of the navigation of the Potomac. And if sordid views may this river. be allowed to mingle with considerations of such this river. inestimable consequence, it may be added that, with the growth of the numbers and opulence of a great commercial emporium, would, of nebuildings of Washington are cemented with the sult, were it otherwise practicable, from contractof a great commercial emporium, would, of necessity, arise a corresponding appreciation of the value of all the disposeable public lands in the city of Washington; consisting of more than five thousand vacant lots, and now computed at near two millions of dollars, it is not unreasonated the conveyed by a circuitous navigation of the public lands in the lime of Rhode Island, and warmed, in winter, ing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the wealth, or abridging the comfort and happiness of its people. To all the disposeable public lands in the lime of Rhode Island, and warmed, in winter, ing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the wealth, or abridging the comfort and happiness of its people. To all the disposeable public lands in the lime of Rhode Island, and warmed, in winter, ing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its extent of its territory, without reducing the number, impairing the extent of its pled by a prospect of their early occupation and bia. The former is calcined by fuel of a value, to create alarm for its duration, or who, with no improvement. ble to suppose that their value would be quadru- of five hundred more to the District of Colum- publican system, erected on a scale so broad, as

fruitful territory washed by the tide, or drained ferring to the value of the commodities which than the latter, with the superior hazard of the by the tributary streams of this noble river—a have hitherto descended the Potomac. The veteritory comprehending four counties of Penn-ry origin of this report, in the present imperfect racter of the commodity itself. What would be chain of communication between the Atlantic a fourth of the annual interest of a sum sufficiand western states. The enlightened policy ent to complete the navigation of the Potomac, United States, awaits this improvement to yield

the north branch, and the main river, to the chesapeake and the Atlantic. is by such a canal that your committee propose to supply the place of the present defective na-The patriotism which exults in the approaching connexion of the Hudson with the northern the shortest water line of communication benessee, and of the Roanoke and James rivers with the Great Kenawha, cannot but regard this central river of the Union with peculiar interst.

inland navigation, your committee are assured tre, that necessary material of defence. Were that the use of the natural beds of wide and rathis communication as perfect as it can be renguardianship of Congress.

With an almost boundless authority over the District of Columbia, the government of the

From a navigation, so impeded and so danger-In the rapid improvement and consequent security of the seat of the Federal Government of from foreign danger, are involved, not only the preservation of the property and lives of its inhabitants, the accommodation and comfort of habitants, the accommodation and comfort of the property and lives of its inhabitants, the accommodation and comfort of the property and lives of its inhabitants, the accommodation and comfort of the property and so danger-states in a single campaign.

Your committee are aware that other channels of communication across the Allegany may be greatly improved, and rendered tributary to the general welfare of the table of the commodities which are acceptable for the commodities and so danger-states in a single campaign.

Your committee are aware that other channels of communication across the Allegany may be greatly improved, and rendered tributary to the general welfare of the tributary to the general welfare of the commodities which are acceptable for the commodities which are acceptable for the commodities which are acceptable for the commodities are as a single campaign.

Your committee are aware that other channels of communication across the Allegany may be greatly improved, and rendered tributary to the preservation of the property and the commodities are acceptable for the com

sary and bulky commodities, beds of which, in-exhaustible in quantity, and excellent in quali-ty, are found in the vicinity of each other, near the surface of the earth, and on the very mar-gin of the Potomac, if a navigable canal con-nected Cumberland with Washington; and how rapidly would the demand for them increase with the progress of the population and wealth of the markets of the Chesapeake; The con-sumption of salt, by which the east would pay, in part, for these valuable minerals of the west,

Iron every where abounds, and copper has already been found in the mountains drained by the Potomac. Their valleys yield luxuriant crops of hemp and flax, and the forests of oak and pine which climb their summits, are destined, it is to

on land as on the ocean, the cost of the con-templated canal, would be saved by the United

States in a single campaign.

curity which they would afford to the commerce of the interior, and by the vigour which they would impart to all the operations of the Federal Government for the common defence. On the other hand, it will readily be conceded, notwithstanding the preference which may be given, by local interests, to other objects of internal improvement; that whatever facilities the commercial, social, and political connexion between the remote extremes, and the seat of the General Government improvement.

Your committee are aware that this calculation may be, indeed has been, impugned, by retien may be, indeed has been, impugned, by restrengthens the ties of the other, must be viewed semiannual instalments, sufficient to complete the plishes this object in the short compass of three with earnest solicitude. But another inquiry reentire work in three years, from the date of the years, its cost will be distributed over the revemains-Has Congress the power to insure its first instalment. success?

So numerous and so various are the benefits accruing to every nation from inland navigation, so of the contemplated canal at two millions and a low a rate of interest as four per cent; that, by urgently have the United States been invoked by half of dollars, your committee recommend that the completion of the entire work in so short a the character and genius of their institutions, to an amount of stock, in the capital of the Compadiffuse their advantages over a territory, which nature has eminently fitted to receive them, that a former Congress sanctioned, by their voice, a reimburse the present stockholders, including the ceeded the principal of their stock, will be presystem of internal improvement co-extensive with states of Maryland and Virginia; and that the vented; that if the dividends of the Potomac the wants of the nation.

Your committee are not unmindful of the impediment which arrested the progress of that ditional works required to complete the canal. system, and could not expect success in their present effort, in behalf of one of its objects, if the proposition which they are about to submit to the House of Representatives were liable to similar objections. The committee have studiously sought to guard against their application,

Two proposals have already been offered to commissioners to survey the route and estimate the expense of a navigable canal, seems to your state; and as an incorporated company already exists, with ample authority to make the contemplated improvement, there does not remain any apparent necessity of waiting for the prosecution of this work, until a more extensive system of internal improvement be devised by Congress.

The committee simply recommend the com-bination of the proceeds of sales of the public property in the City of Washington, which, according to the original plan of the City, was designed to be sold, with such sums of money as the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia and the citizens of those and of the adjacent states may voluntarily subscribe, for the purpose of extending a navigable canal from the foot of the Little Falls of the Potomac, to the commencement of the Cumberland Road. They propose to annex to this public and private subscription, the condition, that the Potomac Company shall previously assent, with the approbation of the Legis-latures of Maryland and Virginia, to such alterations of their present charter, as will admit the United States, those states, themselves, already interested in the stock of the company, and the new subscribers, to participate, on fair and equitable principles, in their future revenue. These alterations would, among other obvious effects, provide for the payment of the debts of the Company, and for the reduction of the nominal, by for national purposes. They do not extend some liberal reference to the actual value of their the present stock.

contemplated improvement of the navigation and commerce of the District of Columbia shall have caused the anticipated appreciation of their value, as well as to complete the canal in the short- jections which this, like any other plan of interest possible time, without drawing immediately for large sums upon the public Treasury, the They are contented to set against such objections states of Maryland and Virginia, and the individual subscribers of new stock, your committee with the Cumberland road, it will complete a propose, that the United States shall borrow, on great national object, calculated to perpetuate the public faith, and a specific pledge of all the Union, and to promote the prosperity and

ing the extent of the one, while it multiplies and public lots reserved for sale, a sum, receivable in glory of the United States; that while it accomstrengthens the ties of the other, must be viewed semiannual instalments, sufficient to complete the plishes this object in the short compass of three

Referring to the annexed report of the chief engineer of Virginia, and computing the total cost above loan be limited to two millions of dollars, and applied to defray the expense of the ad-

two millions of United States stock, bearing an the lapse of twenty-eight years, or possibly a interest of four per cent. payable semi-annually, shorter period, they will be found to have paid interest of four per cent. payable semi-annually, shorter period, they will be found to have paid and irredeemable for twenty-eight years, could but nine per cent. of its par value, for a proper-be sold, in Europe or America, at par. To pro-ty which, in all human probability, will have vide for the payment of the interest, and the final more than doubled that value. One of the most and confidently hope that they will be found to have succeeded.

reimbursement of the principal of this debt, it is prominent and best features, perhaps, of this plan, proposed, that the United States shall subscribe for accomplishing an object of general welfare, one million of dollars to the stock of the Potomac is, that it combines in its execution private with the House, in the course of the present session of Company, on the conditions already suggested, public wealth, and thus effects such a co-opera-congress, by the Committee on Roads and Ca-the states of Maryland and Virginia six hundred tion of individual interest with public good, as nals, in relation to the Potomac. Neither of them thousand dollars, and individuals the remaining will ensure, in the original construction as well interferes with the plan for the improvement of four hundred thousand; that, on the stock thus as the subsequent repairs of the canal, vigilance, the navigation of that river, which this committee subscribed, there shall be charged an annuity for economy, and fidelity, in all the disbursements of have presumed to recommend. One of them, twenty-eight years, of six per cent. per annum, money, qualities so often required in vain, in embraced by a resolution for the appointment of payable semi-annually; four per cent. of which the expenditures of public money, on public acshall be applicable to the payment of the interest count. on the two million loan, and two per cent. to the committee to be, in a great degree, superseded creation of a sinking fund, to be invested, from depends, be negociated abroad, it will be, because by the annexed report of the Principal Engineer time to time, as received, in productive stock, in it leaves for more profitable application, in Ameof Virginia, to the Board of Public Works of that order to provide for the redemption of the principal, the sum which it is designed to withdraw cipal of the loan, at the expiration of twenty-from other channels of wealth and enterprize .eight years.

Such is the scheme which the committee pre-

tance to the public.

Complicated as this scheme may, at first, ap-1st, the power of selling the public lots in the ceding report. city of Washington, which were acquired expressly for sale. 2dly, That of borrowing money on the public faith, and a specific pledge for its repayment; and lastly, the application of the public treasure to an object of general welfare; or the investment of it in the stock of an incorporated company, expected to yield an annual income.

The committee will not swell this report, already too far extended, by arguments to demonstrate, that all these powers are vested, by the constitution, in the Congress of the United States, either expressly, or by natural implication.— They involve neither the incorporation of a private company, nor the condemnation of the lands of individuals, within the territory of any state, jurisdiction of the General Government over the persons or property of the citizen, nor In order to obviate the necessity of selling the purpose to derive, from the assent of any one or public lots in the City of Washington, before the more states, any power which has not been granted to the Federal Government by the people of the United States.

Your committee forbear to answer all the obnal improvement, may be expected to encounter. some of its peculiar advantages; that, connected

nue of eight and twenty; that this cost will be greatly reduced by the credit which enables the American Government to negociate its loans at so low a rate of interest as four per cent; that, by Company shall, after the completion of the ca-nal, yield six per cent. per annum to the stocktional works required to complete the canal. holders, they will, from that moment, have no-Your committee have reason to believe that thing further to pay for their stock; and after

Should the loan, on which this plan eventually If it charge a debt upon posterity, it must be again repeated, that it is to complete a work, as sume to recommend for extricating the Potomac durable as that Union to which the people of Company from their present embarrassments, and America must look, now and hereafter, for the accomplishing a work which, unassisted, they security of all their political and social happicannot effect, although of inestimable impor-ness. Your committee submit the following resolution;

Resolved, That the committee of the District pear, it involves, in its prosecution, the exercise of Columbia be instructed to report a bill in conof no other power on the part of Congress, than, formity with the principles contained in the pre-

From the Manufacturers and Farmer's Journal.

We have seen a circular letter from Liverpool received by the Flora) dated August 12, 1822, containing certain statements of the situation of the Cotton Market, in Great Britain, from which we gather the following general results-

The supply of American Cotton for the year 1822, including that on hand on the 1st of January is estimated at— 403,350 bags

The consumption and export at-bags

Estimated stock on hand, January 1, 1823-bags 96,150

307,200

The supply (including old stock) of East India cotton, 210,030 95,000 Consumption and export-bags

Estimated surplus, January 1, 1823, 115,030

The supply of the cotton, including that on hand, January 1, 1822 is estimated-bags 203,934

The consumption and export estimated at 153,400 Estimated surplus, January 1, 1823 50,534

The estimated supply of West India Demerara, &c. including stock on hand January 1, 1822, is—bags Estimated consumption and export,	51,484 42,600
Surplus (estimated) January 1, 1823,	8,884
Total estimated supply, including old stock,	873,798
Total estimated consumption and export —bags Total estimated surplus, January 1, 1823	603,200
-bags	270,598
The supply of all sorts for 1821, was-	897,139
The consumption and export, bags	542,319
The surplus stock, January 1, 1822, Estimated surplus, January 1, 1823,	354,820 270,598

Editorial Correspondence.

Decrease of stock, within the year-bags 84,222

CLIMATE AND SOIL ON THE BORDERS OF LAKE ERIE .- Extract to the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1822. Dear Sir,-I have received your favor of the 18th inst. informing that you had forwarded my letter to your friend, Mr. Wright, who had sailed for England.

You have enquired whether the winters, where the property I have offered for sale is situated, are not too long, requiring stock to be fed for too great a portion of the year? I answer, by no means. The whole extent of Erie county upon the Lake, say forty miles in length, and nine miles deep to the ridge which runs parallel with tive and well directed exertions are making for the lake, and divides the waters of the Alleghany and Ohio Rivers from those of Lake Erie, af-in Talbot county, of this state, on the 7th and fords a delightful climate, and gives certain and 8th of next month. The farmers of that Shore very abundant crops of small grain. I speak are co-operating, zealously, to give eclat and bank of Lake Erie more than twenty years since, with the intelligence and energy of our fellowremarkable fact that the crops of corn have been their success in laudable enterprises, such as this; wards the promotion of Agriculture and Manu-uniformly abundant since the first settlement of the very spirit and object of which, tend to banish factures. the tract of country to which I have alluded above, discord, and to insure unity of feeling and actionand that there has not been a single failure-not an association to improve the art of cultivating a single instance of the corn having been injured the earth—to give encreased efficacy to labourby frost. This is, no doubt, to be attributed to the influence of the air from the Lake, in a great measure. As to grass or grazing land, Erie country is not excelled by any part of the United States. I doubt, indeed, if it is equalled. The winters commence in December—generally about the tenth of the month—from that period, till about the twelfth of February, it usually snows most indiciously offered. We are glad to learn, about the twelfth of February, it usually snows most judiciously offered. We are glad to learn, once in three or four days, so that grain and grass that many gentlemen of this Shore, both amawill be completely protected from the severe teurs and practical farmers, propose to go over. frosts. From the twentieth of February, the snow begins to disappear, and thaws very gradually—
Early in April, cattle that are not used find a sufficiency of vegetation, even in the woods, to keep them in good heart. I will venture to assert, that if cattle were turned out so early in any part of Pennsylvania, east of the mountains to forage for themselves, they would perish—
Rain seldom occurs during the winter months.
The atmosphere is dry and very favourable for accurdance for the severe leurs and practical farmers, propose to go over. This is as it should be. Let us, however, bear that it is, however, bear that this will be their first attempt, and we should graduate our expectations according we should graduate our expectations according to mind, that this will be their first attempt, and we should graduate our expectations according to we should graduate our expectations according to mind, that this will be their first attempt, and the we should graduate our expectations according to mind, that this will be their first attempt, and the fact of the excellence of these cattle for symmetry of shape, kind feeding, gentleness of temper, quantity and quality of milk and butter, facility of taking fat, and for action and strength as the farm of the sign of according to the excellence of these cattle for symmetry of shape, kind feeding, gentleness of temper, quantity and quality of milk and butter, facility of taking fat, and for action and strength as the farm of the form of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided to see in other parts of the second provided The atmosphere is dry and very favourable for accustomed to see in other parts of the State. cattle. Frost, late in the spring, rarely takes The roads are quite level, uninterrupted by gates, place-and I have seen cucumber vines growing and always in good condition-and every neighvigorously in the latter part of October.

fers which I sent to you in April arrived safe; and that they were approved by yourself and is sold. plate for them. I hope sincerely that Col. Lloyd will be fortunate with them, and that he will recollect the advice Mr. Wright took the liberty of giving him respecting their management, and then I have no doubt, they will an- 65 to 66 cts .- Yellow, 60 to 65 cts .- Rye 65 cts. swer his wishes.

first premium in London, was only 22½ months old when he was shewn, and he weighed upon Messrs. Pickfords' machine, which I have no doubt is correct, the astonishing weight of 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 3 lbs.—his girth round his chine was 7 feet 7 inches—his length from shoulder to rump 5 feet 6 inches, and his height to the top of his chine 14 hands 1 inch; from the above 11 cents.—Other articles same as lest report. top of his chine, 14 hands 1 inch; from the above 11 cents.-Other articles same as last report. dimensions no doubt he would if slaughtered weigh 90 stones of beef, of 14 lbs. to the stone: this is a surprising weight for an animal only 221 months old.

We have lately had another Agricultural meeting at Doncaster, where I was again fortunate in gaining premiums and sweepstakes, amounting to 43 guineas over my own stakes. I obtained the yearling bull premium and sweepstakes, with an own brother to Aid-de-Camp, Brigade Major, which some of my friends thought superior to his brother-although he is as good, I do not think he is superior.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1822.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW-No. 3.

We are very much gratified to learn that acfrom experience, having been stationed on the utility to the occasion, and no one acquainted thren of the Type will not only render a public and having visited it very frequently since. It is a citizens in that section of the state, can doubt than whom, no one in Berkshire has done more tobourhood being ramified by navigable streams, produce is transported to market at comparatively Extract of a letter from Charles Champion, little expense—and the farmer, with his gun and his net, may every day spread his table with try, England, 30th August, 1822.

I am delighted to find the bull and two hei-

The Devon Bull, advertised by the Editor.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Best white wheat, \$1 40 to 1 45, and much wanted—Red wheat, \$1 30 to 1 34—White corn, -Oats, 44 cts.-New corn, shelled, 55 cts.-On My bull Aide-de-Camp, which obtained the the cob, \$2 624 to \$2 75 per bbl.-Barley, 75 cts

TOBACCO-No sales, very dull.

Speed the Plough.

The subscriber (late President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society) convinced of the impor-tance of disseminating improved Agricultural Implements, and that it can only be effected, in an efficient manner, through the medium of persons who are fractically conversant with, and able to judge of their true merits from experience, proposes to open a REPOSITORY for the sale. on commission of all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Machinery.—likewise, for Prime Seeds, and approved Agricultural Books.

It being the object of the subscriber to bring into use such articles only as possess real merit. it is proper to remark, that he will offer none for sale but such as he may be already acquainted with, or which he shall have previously tested by

experience.

Letters, post paid, will be duly attended to, and all favors gratefully acknowledged.

THOMAS MELVILLE, jr.

Pittsfield, (Berkshire Co.) Sept. 2, 1822.

By giving the above an insertion, our Breservice, but aid the laudable views of a person,

VALUABLE STOCK,

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ: \$150

Three half blooded Devon Bulls, 1 year old Persons wishing to possess the Coke Devon Stock, may have prize bull calves of 2 months old, at the following rates:

Full blooded \$100 each

Bakewell Sheep.

For sale, twenty-five half blooded Dishley ewes-they are young, and by a very fine ram, procured from Mr. Barney. Price, \$5 per head apply at the office of the American Farmer.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips, -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 226.)

ORANGE.—CITRUS.—AURANTIUM.

In Botany, a Genus of the Polyadelphia Icosandria Class. Natural Order, Bicornes.

The China, or sweet oranges, with which this country is now so amply supplied, and at such moderate prices, that all classes of society enjoy them as perfectly as if they had been indigenous to the climate, were not known to the ancient Europeans. They were first brought into Europe by Jean de Castro, a celebrated Portreuese warrior, who made them a present Portuguese warrior, who made them a present to the Condé Mellor, the king of Portugal's prime minister, who was only able to raise one plant from a great number that were brought to Europe. This tree, which was planted in 1548,

lemon, they could not succeed in the first time of lows:—

lemon, they could not succeed in the first time of lows:—

Pliny, who says, (book xvic. 32) "The Assyrian pome-citron-tree will not bear fruit out of den, there stands one large garden-house; the syrian pome-citron-tree will not bear fruit out of den, there stands one large garden-house; the esteemed. The Rev. Mr. Hughes, in his NaSyria." The same author, in his 12th book, c. outwalls of brick, fitted for the keepinge of oringetrees neatly covered with blue slate, and ride
lemon, they could not succeed in the fistory time time of lows:—

pomegranate-stock, which causes the juice to pomegranate-stock, which causes the juic the Romans had tables made of the citron wood, wee valew to bee worth £66. 13s. 4d. which they procured from Mauritania and Cyrenaica, in Africa.

just.

About the eleventh or twelfth century seve-of varieties of the orange were cultivated in "In the sayd garden-house there now all soe is Italy, from whence they were taken to Spain one pome citron-tree, which, together with the and Portugal; therefore the sweet orange, soon after it was introduced, became plentiful in the sayd garden-house there now allsoe is one pome citron-tree, which, together with the box that it growes in, and the earth and masterials feeding the same, we valew at £10.

Orangeade, an agreeable drink made of orange-abundance of tooks where there were already 0s. 0d. in these countries, where there were already os. od.

abundance of stocks to graft on. Gerard noti
"There are also belonginge to the sayd Lemery, to people in the height of a fever. that orange and lemon-trees grew on the coast of Italy, and in the islands of the Adriatic; the square boxes they growe in, and the earth and on the coast of Spain they were, says he, in great quantities, as well as in certain provin-valew at three poundes a tree, one with another, ces of France, which lie upon the midland coast. in toto, £18. 0s. 0d." At the present time, these trees are cultivated in Italy to so great an extent, that there are had not borne fruit, which, with their boxes, almost forests of them. Prince Antonius Bor-were ghese, at his palace near Rome, has upwards of £90. seventy sorts of orange and lemon-trees, among which are some very rare kinds: it is a fruit so Diana upon it, and "a fayer led cestern bemuch esteemed in Italy, where it thrives well, longing to it, and a chanelled pavement," were that apples, pears, and cherries, have almost esteemed to be worth £7. become extinct in that country.

to the return of Sir Francis Drake, our first fruit in about three years. The Mandarin orange circumnavigotor. It is said to have been intro-was not cultivated in England until 1805. duced by Sir Francis Carew, and first planted at his seat at Beddington in Surrey. Chancel-from the south of France, which have arrived at his seat at Beddington in Surrey. Chancelfrom the south of France, which have arrived
lor Bacon, who wrote about twenty years after
this time, mentions the housing of orange and
lemon-trees in this country to keep them in the
winter. He also states, that if the seeds of
oranges be sown in April, they produce an
there is a very remarkable account of a tree agreeable salad.

rent.

The Romans had endeavoured to cultivate the citrus before the Christian era, for the beauty of the tree and it's medicinal qualities but, as it has already been observed in the history of the lemon they could not succeed in the times of the lemon or citron, and some partaking of both forms in one. These mixed fruits never produce any perfect seeds: sometimes of the tree and it's medicinal qualities but, as it how highly orange-trees were estimated even in they could not succeed in the times only a few empty ones.

The Maltese graft their orange-trees on the

Syria." The same author, in his 12th book, c. foutwalls of brick, fitted for the keepinge of oringe3. informs us that the Romans were acquainted with the Persian and Median pome-citron; but he never mentions it as a fruit to be eaten: the kernels, he states, were in particular employing before these doores, in nature of a little walke, his 13th book, chap. 15, we are informed that four foote broad, and seventy-nine foote long, the Romans had tables made of the citron wood.

Syria." The same author, in his 12th book, c. foutwalls of brick, fitted for the keepinge of oringe-tural History of Barbadoes, mentions the golden-orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange, of a deep colour within, from whence it derives the name Golden Orange. He adds, "This fruit is neither of the Seville or China kind, though it particles are proved with blue slate, and ridg-tural History of Barbadoes, mentions the golden-orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange, of a deep colour within, from whence it derives the name Golden Orange. He adds, "This fruit is neither of the Seville or China kind, though it particles are proved with blue slate, and ridg-tural History of Barbadoes, mentions the golden-orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island. He describes the fruit as a large fine orange as growing in that island.

"In which sayd garden-house there are now standing, in squared boxes fitted for that pur-

therein feeding the same, wee valew at £20. in the scurvy. When Com. Anson sailed round the world, his men, who were afflicted with

"Another fountain of white marble, with a The delightful perfume of an orange-grove statue of a mermaid, with the cestern, &c." is such as to scent the air for miles; and the were valued at £10.

tree gives a succession of flowers during the whole summer, on which account it is cultivated in all green-houses, and large orangeries years past. When trained to walls, they have been built for the express purpose of produce large, handsome fruit, but not of housing these trees: the most magnificent one is that of Versailles, built by Louis the XIVth. Situation. Most of these were raised in this Oranges were known in this country in the country from seeds, and they are thought to be time of Henry the VIIIth, but I find no account of the orange-tree being cultivated in England prior to Queen Elizabeth's reign. The Seville orange-tree appears to have been first London, are as large as those of our own growth planted the year before the East India Com-pany was incorporated, and two years previous these trees will have good heads, and produce

standing in a grove near Florence, having an Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles the 1st, orange stock, which had been so grafted on, and from which all the European orange-trees had an orange-house and orange-garden at her that it became in it's branches, leaves, flowers, of this sort were produced, is said to be now mansion, Wimbleton Hall, in the parish of alive at Lisbon, in the garden of Count S. Lau-Wimbleton, in the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters and in the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange, some the lemon or citron, and some parameters are the county of Surrey; and by an orange stock, which had no orange stock, orange sto

> The Maltese graft their orange-trees on the na mixed with the agreeable bitterness and fla-

vour of the Seville orange."

Some authors are of opinion that the orange was the golden apple of the Hesperides; and large oringes, which trees, with the boxes, and as the ancient Europeans could not propagate it, was said to have been taken back by Minerva. The fable states, that Hercules, to obtain information of this garden, seized Nereus, god of the sea, in his sleep, who directed him to Africa. If he had to cross the deserts of that is one legent tree with another and using evaporation. In this way a saline extract may be made, capable of being preserved, tract may be made, capable of being preserved. The juice of oranges is a pleasing acid, and Africa. If he had to cross the deserts of that country to obtain this fruit, the allusion of it's being guarded by a dragon, is both natural and just.

The sayd garden-house there now allsoc tract may be made, capable of being preserved, and possessed of the same medicinal qualities as the juice, which is said to be very powerful just.

The Seville orange is esteemed far preferavalew at three poundes a tree, one with another, in toto, £18. 0s. 0d."

There were also eighteen orange-trees that both and the same than the word and corrobother than the same that both and the same than the same that the same than the same than the same than the same than the sa rant. It is warmer than the peel of lemons, of were valued at £5 a tree, one with another, light, fragrant essential oil, which is lodged in A white marble fountain, with a statue of distinct cells on the surface of the peel. The Diana upon it, and "a fayer led cestern belade, and the richest wine: it is from the flowers of this kind of orange, that orange-flower water is distilled. These oranges are often pre

作连续打大星 医太阳性抗缺乏

admired.

The seeds of the orange kind will be found, on nice examination, different from the seed of any other fruit. They have been anatomised by the curious, and, with the aid of a good microscope, are found to be almost as wonderful, in the latter country. their formation, as the human frame when dissected.

Seignior Francisco Lana, in his Prodromus to some philosophical discoveries, tells us, that there is a way of producing oranges, without sowing or planting the trees, only by infusing the flowers in oil of almonds; for that this oil will, every year afterwards, at the proper season, produce both flowers and ripe oranges.

PEACH,-PERSICA, OR AMYGDALUS. In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Monogy-nia Class.

All the ancient authors agree that the peachtree is a native of Persia; and it appears that the fruit was thought to be of a poisonous nature. It is evident there had formerly been traditionary tales of this fruit having been sent into Egypt to poison the inhabitants. Columella says, in his tenth book :-

And apples, which most barbarous Persia sent, With native poison arm'd (as fame relates): But now they've lost their pow'r to kill, and yield Ambrosian juice, and have forgot to hurt; And of their country still retain the name.

Pliny, in his 15th book, chap. 13, mentions, that they had been stated to have possessed venomous qualities, and that this fruit was sent into Egypt by the kings of Persia, by way of revenge, to plague the natives; but he treats this story as a mere fable, adding, that the name of Persica evidently bespeaks them a Persian fruit. Cate has not mentioned them; and Pliny adds, that it was not long since peaches were known in Rome, and there was great difficulty in rearing them. He informs us they were brought from Egypt to the isle of Rhodes, where they could never be made to produce fruit; and from thence to Italy. He says, moreover, that it was not a common fruit in Greece or in Natolia. This author states again, in book 23, chap. 7, that he considered it the most harmless fruit in the world; that it had the most juice with the least smell of any fruit, and yet caused thirst to those who ate of it.

Peaches were evidently cultivated in France at an early period, as Columella continues his account of this fruit, by stating,—

Those of small size to ripen make great haste; Such as great Gaul bestows observe due time, And season, not too early, nor too late.

Pliny says, book 15, chap. 12, "as for the French and Asiatic peaches, they bear the name of the regions and nations from whence they

It is stated that the peach-tree was not cultivated in England before the year 1562; and by whom it was first introduced, or from what country it was procured, we have no authentic account, although Gerard wrote his work soon af-ter, which was published in 1597, wherein he describes the white peach, the red peach, the yellow peach, and the d'avant peach, and adds, "I have them all in my garden, with many other

The peach-tree, he continues, "soone cometh

served whole as a sweetmeat, and are justly peaches, white and red, there can be little doubt an aperient to children, and are recommended as but that it was introduced as early as the reign of a great destroyer of worms.

Henry the Eighth. I am decidedly of opinion It should be observed not to get the flowers that it was brought into England, from Italy, by from those peach-trees that have been grafted Wolf, the king's gardener, in the year 1524, as at upon almond-stocks, as the flowers partake of the

Of this deliciously melting fruit we have now a great variety, from the small nutmeg peach which ripens in July, to the large October peach, which is more agreeable to the sight than the palate.-This fruit has been almost equally multiplied in its varieties with the apple, by sowing the stones, and lately by the ingenious method of impregnating the blossoms. T. H. Knight, Esq. President of the Horticultural Society, has procured a new peach by this operation: he impregnated the pistillum of the blossom on an almond-tree, with the pollen of the peach-flower; and this almond, when planted, produced a peach-tree instead of one of its own kind, and has since ripened peach-

The peach varies so much in quality, that many sorts are not worth the growing; it is therefore to be hoped that we shall soon have them At Montreuil, a village near Paris, the whole population is exclusively employed in the cultivation boughs in every part of the tree, as it produces of peaches, which has maintained the inhabitants its fruits from the young wood, either of the for several ages; and the consequence is, that same, or at the most of the former year's shoot. they raise better peaches than any other part of France affords.

I have often observed, that the finest flavoured peaches have been gathered from trees of the greatest age; and I have met with many instances of these trees bearing amply when they have been from forty to sixty years old. These trees generally yield a crop, when younger ones fail.

Father Hennepin, a religious missionary, who first described the regions of Louisiana in his voyages down the Mississippi, gives an account of the numerous peach-trees which he observed m every direction in that part of America; and as the latitude is the same as that part of Asia, of which these trees are the natural production, there can be no doubt but they are indigenous to Louisiana as well as to Persia, although in many parts of America the peach is regarded as a foreign fruit, it having been introduced from Europe before Louisiana had been explored.

This fruit is now cultivated with such success in some parts of North America, that it is not uncommon to see orchards containing 1,000 stan dard peach trees, which are so productive, that the fruit is used to fatten swine: from a single orchard have been procured, after the pulp is fermented and distilled, 100 barrels of peach

Peaches are forced with considerable success. These of necessity must bear a high price in the chap. 2, as being then exceedingly numerous in market, so long as glass continues an object of heavy taxation. The expense of fuel, it appears, than the country from whence they came, as the will not be so excessive, since the heating of flues by steam promises to answer.

It is observed, that the best peaches of every kind are red next the sun, and of a yellowish cast towards the wall: the pulp should also be of a yellowish tint, and juicy; the skin thin, and the stone small. To have them in perfection, they should not be gathered until they will fall

into the hand by the slightest touch of the finger.

This is one of the fruits in particular which is recommended to be eaten in the morning, in preference to the usual time of dessert. Brookes says,

this time we find that he brought the apricot from property of the stock, which greatly alters their the latter country.

The plum is a purgative, the almond not at all so.

Gerard also says, "the leaves of the peach-tree boiled in milk, will destroy the worms in young children."

The young leaves are used by cooks to flavour blanc-mange, custards, puddings, &c.; and a liquor resembling noyau is made by steeping peach leaves in white brandy, and, when sweetened with sugar-candy, and fined with milk, it is difficult to distinguish it from the flavoured cordial of Martinique.

Michaelmas is the time recommended for the winter pruning of the nectarine, as well as the peach-tree, when, with little attention, the blosom-buds will be known from the wood-buds; the latter being less turgid, longer and narrower, than the blossom-buds. In shortening the branches, observe to leave a wood-bud at the endinstead exploded, and the better varieties cultivated in of the fruit-bud. Care should be taken to nip off situations most congenial to their tender nature. the ends of the strong shoots in the month of May, which will cause them to throw out new

Peach-trees are often injured by a desire to retain too full a crop on the branches, which not only prevents the present fruit from coming to maturity, but, by exhausting the tree, prevents its fruiting in future years. When the peach has attained the size of a small gooseberry, the trees should be carefully thinned, leaving the fruit not nearer than from four to six inches to each

From the wood of the peach-tree the colour called rose-pink is procured.

PEAR.-PYRUS.

In Botony, a Genus of the Icosandria Pentagynia Class.

The accounts we have of this fruit are of great antiquity, as the pear-tree was consecrated to Minerva previous to the olive.

The earliest writers mention it as a fruit growing abundantly in Syria and Egypt, as well as in Greece; and it appears to have been brought into Italy from these places, about the time that Sylla made himself master of the latter country; although there is no doubt but the Romans had several kinds of this fruit before that time. Virgil speaks of pears which he had from Cato; and Columella mentions a considerable variety of pears. Pliny writes of them in his 15th book, Syrian, the Alexandrine, the Numidian, the Grecian, the Picentine, the Numantine, &c. &c.:" but of all the pears, he mentions the Crustumine as the most delicate and agreeable; next to that the Falernian pear was esteemed, and so called for the abundance of juice it produced, which he compares to wine. The Tiberian pears were so named because they were the sort Tiberius, the emperor preferred; others were named after the persons who had introduced or cultivated them; some from the season when they ripened, as the barley pear, &c.; and many from their odour, as vp; it beareth fruit the third or fourth yeer after it is planted, and it soone decaieth; and is not of long continuance." From this account, and finding it in the list of fruits, published in the year 1557, by Thomas Tusser, who mentions of the property of the peach-tree are used in medicine: when made into a syrup, they are given as large product the aromatic and laurel pears. "Some are reproducted," says he, "with the name of proud pears, because they are earliest ripe, and will not keep:"there were winter pears, and pears for bak-dicine: when made into a syrup, they are given as ling, &cc. "Both pears and apples," continue this

author, " have the properties of wine, on which account the physicians are careful how they give them to their patients; but when sodden in wine ture of it. The blossoms are commonly producand water, they are esteemed wholesome." Again he states, book xxiii. chap. 7, "all pears shoots, and, as these are often cut off by the unwhatsoever are but a heavy meat, even to those in skilful praner, it prevents their producing fruit,

The blossoms are commonly producby prodigious distress, and extensive ruin to the
productive classes in moderate circumstances.—
The same coincidence has occurred in this coungood health, and the sick are debarred from eating of them; and yet, if they are well boiled or which overful the tree with wood. The summer of agricultural labour, especially have fallen, baked, they are exceedingly pleasant, and moderately wholesome; when sodden or baked with honey, they agree with the stomach."

Some pears were used as a counterpoison against the venomous mushrooms; the ashes of the autumn. the pear-tree wood are also used for the same

medicinal purpose.

The wild pear-tree, as well as the crab-apple, appears to be a native of this country, where it is often found growing, particularly in Somerset-

shire and Sussex.

At what period the cultivated pear was first brought into this country we have no account; but we may surmise that the Romans did not neticular volume; every country, says he, " hath his peculiar fruit; myselfe knowe some one curious, who hath in one peece of ground, at the white thorn. point of three score sundrie sorts of pears, and those exceeding good; not doubting but, if his might have gotten togither the like number of those of worsse kindes. Master Richard Pointer," he says, "has them all growing in his ground at Twicknam, near London, who is an an are near London, who is a sused for making carpenters' tools, are more profoundly read than we, in political economy, and in what has been happily designated by one of our most able and esteemed corporates," he says, "has them all growing in his ground at Twicknam, near London, who is a sused for making carpenters' tools, are more profoundly read than we, in political economy, and in what has been happily designated by one of our most able and esteemed corporates," the morals of devices the morals ground at Twicknam, near London, who is a most ground at Twicknam, near London, who is a most out of this wood, as were, says he, "breastplates any of them, pro or con, provided their sermons be as all sermons should, of moderate length manner of rare fruits; and also in the ground of an excellent grafter and painful planter, Master Henry Banbury, of Touthill Street, neere vnto AGRICULTURAL HISTORY AND POLI-Westminster; and likewise in the ground of a diligent and most affectionate louer of plants, Master Warner, neere Hornsey Down, by London; have inserted an article in this number on the

and preserving, as well as those for making perry, which is one of the justly admired British be-

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And taste revived, The breath of orchard big with bending fruit Obedient to the breeze and beaten ray, From the deep loaded bough a mellow shower Incessant melts away. The juicy pear Lies, in a soft profusion, scattered round. A various sweetness swells the gentle race, By nature's all-refining hand prepared, Of tempered sun, and water, earth, and air, In ever-changing composition mixed.

Thomson.

Perry is considered the best liquor that can be drunk after a surfeit of mushrooms.

pruned by those who do not understand the na-ture of it. The blossoms are commonly produc-specie payments in England has been followed and causes the boughs to send out new branches, is the best time to look over pear-trees, and to and thousands who were in debt, but in a thriremove all superfluous and foreright shoots, which ving condition, have been ruined, because, owfully done, they will require but little pruning in the produce of their industry will not go in

a heap, in an open and dry situation, for about ten in money, are growing yet richer with comdays; then wiped with a dry woollen cloth, and pound acceleration. packed close from the air and moisture. But to keep this fruit in it's greatest perfection, small earthen jars should be selected, about the size of the pear, which should be packed separately in glect the propagation of this fruit when they clean oat chaff, and tied down with skin, or were masters of Britain. The pear is mentioned brown paper cemented with pitch. These jars should then be packed in a chest, or dry closet, which is should then be packed in a chest, or dry closet, with the bottom upwards. Pears are found more with the bottom upwards. Pears are found more profit of only 12½ per cent. for the last server the state of the state generally productive when grafted on quince profit of only 123 per cent. for the last six stocks, than upon those of their own kind or the

pear is very firm and solid, and good to be cut respondents,—"the morals of Agriculture." On into moulds." The plates in his book were cut these texts we shall be very happy to hear from

TICKS.

It must not be supposed that, because we and in divers other grounds about London."

Causes of the present deplorable condition of Miller mentions eighty varieties of the pear in the people of Ireland—that therefore we mean his day, and, at the present time, they are so much to intermeddle in foreign politicks. The dissubject of Irish Distress, which I have reincreased, that Mr. Lee, of Hammersmith, astresses of that gallant and generous nation are ceived from a gentleman of large landed estate. sured me that he possessed 213 kinds of pear-sufficient to awaken the sensibilities of every in Ireland, and which I request the favour of trees. We trust that, while the Horticultural feeling heart; but it is not here, that we may you to insert in your Journal. It cannot fail to Societies are seeking for new varieties, those of be permitted to expatiate on such subjects, we be interesting to all your readers. At the same established fame will not be neglected. It is de- can here allow ourselves to view them only as a time, you will, perhaps, permit me to request sirable to have our orchards planted with a variety, that we may have some for all seasons and
for various purposes; but it is equally to be wished, that the best of each sort should be selected,
spectacle of an industrious nation literally perthat the disturbances which have since arisen in ed, that the best of each sort should be selected, spectacle of an industrious nation literally her-not only of the dessert kinds, but those for baking ishing in the midst of an abundance of the ne-various parts of Ireland, must necessarily follow cessaries of life-the fruit of their own labours, from the restoration of the ancient standard of and the propitious influence of Heaven! The value, and that the distress which now exists in causes of such political phenomena, belong to that country must be the inevitable consequence the science of agricultural politicks, and deserve to be investigated. Such a state of things ment thought proper to restore the ancient mea-cannot exist under a wise administration of sure of value, and with that of course the an-the publick strength and resources—there must cient prices of value, they ought, as a matter of and what has happened there may happen restored also the ancient obligations of value. The here, in process of time and under bad legislamonied prices of property and labour are the ontion, remote as may appear all existing analo-ly means out of which the monied obligations gies—would we avert evil effects, we must by of the country can be discharged. When, therethe aid of every light study their causes—hence fore, Parliament adopted measures to reduce it becomes the now free agriculturists of Ame-those monied prices one half, they ought in rica, above every other class in the world, to common honesty, to have reduced also the momake themselves familiar with the history of the nied obligations one half, at the same time. In agricultural prosperity and decline of other na-this manner, equal justice would have been ren-An agreeable wine is made from the wild pears tions; a legislative policy which, in its incipidered to all parties; and whatever might have d crab-apples.

The pear-tree is liable to be much injured, if cussions which, without due reflection, might try. The commodities which are the product would too much shade the fruit. If this be care- ing to the scarcity and increased value of money, some cases half so far towards meeting their money engagements, as it would have done prior to should hang as long on the trees as the state of the weather will allow. They should then be put in a norm and dry situation for the put in an open and dry situation for the put in an open and dry situation for the put in an open and dry situation for the put in the resumption of specie payments. While men of overgrown estates, whose fortunes consisted in the put in the p

In this condition of the agricultural community, their commodities depressed in the market, and the price of imported articles which they consume, enhanced by duties to encourage domonths, instead of 15 per cent for the half year

as heretofore!

What we have said may serve as texts for The timber of the pear-tree is of a yellowish our correspondents who have more leisure, and and in a spirit of charity and good temper.

EDIT. AM. FAR.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Birmingham, June 26, 1822.

something rotten in the state of Denmark," common honesty and common prudence, to have In general pears are windy, and improper for weak stomachs: those are best that are quite ripe, and have a sweet juice, and then they are seldom noxious; unless eaten to excess.

| Brooks. | Brooks. | ent inductes may scarcely be left by us, may been the good or the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been convert them into hewers of wood and draw-equally participated in by every class of the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been converted to the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been converted to the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been converted to the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have been converted to the evil of low holimal prices, the same good or evil would have

same time that those monied prices were also actions of the latter. reduced one half by legal enactment, the consefooting, rendering every one his due, without persons, who have been endeavouring to accompartiality or injustice, and not lacerating and plish it by a measure which has confiscated the destroying one half of the community for the unjust aggrandisement of the other half. The landlord would have received half the monied that when the present generation of men have the person and bred up or received to manhard the the creditor half the monied debt, and the King half the monied tax; but under this had occasioned, it was not wise or expedient to half, the same value would have been comprised as was comprised under the whole during the war, and thus every class of society would it carried change into every mind, should carhave been preserved on the same relative level, without the least injury or injustice to any one.

But if it was not wise or expedient to reduce without the least injury or injustice to any one. But if it was not wise or expedient to reduce But in reducing hrice one half, without reducing by law the component harts of hrice, at the equally the component parts of price, in reducing thus the monied means without reducing itself; and if it was still more unwise and uncorrespondently the monied charges, Parliament just to reduce the monied means without redu-has thrown the whole burthen of this great cing correspondently the monied charges, what change upon the active and useful classes of the community, and has even contrived that it shall ought we now to have recourse to? I have redouble the fortunes of the unproductive classes, peatedly shewn in your Journals, Sir, that we until such period as the outcry or bankruptcy of ought either to have continued the paper curtheir unhappy victims shall compel them to make rency of the war under proper limitations and a just reduction in their enormous and iniquitous demands.

terms in which men had been accustomed to country had become depreciated during the war. estimate their fortunes, and the monied values By reducing the weight of our ancient metallic of their property and labour, would have been disagreeable to the feelings of many individuals. They would have fancied themselves injured, although they would not, in reality, have been although they would not, in reality, have been a real cheapness of all commodities, at the the same security, and the same command over nominal high prices of the war, and would have the necessaries and luxuries of life, as he possessed on the average of the ten years ending without outraging the prejudices of any.

The late war; and thus all the injury which could possibly have arisen to any party would have been perfectly ideal. The King, and his creditors, retainers, and dependants would have contained the same nominal reduction—were contracted in money which did not contain their incomes, as would have been experienced the same nominal reduction—any intrinsic value whatever; and therefore, if by the land-owners and manufacturers, and their the quantity of silver or gold contained in the the estate; and the creditor would have receiv- sic value which he was no entitled to. ed his just and rightful share of the effects of the debtor. All these great rights and interests would have been secured to the rightful parties just as well under the low estimation of national values, as they were during the war un-der the high estimation of those values. But in cable standard. They would have been brought reducing one part of the national values with-down at once in metallic value to the continental out reducing all other parts; in reducing the level, at the same time that they would have es, the Legislature has condemned the former accommodated.

thus reduced one half by legal enactment, at the to perish without hope, under the arbitrary ex-

Under this view of the subject, which would quence would have been, that the monied bur-thens would still have borne the same relation to the monied means as they bore during the toring low firices, it is probable that such natiwar, and the action of the whole social machi-onal object may not appear quite so desirable nery would have been preserved on the same as it has hitherto appeared in the eyes of many rent which he received during the war, the been born and bred up, or reared to manhood clergyman would have received half the monied and advanced age, under the habits and associatithe, the creditor half the monied debt, and tions which a high estimation of national values

metallic standard of value, depreciated in the It is true, that this reduction of the nominal same degree as the practical currency of the Each individual would have possessed just same time that it would have preserved all the secured the rights and interests of all classes,

by the land-owners and manufacturers, and their the quantity of silver or gold contained in the creditors, retainers, and dependants; but the instruments of money is to be any measure of same reduction would have been common to all. And if low prices, and the low estimation contracted in such money, the annuitants and of national values, are beneficial, all classes would have equally participated in that benefit; or if such low prices are injurious, all classes entitled to. They would have received ten old would have sustained their just proportions of Mint chillings as the intrinsic value contained in such injury. The lessee would not have become every pound sterling of their credits or annuities, bankrupt to the lessor; the mortgager would for which they never advanced one single farnot have been sacrificed to the mortgagee; thing of intrinsic value. All the value which they and the creditor would not have become the ar-biter over the fate of the debtor. The lessor of this description of value every one would have would have received his proper proportion of received the exact amount that he was in reality the produce of the farm; the mortgagee would entitled to, at the same time that he would also have received his just and rightful share of have received a very heavy security in intrin-

In this manner, all British interest would have been brought to contribute, in just and equal proportions, to the grand object of obtaining a metallic coinage; but, in the present mode of proceeding, the whole burthen is contrived to be thrown upon the productive classes of the community, and the very ruin and destruction of these classes. is made the means of a most unjust and unnatural. aggrandizement of their unproductive rivals.

But if this mode of obtaining a metallic circulation was not deemed advisable, and if no other metallic standard whatever but the antiquated standard of 1791, would have satisfied the rapacity or the prejudice of Jews and Lawyers, there was still another mode by which even that object might have been obtained, without injury or injustice to any one. If a prospective action had been given to the metallic standard instead of a retrospective action; if it had been adopted from any given day, and all obligations contracted after such day had been ordered to be discharged in such standard, leaving the obligations contracted in the paper standard to be discharged in the paper standard, in this manner we might have restored the metallic standard of 1791, or even the standard of William the Conqueror, which was about as applicable to the existing relations of society, without the least difficulty, injustice, or distress, towards any class of the community. For a short time, whilst the accounts and obligations of the paper standard were being settled and wound up, we should, of course, have had two prices, but we should have experienced no difficulty in that, nor any more inconvenience than is experienced in Russia, Jamaica, and other countries, where two prices exist. The paper standard, and the metallic standard, would quickly have found their due relations to each other, and would have discharged each other's obligations accordingly. In this manner, every man's rights and interests would have been properly guarded; and if there was no depreciation in the paper currency, no difference would have existed between the two standards, and the one might shortly have been merged in the other; or if any difference did exist, whether 4 per cent. or cent, per cent., such difference would have effected only the proper parties. But in adopting the ancient metallic standard, and giving it a retrospective action, in first inducing the nation, for twenty years, to contract prodigious public and private obligations in a fititious standard, and then compelling all such obligations to be discharged in a real standard, we have committed an act of gigantic injustice, in comparison with which, as Lord Carnarvon justly observes, "all the robberies of the French revo-lution sink into nothing." We have passed an ex post facto law, which confiscates the whole property of the farmers and land owners; which compels the merchants and manufacturers to toil for years, and to reap ruin as the reward of their labour; and which, by loosening and disorganizing all the ties and sympathies which hold the fabric of society together, prepares the sure and not far distant destruction of the whole.

Reverting to the situation of unhappy Ireland, Sir, it may be asked, why England is not equally distressed, if indeed it is true, as I have proved in your Journal, nearly the whole of the present Irish distress is attributable to the unjust measure

which I deprecate.

The capital of the English farmers at the peace, was at least ten times as much as that of the Irish farmers, who, as I have said before, are in general little cultivators, occupy only five or ten acres of land. The English farmers are, therefore, fictitious means of the productive classes, with-been preserved in nominal value at the Bri-out at the same time reducing correspondently the fictitious charges of the unproductive class. been founded, or to which they had long become the fictitious charges of the unproductive class. ed more readily into the dust. Besides, one half of

merce, which now that British manufacturers are your obedient servant, reduced one half in price, requires nearly a doubled your obedient servant, THOMAS ATWOOD. quantity to satisfy the present demand. The effect of this contact with foreign circumstances is visible also in the north of Ireland, where the existence of the great linen manufactures tends to support the population in a state of comparative post, the last Dublin paper I have received. I contrary to the principles of political economy to The population of England are supplied with em-horrors never yet witnessed under the sun. The save the lives of millions of our fellow subjects; hloyment by the continual sacrifice of the capital of the merchants and manufacturers, which is an-proved quite inadequate: famine and pestilence are to be observed only for our destruction, capital of the farmers and land owners, which is sist in forcing on the tremendous experiment.—
still more rapidly taking effect. Sconer or later, one of these great links must give way, and probably they will both give way at the same time. There is successful a pound note in circulation here: guineas and sovercigns have long since disbably they will both give way at the same time. The population of England will then be thrown coin alone remain. Now, Sir, I ask, if all the provious us a Parliament and a Ministry, whom they will have no sister island to relieve them.—

The destruction of the present race of farmers force? What can they earn or obtain, to give in cannot be effected without producing ultimately exchange for them? Having first called on the of our misfortunes; that is almost impossible. I such a deterioration of cultivation, as must inevitably terminate in famine. It will be countermedy the mischief they have done, his Majesty's acted for a while by the recruits from the monied Ministers now unjustly and most wickedly attempt house or the grave. But it is not in nature that the the process of this gigantic "transfer of property," as the Jews modestly call it. The cultivation of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured during the process of the land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at the land must be injured at the land must be injured. The land must be injured at t

Legislature should have rushed into a gulf of this expenditure from luxury and comfort to bare nekind, without stopping for a moment to investi. cessaries; I have been put to upwards of a hungate its unfathomable depth! Both the Commit-dred pounds law costs within a few months, by tees of Parliament, upon whose reports Mr. Peel's persons having demands on my estate, who shew Bill is founded, distinctly acknowledge that they no mercy, and share no blame; I have been wor-"have not inquired into the *holicy*" of this mortal ried almost to death, and every way humbled; measure, but have confined their inquiries into and at the end of all this, which is the condition the best period and means of carrying it into ef of most Irish resident landed proprietors, the peo- the immediate advantage, it must have been the fect. I told Lord Liverpool at the time, that "the ple are to be excited by his Majesty's Ministers country was led blindfold like an ox to the slaughter." Why did they not remove the muffles from her eyes? Why did they not inquire into the fort time dishonour and pullent country gentlemen; now, for the first time dishonour and property have been dear to be excited by his Majesty's Ministers to rise up against their unfortunate landlords. For many generations my family have lived here, in-"holicy" of restoring the ancient standard of va-iue? Why did they not shew that the doubling brought on our house by the confiscation and rob-sachusetts, worth, in such years a dollar each of every public and private obligation in the bery of Mr. Peel's iniquitious Bill. And yet, I kingdom, and the annihilation of rent, would be am to be pointed out to my tenants as the cause of the least of the destructive consequences which that distress and ruin of which I am the first and pense, shall enhance this price, will add the admust attend it? And why did they studiously most suffering victim. I anxiously implore you, ditional value to the stock of profit; and it is not

"Come thou thick night, And fall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,

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(COPY.) Ireland, June 20, 1822. " SIR,

support the population in a state of comparative post, the last Dublin paper I have received. I contrary to the principles of political economy to comfort. But your readers must not imagine, beseech you to read over the lamentable details revert to paper currency. What was done in that because England holds up longer than Ire- its columns afford of the awful condition of this 1797 to supply funds for war and slaughter, might land, it will not ultimately fall into the same state. country. We are hurried on to an accumulation of well be done in 1822 to ensure the happiness and nually and rapidly going on; and they are suh- are extending their ravages every hour. Yet and dispensed with only for bloodshed and devas-plied with food by the continual destruction of the Ministers and the House of Commons, will per- tation. If this be the case, it is indeed a scourge classes, who will step forward and take possession to lay the blame on the Irish landed proprietors. of the farms, free from the incumbrances which If the latter are absentees, that is sufficient to acforced their unhappy predecessors into the work- count for the distress; if resident, they are called tyrants and oppressors, in order to shift the bur- MR. EDITOR, cultivation of the land should not be injured, during then from the contrivers of all this ruin. The terminate in famine, which no human measures lord in England, as to the letting of my ground can avert, and scarce any can mitigate or relieve. and the treatment of my tenants, as far as my Strange it is, indeed, to reflect, Sir, that the power of indulgence went. I have reduced my will have to support the entire population of Ireland before twelve months elapse, if it persist in re-

"The Irish gentlemen are grossly reviled, because they do not come forward with subscriptions for their starving countrymen. In the name It is not for me, Sir, to insinuate that motives of this kind have animated the Legislature, and induced them to move to their design with such fatal silence and determination. I willingly give them credit for other motives, although I must be could not raise £200. The small portion of my should begin with the songs of the Mantuan bard, once well paid and moderate rents which I now once well and the property in the property is dependent on man; —through his delin-quency, the yieldings of both degenerate into vin quency, the yieldings of content to leave their conduct as one of the inex- once well paid and moderate rents which I now on

England is brought into contact with foreign sources plicable mysteries which time only can discover; receive, is totally swallowed up by imcumof prosperity, through the medium of foreign comorce, which now that British manufacturers are tion until "Time shall be no more." I am, Sir, tracted and immediately one half in price, requires nearly a doubled your obedient servant, distress? I was all my life attached most warmy to the Government of England, by inclination, habit, and interest; but I am now nearly careless

> From the New England Farmer. CIDER.

Cider is our natural beverage. That it is capa-

Agriculture, of which the making Cider is a part, is the first of sciences. Its pre-eminence entitles it to the distinction of the Divine science. But much is left to the reason as well as the labor of man to exalt it to perfection; and in this economy of Providence, who can be insensible to its benignity and condescension in making us joint laborers in the accomplishment of our enjoyments? I am persuaded that you will not think this seriousness as out of place, since, in connexion with basis of institutions for the encouragement of agricultural pursuits. In a pecuniary view, the subject is within the demonstration of arithmetic-in years of usual abundance, it may be computed. made in the common manner; any mode of making which, without material multiplication of ex-pense, shall enhance this price, will add the adtabour, when they knew full well, that its permanent suspension had permanently doubled those prices? The great painter of Nature, when he represents a man attempting an object which Nature shrinks at, makes him call upon elemental darkness, to shelter his designs from his own eyes, and from those of Heaven. a great measure, their existence and aliment from the use of viscous and vapid juices. The proverb, that it is better to pay the butcher than fusing to allow a sufficient supply of legal ten- the doctor, is much exalted in its application to the present subject—it is better to comply with the terms of nature, than to endure the penalties of their transgression. The apple tree, like the vine, is dependant on man; -through his delin-

[&]quot;That my keen knife see not the wound it makes, "Nor Heaven peep through the blanket of the dark:

To cry, Hold ! hold "

And on the methods and progress of cultivation, from the "wild disorder" of the nursery to

"The stately tree, which in autumn bends With blushing treasures."

Wouldst thou thy vats with generous wine should froth :

Respect thy orchards ;-think not that the trees Spontaneous will produce a wholesome draught. The plant which shoots from seed a sullen tree, At leisure grows for late posterity, The generous flavor lost."

But as these pleasing and interesting investigations are better adapted to seed-time than harvest, I will pass on to the business of the seasonthe making and preserving Cider. A clean, convenient and covered mill, is the first pre-requiliquor, it is seldom attended with disadvantage, site, for without such a mill, all other attentions and is sometimes the best expedient for its pumay be frustrated. The apples should be reduc-ed to a fine pulp. The colour of the liquor and its smoothness are both improved by laying a few ral state, its smoothness are both improved by laying a few ral state, is the prime inquiry to guide all our de-hours in the trough after grinding. Lay up the pomace on the press in clean straw, without using a drop of water in any part of the process. Three quality of cider at maturity. Generally, the a drop of water in any part of the process. Three or four times as much water is often used in making less than a hogshead of cider, than would be the spiritless white into the golden yellow and required to ruin a pipe of proof spirits. Every mean should be adopted to retain the spirituous property of the liquor-it is its life. If a cider is wanted,

" Some strong, to cheer, The wint'ry revels of the laboring hind, And tasteful some, to cool the summer hours,"

the cheese may be reground, with some assistance from the well.

" Water will imbibe The small remains of spirit, and acquire A vinous flavour."

Press the cheese gently at first, and advance slowly to the utmost power of the screw. Art now commences its operations against the "floating lee"-and in no stage of the business can they be more effectually interposed-in proportion to the clarification of the stum the tendency to an ensuing fermentation is moderated, and its dangerous excess arrested.

In turning up, as it is called, out of the tub, the grossest of the pomaceous mass is usually detained by a strainer of straw, coarser than "the goat's shaggy beard." Instead of such a strainer prepare a tunnel with moveable rims, in the form of of fine flannel-over the second, a covering of baize, and the uppermost overspread with drugget, with the nappy side of each pendant. These strainers will arrest on their way to the vessel, all tend to the agitation and vitiation of the liquor. Should the strainers choak they can be easily re-

We now advance to the preservation of the Cider, which is the principal difficulty; and after all the directions which can be given much must be supplied by discreet observation. The vinous, the to subside is interesting to its welfare. In a cellar that a composition passing any where for Maactous, and the putrefactive, are the three fermentations to which the liquor is inclined—they are, indeed, but one progressive operation, with intermediate pauses. The first is an effort to free itself from a farther association with the fruit, and to excite its own spirit, and is closed with a calmness which marks an intermission of the endance is interesting to its welfare. In a cellar that a composition passing any where for Madeira wine, may be formed of ten gallons of that deira wine, may be formed of ten gallons of that article fure, with ten gallons of Malaga wine, thirty of Sherry, and the same quantity of citary in the same quantity of citary in the first will shew, against which, drawing off may be a safeguard. If placed in an open exposure below the first named ingredient.

"The kinds of stock, and what those kinds will deavor-an advance to the second, which con- "The hoary frosts, and northern blasts, take care verts into vinegar, is restrained only by the due The muddy beverage to serene, and drive ascendancy and retention in the body of the liquor of the spirituous quality excited and quickened by the first-the last is produced by an irreclaimable foulness. The intermission between the two first is short, and has been considered the critical moment for the successful interposition of art, and racking, fumigation, salt-petre and roach-alum, have been specifics relied upon; but more is depending on the internal condition of the liquar, than on these prescriptions, or on any other consideration. Ciders of a good stamina, purified and protected from the internal and external occasions of its injury, by an attention which ought to be as common as washing down a hog before cutting it up, will never depreciate into sourness; nor will any application reclaim that which sunk under the pressure of its inherent impurities, or lost its virtues by the inattention of its keeper. In respect to racking, howe-

The quality of the juice of an apple in its natuthe gorgeous carnation. Hence,

"Let every tree in every garden, own The red-streak as supreme.

"The pippin, burnish'd o'er with gold," is but a grade below. But general rules have their exceptions, and on the present subject a surer cri-terion than outward show may be derived from internal examination-any apple contains a rich fluid, suitable to make a sound, palatable and ex-hilirating cider, which, on breaking, emits an active fragrant flavor-is not over abundantly juicy, and has a glutinous consistency. That the crab will make the best cider, is one of those crude conceits, that every thing is enveloped in mystery, and that we can in no other way escape the foolery which nature is playing with us, than to forsake our senses. It is all important to the full perfection of the fruit, that after having been gathered (which should be done when ripe, in dry weather, with no external injury, and before frosts shall have corrupted it,) that it be spread on covered floors to mellow, and to impart to the air an useless portion of its aqueous parts. Rains and dews hurt ripe apples even while on the trees, but they injure them much more in heaps, or spread in contact with any substance and with each other. While in either of these situations, a seive-over the bottom rim, stretch a covering humidity, according to its degree and continuance, retards or stays the process of maturation, institutes that of decomposition, and impairs the spirituous quality upon which the preservation of strainers will arrest on their way to the vessel, all the cider wholly depends. It should be regarded the gross and most of the subtle impurities which too, as almost equally indispensable to the good quality of the liquor, that the fruit should be se- bring on a fermentation in cider which terminparated before grinding, from unripe and unsound ates in a neat and pleasant wine. It is the pre-apples, and from all filth. The juice of an unripe apple is even more pernicious than that of a de-severe transformation. fective one.

Precipitant, the baser ropy lees.

In this case, racking before a removal into the cellar, (for it ought not to freeze) and again in March or April, may be necessary for the exclusion of the offending matter. The difference in the two modes of treatment already supposed is, that in the first, nature is left to her own unmolested operation, through which her intentions of giving to man a delectable draught, will (if they have not been thwarted by his own remissness) be effectually accomplished :- in the other, she is hastened on in her designs, and the precipitation of the performance requires, that certain of its stages should be seized to thrust out an enemy who is only on rest to recommence commotion.

As to refining cider with matter, it may be given as a rule, that if while on the lees, or when drawn off, the liquor is tranquil, pleasant, piercing, and yet free from asperity, it may be left to itself; or, as is more fit for turoulent acrimonious and insipid bodies, a little tasteless mucilaginous matter of any sort, as isinglass, calves feet jelly, the whites of eggs, or dissolved glue, may be infused to accelerate the precipitation of the particles suspended in the liquor.

The addition of spirit to the expressed juice is a practice condemned by Pomona's Bard—

"With their native strength, Thy wine's sufficient."

A sensible observer, too, of our own, has expressed the same censure. But the subject has its qualifications. The treatment which is sometimes necessary to give a saving soundness to wine, decides against these opinions. Brandy is re-mixed with wine to give it solidity; and grapes of the greatest saccharine richness, affording a juice of nearly the consistency of honey, and easily convertible into spirit, are used to exalt inferior clusters into wine of a high quality.* In truth, it is on this point that intelligent observation must direct. Seasons of luxuriant vegetation produce a more aqueous apple than seasons of sterility. The effect of these different seasons on the quality of cider cannot have escaped notice. In the dry summers of 1805 and 6, a spirituous ascendency in the fruit generally triumphed, in cider, over mismanagement in its making-on the contrary, in seasons of great abundance, and when the fruit is distended to a great size by the watery element, the spirit of cider is reduced to so precarious a standard, that the skilful and rigilant only may boast of its possession in power and purity. In these facts, which a moment's reflection must confirm, we have the instruction we need-if the "native strength" of the juice is sufficient, an aliance should be rejected-if insufficient, an auxiliary may be received, and

* Other, and less notorious secrets in the trade of wine, give the same evidence. Currants, in the proportion of ten gallons to a barrel, will severe transformation.

A Senator in Congress, profoundly instructed

The place in which the cider shall now be set in the arcana of commerce, asserted in a speech,

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l shew, reserto the as the fittest is that nearest in affinity. Cider Brandy is the most suitable assistant.

From these remarks, there result as general rules in the making of cider, that apples should be ripe when gathered—that they should be housed to mellow—that they should be separated, before grinding, from the rotten and unripe, and from all uncleanness—that they should be mashed fine in a covered mill, and lay in The most perfect cider, then, can alone be according to the temperature of the weather, avoiding, while in that state, the least appearance of fermentation, which then almost immediately produces acidity—that the juice be purified of pulp and impurites, by passing several contains, and be undiluted by a drop—fraction—that it be placed in cellars, or in colder situation, and left to its own native vigour, or aided by a friendly association, according to circumstances—that it be left "to feed awhile on its own reasonable—next the most perfect cider, then, can alone be general rules.

Of bottling, the advantages are so well unrefielded by the follow-most perfect in the server of the weather, and the nonsenclature nor the same with the nomenclature nor the same will be designated by the amade of its own apple. The most perfect cider, then, can alone be general rules.

Of bottling, the advantages are so well unrefielded by the advantages are so well unrefielded by the septence of the weather, and the nonsenclature nor time when cider. In this will, the none creation to these additions to the general rules.

Of bottling, the advantages are so well unrefielded by the septence of the same far and the nonementation, which then almost immediately produces acidity—that the juice be purified of pulp and impurites, by passing several rules.

Of bottling, the district.

Of bottling, the advantages are so well unrefielded by the septence of the second day, the following premium. For the best shovel plough substruction in the premium.

For the best stallion and brood mare, Richard brooke received the premium.

For the best perimu

The point of perfection in the maturity of fruit can scarcely be said to be stationary for a day; a declension from that point is as detained.

Wide universe, Columbian Cider bore, Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine." a declension from that point is as detrimental as a deficiency in its attainment; the juice loses its activity, and

"From sprightly, 'twill to sharp or vapid change."

"Some ciders have by art or age unlearn'd Their genuine relish, and of sundry wines Assum'd the flavour."

ous sorts could give one distinct perception to the palate. So invariably does nature preserve the palate. So invariably does nature preserve others in the same way, with equal success. I take our city, with unprecedented rapidity; and take hind by itself, that no two sorts can be drawn into union on the same stock. The disagreement in the juices of fruit is more or less inveterate when mixed, as they depart from sweet to sour. The mixture of an extremely sharp acid with a luscious sweet, produces apactivity of opposition approaching to effervestence, nor does it cease but with the complete subjection of the mass to the acrimonious adversary. These facts suggest the propriety and necessity of keeping each kind of fruit in its own distinctness. The conclusion I should con-

as the fittest is that nearest in affinity. Cider sider as securely propped in its own reasonable-

made with the usual inattention, may be obtained, and its consumption enjoyed.

So far I have treated the subject with a view to general use, and in this view, a leading noine to the connoissance and in a word, alike tillager—to the connoissance and the connois The exact maturity of the fruit, is the first object of attention in leaving general rules and advancing to a cider than

"Delightful beverage! to the utmost bounds of THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND AND this MEDICAL COLLEGE.

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DISEASE IN HORSES' HEADS-IN ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT. Greensborough, Sept 9th, 1822.

Assorting the apples, (for I have yet supposed them used promiscuously) is the second particular in the progress to perfection. Philips observes, that lief. But the horse about two years alterwards, became diseased, dwindled away, and lost measurably, the use of his parts. I had him thrown and tied, then run a hot iron through his head, inserting it into the lump on one side, and carrying honour to our country. Our distant friends and readers will be pleased to hear, that this school are through the lump upon the other. The horse had fairly classed, at present, with the best

For the best ewe, John P. C. Peter received the premium.

For the best boar and sow, David Porter received the premium.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1822.

We beg leave to remind our City readers that, agreeably to former notice, the next annual Session of the Medical College, in the University of Maryland, will commence on the 28th day of this month. Introductory Lectures will be given, by the Professors, which parents and guardians ought to hear. They will afford a glimpse of the vast range of intellectual pleasures, which their children or wards might enjoy, and should be encouraged to cherish. In this school, they would Some apples do not mature until late in winter—others, not until the ensuing spring. Of I observe in the Farmer of the 30th of August, these, a cider might be made exquisitely fine. I aid in chambers through autumn, and in dry Laid in chambers through the winter expose. I have a flower after the sound of the second of the laid in chambers through autumn, and in dry places in the cellar through the winter, exposed to the action of the air, they become enriched by the evaporation of their watery parts—but at neither of these periods is there so friendly a concurrence of the atmosphere for nessee—he had been subjected to the following the making of cider as in the last month of treatment:—the duct that passes from the eye to the sources of endless pleasure rise in our city, and how to make the making of cider as in the last month of the source of the sources of endless pleasure rise in our city, and how to make the making of cider as in the last month of the source of the sources of endless pleasure rise in our city, and how untasted by her sons? Parents and guarthe nose, was laid bare, or an incision made in the and flow untasted by her sons? Parents and guar-

It is not possible that a commixture of various sorts could give one distinct perception to any symptom of the disease. I have treated Medical Establishments in Europe. It has risen,

AMERICAN REBMERS BERINGSON

we may have become blind to their faults; but state of perfect preservation, and is most conveniently placed for the use of students.

We will, nevertheless, endeavor so to speak of DR. POTTER, has discharged the duties of Prothese gentlemen, that no one may reproach us these gentlemen, that no one may reproach us with extravagance, at the close of a session.

was superior in talents to Dr. rotter—that he or Institutes of Medicine, with great delight; for that this great master made of the phenomena of life, of health and disease, under consideration. that this great master made of profession, shews year, sold in Europe for \$32 per landard, and the brought the phenomena of life, of health and disease, under consideration, in the most captivating manner; and memory now recalls those exercises with grateful emotions. The Anatomical School in this University, was raised by mical School in this University, was raised by felicity and knowledge of Anatomy and Phyinferior to no similar sculiar and extraordinary M'Dowell, on the Institutes of medicine, is, M'Dowell, on the Institutes of medicine, is, like his own principles and worth, ever accept-duties of the Anatomical department, to the great advantage of the University and the public. He has latterly, and we think judiciously chosen to concentrate all the powers of his mind, where the transfer of th chosen to concentrate all the powers of his mind, upon the general principles which govern, not only the practice of Surgery, but which attach themselves by numerous points of application, to the whole ground of medical practice. The lectures of this scientific and dextrous surgeon cannot be surpassed. And we are satisfied that the friends of medical science will contemplate his labours with unusual interest, as he has determined to occupy his mind, towards the close of a long and useful career, in the cultivation of medical philosophy.

Constant growth, and we are member of its largest class, which could then scarcely boast a dozen hearers. But now this temple of science has become the chosen resort of quite expediency of attending the Cattle Show at Eastern on the one of the output of the surpassed. And we are satisfied that the lip hope, that our highly respectable school may long continue to increase its magnitude and useful ratio of its early growth, to the honour of our country and benefit of socious long and useful career, in the cultivation of medical philosophy.

We should not take our leave of the University, of farming purposes.

Science, is not excelled in the United States; themen of science, whose lectures may be atland as a scientific man, he may be fairly ranked among the first of any country. His lectures are fine specimens of composition, simple, chaste, and beautiful; they are presented with a diffidence that leads you to esteem the author, whilst you admire his productions.—And when he offers to exhibit facts, the accuracy of his preparations and the excellence of any hear enriched by a heartiful series of specimens. And when he offers to exhibit facts, the accuracy of his preparations, and the excellence of apparatus guarantee success. His experiments are always neat and perfect demonstrations. In his special vocation, we think him ardent to a fault—to the impairment of his constitution. But we look forward with confidence, to an increase of patronage, that may indemnify, whilst it shall visited Great Britain, France and Italy, in search of knowledge; and, as one of their own sons, the special vocation when he offers to exhibit facts, the accuracy collection added greatly to its value; it has since trimmed, \$7.50 to \$3.—No. 2, \$5.50 to \$7.—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7.—No. 2, do. \$6.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3.25 to 3.37.—No. 2, \$3.50 to \$3.7.—No. 2, \$3.50 to \$7.—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7.—No. 2, \$3.50 to \$7.—No. 1, \$3.25 to 3.37.—No. 2, \$3.25 to 3.3

PROFESSOR PATTISON is now the Lecturer on Anatomy. Under the auspices of this gentleman, the anatomical department, during the last two years, has maintained the high rank, which his predecessor gave to it. Thus has Professor Pattison fully justified the high testimonials and friendly commendations, which he received in Great Britain, from men of the first respectability and learning, who knew him intimately as a gentleman, and a votary of science. Careful in his arrangements, he conveys information in a manner so lucid and impressive, as to have made his accuracy proverbial. As a surgeon he is skilful, equals. To him, the Institution and the public are indebted, for the best collection of morbid preparations illustrative of disease, that can be found in our country—it embraces many hundred cases of very interesting character, in a lightened by discourses from his chair.

In the Arts and Sciences—Rev. Mr. Allen, lars. I should be much obliged by thy stating the circumstance in the American Farmer, this and industry in this department, by an approved ededition of Euclid, and an original work on I am yery truly the formal

fessor on the Practice of Medicine, from the com-DR. DAVIDGE, should be regarded as the Father of the Institution. He studied in America, graduated at Edinburg, and growing familiar with many of the brightest ornaments of foreign Universities, he returned to Baltimore; and with a was superior in talents to Dr. Potter—that he rever tired, he perseveringly devotmencement of the school, to the satisfaction of

DR. DE BUTTS, as a teacher of Chemical fessorships, which are at present filled by gen-Science, is not excelled in the United States; tlemen of science, whose lectures may be at-

patronage, that may indemnify, whilst it shall visited Great Britain, France and Italy, in search of knowledge; and, as one of their own sons, the nent chemists, by whom he is at present regarded with marked respect.

Solve of Maryland. He has Sales of Maryland Tobacco—Good spangled, Solve of Maryland Tobacco—Good spangled cency

Dr. Wyatt, Professor of Theology, delivered in the session of 1820-21, a most impressive series of discourses, upon the evidences of My FRIEND, Christianity, as a commencement to his Professorial labours, which may be resumed on his return from Europe.

David Hoffman, Esq, Professor of Law—has published a work on the study of this science, which we are told by competent judges, recom-lected from our best Milch Cows, all of which play of industry and talents, will soon be en-seldom occur.

Rev. Dr. Barry-Professor of Humanity, stands deservedly high, as a teacher of the learned languages, and must be always considered a valua-ble acquisition in the University.

But we must conclude our brief notice of this

Dr. BAKER, on the Materia Medica, has but dull tobacco can be made on land which ever been a favourite with his class—Dr. has been lately enriched by clover and plaster of paris. To tobacco as well as corn plaster communicates a deep green colour, and the

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Best white wheat, \$1 40 to 1 47-Red wheat, \$1 28 to 1 30-White corn, 65 to 66 cts.-Yel-\$1 28 to 1 30—White corn, 65 to 66 cts.—Yellow, 62 to 65 cents—New corn, 60 cents.—Rye, 65 cents—Oats, 35 to 37 cents—Flour from the wagons \$6 50—Barley, 75 cents—Hay, \$19 per ton—Rye straw, \$12 do.—Shad, No. 1. trimmed, \$7 50 to \$8—No. 2, \$5 50 to \$7—No. 1, untrimmed, \$7—No. 2, do. \$6—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 25 to 337—No. 2, \$3 to 3 12—Beef, Northern mess per bbl. \$17—Baltimore, prime do. \$12—Hams, 14 to 16 cts.—middlings, 10 to 12 cents.

Improved Cattle, for Sale.

Near Philadelphia, September 25, 1822.

Having rented my farm, I wish to sell the following stock, which I raised for myself, and have

mends a most judicious range of study, enforced are now in profit by this bull, and will calve in the by excellent and appropriate observations. And course of the ensuing winter—to a person disposed we hope, that this immense field, for the dis-

I am very truly thy friend, JEREM. WARDER, Jr.

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HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM.

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips, -Second Edition.

(Continued from page 235.)

PINE-APPLE PLANT.-ANANAS.

ways appearing at table with a crown.

The ananas is an herbaceous plant, with leaves somewhat resembling those of the aloe.

life, that they are often used to flavour rum, and a wine is made from the fermented juice of the sweeter sorts, nearly equal to Malmsey. Lunan observes, in his Hortus Jamaicensis, that these plants grow most luxuriantly when they are associated together; and the suckers from them are stronger and finer, than when the plants are separated at a distance from each other than the seeds of berries in the tubercles; but the seed where it is cultivated with much care in all the suckers from the seeds where it is cultivated with much care in all the suckers from where it is cultivated with much care in all the other: by this their roots are likewise kept cool-

England from Holland, in the year 1690. In the Fitzwilliam Museum, at the University of Cambridge, is a painting by Netscher, of a landscape with a pine-apple, and there stated to be the first that ever fruited in England, of Cambridge, is a painting by Netscher, of a landscape with a pine-apple, and there stated to be the first that ever fruited in England, which was in Sir Matthew Decker's garden at Richmond, in Surry, grandfather to the late Lord Fitzwilliam. Gough says also, that it was Sir Matthew Decker, Bart. who first introduced to four or five variable and strengthening diet: it is often palatable and strengthening diet: it is often better reduced to four or five variable and strengthening diet: it is often palatable and strengthening diet: it is often belief.

Dr. Wright says pines have a determine the Welbeck-him to do his business, or to keep up his health. The fruit of the plantain-tree is about a foot long, and two or three inches in diameter; it forms a principal part of the food of the negroes, who either roast or boil it, when it becomes a palatable and strengthening diet: it is often boiled in their mess of salt beef, pork, or fish, &c.; many Europeans, when accurate to it. ced the culture of the ananas.

first produced fruit in England, it was deemed and gums than any gargle whatever. so great a curiosity, and of so much impor-tance, that persons of rank came from France, to say, when and where it was first fruited. I vation of the pine apple is now so well underconclude it must have been very rare, even had it in any instance produced fruit, before the year 1716; as Lady Mary Montague, on her journey to Constantinople in that year, remarks the circumstance of pine-apples being served up in the dessert, at the electoral table at Hanover, as a thing she had never before in the shops of the London confectioners.

Should the heating of stoves, by steam, answer we may conclude that she would naturally have to the expected extent and the pine apple is now so well understood in this country, that notwithstanding the bar made by the high price of glass, and the expense of fuel, this fruit is seen in our markets, at one fourth of the price they produced a few years back; and pine-apple ices are already become as common as those of raspberry, in the shops of the London confectioners.

Should the heating of stoves, by steam, answer the roots, which in six or eight mentle and fowls, giving a firmness and exquisite flavour to their flesh.

The plantain is cultivated in Egypt, and most other hot countries, where it grows to perfection in about ten months from it's first planting, to the ripening of its fruit. This tree is only perennial by it's roots, and dies down to the ground when it has fruited, after the roots, which in six or eight mentle and the process and exquisite flavour to their flesh.

The plantain is cultivated in Egypt, and most other hot countries, where it grows to perfection in about ten months from it's first planting, to the ripening of its fruit. This tree is only perennial by it's roots, and dies down to the ground when it has fruited, after the roots which it is cut. we may conclude that she would naturally have met with them at the English tables, had they not been very uncommon.

of been very uncommon.

This fruit must have been known in Engund long before it was attempted to be grown
left, as Lord Bacon mentions it in his Essay

Blantations on Colonies which was published.

The late Sir Joseph Banks says, that it does the foresight of a prophet to foreto foreland long before it was attempted to be grown our streets two for a crown. here, as Lord Bacon mentions it in his Essay The late Sir Joseph Banks

grave obligingly showed me, in the breakfastroom of his beautiful residence of Strawberry
Hall, Twickenham. The painting represents
King Charles the Second in a garden before his
palace at Ham, attended by two of his favourite breed of spaniels, where Rose, the royal
gardener, is presenting his Majesty with the
first pine-apple. This picture was in the collection of the celebrated Horace Walpole,
whose descriptive account informs us, that it
was bequeathed by Mr. London to the Rev. in good condition. As this experiment has A Species of the Bromelia, and of the Class Hexandria Monogynia. Natural Order, Coronaria.

Whose description was bequeathed by Mr. London to the Rev. in good condition. As this experiment has the special description of Ditton, by whom it was presented to himself. He adds, the painting is supposed to be by Daneker. It is probable that the Bermudas, but also from the West India islands. I observed, that those pines which ple from the resemblance it bears to the cones of method of raising the ananas not being correct-the pine-tree. It is considered the king of ly understood, the plants were, by some acci-fruits, being second to none in flavour, and al-

dent, lost in this country, duced a second time.

By an engraving of the pine-apple, which was published by Robert Furber, gardener, at Kensington, in the year 1733, we may judge that the raising of pines was not then brought the raising of pines was not then brought that the raising of pines was not then brought as the fruit is re-It grows wild, in vast abundance, in many parts of Africa and South America; and is cultivated that the raising of pines was not then brought to any degree of perfection, as the fruit is represented short having not more than four contents. in the hotter islands of the West Indies, where it requires but little attention to procure this elegant fruit in perfection and plenty.

In Jamaica, pine-apples have become so prolific, that they are often used to flavour rum, of the other fruits, which seem to be from fine mending to him the use of the cold bath, was

other: by this their roots are likewise kept cooler and moister.

It is stated, that the first pine-apples raised in Europe, were by M. la Cour of Leyden; and the Sloanean manuscripts in the British Museum inform us, that the Earl of Portland had the honour of introducing this plant into England from Holland, in the year 1690.

Inke the seeds of berries in the tubercles; but the pine is chiefly propagated by planting the crowns or suckers, which latter come more quickly to maturity, and are therefore more generally preferred. The most rare kind is the greatest blessings bestowed upon the inhabitants of that climate. Dr. Wright says, the island of the Jamaica would scarcely be habitable without this fruit, as no species of provision could supply it's place: even flour, or wheaten bread lowish flesh, is greatly preferred to the ovallowish flesh, is greatly preferred to the oval-shaped fruit of a paler colour. The Welbeck-him to do his business, or to keep up his health.

Dr. Wright says, pines have a detersive qua-

Holland, and Germany, to see it, but he omits expense of raising it in stoves, but the culti-to say, when and where it was first fruited. I vation of the pine apple is now so well under-

islands. I observed, that those pines which were packed with the roots, arrived in a better state than others that were cut off in

like the seeds of berries in the tubercles; but where it is cultivated with much care in all the

Brookshaw relates, that when the pine-apple lity, and are better fitted to cleanse the mouth prefer it to bread. When ripe, it is lusciously and gums than any gargle whatever.

This fruit was long confined to the tables of the reserve it as a sweetmeat, and it is the right and thought to be the most wholesome of all confectionary. It is one of the very best foods to fatten domestic animals and fowls, giving a firm-

> down: several suckers then soon come up from the roots, which in six or eight months produce fruit, so that by cutting down the stalks at different times, there is a constant succession

here, as Lord Bacon mentions it in his Essay on Plantations or Colonies, which was published near a century before the introduction of the ananas plant by the Earl of Portand; but I am strongly persuaded that the pine-apple had been cultivated in this country at a much earlier period than that mentioned by Sloane; and this opinion has been strengthened by a curious old picture, which the Earl of Walde
The late Sir Joseph Banks says, that it does a prophet to fore-tell, that in less than half a century we shall have forcing houses of such an extent, that our markets will be supplied with the aki, and the avocado pear of the West Indies, the flat peaches, the mandarine orange, and the Litchi of the spike is made up of male flowers, which are succeeded by the ripened at Kew, in the autumn of 1808,) the

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our stoves since the year 1690.

tree so much resembles the plantain, that is only known at first by the dark spots on its stem, which the other has not. This is a wholesome fruit, and is used at desserts. From it a some fruit, and is used at desserts. From it a from the plantain-tree fibre, which was manpleasant drink is made, exceeding our cider. When baked in tarts, or boiled in dumplings, this fruit tastes like the apple: when dried in the sun, it resembles a delicious fig. It also makes a good marmalade, which is recommended as a great relief for coughs. The fruit of the banana-tree is said to comfort the heart, is cooling, and refreshes the spirits. Labat, states that when the natives of the West Indies undertake a voyage, they make part of their provision to consist of a paste of banana, which, in case of need, serves them for nourishment and drink. For this purpose they take ripe bananas. and having squeezed them through a fine sieve, form the solid fruit into small loaves, which are dried in the sun, or in hot ashes, after being previously wrapped in the leaves of Indian flowering reed.

The fruit of the banana-tree is about four or five inches long, of the size and shape of a middling cucumber; it generally grows in bunches, weighing upwards of twelve pounds. The its peculiar sorts of this fruit.

Spaniards have a conceit, that if you cut this, The Grecians added to their native plums those ways, there appears a cross in the middle of the fruit, and therefore they will not cut any, but break them. The Franciscans dedicate this fruit to the Muses, and therefore cull it musu. The Portuguese call it ficus derta. In musa. The Portuguese call it ficus derta. Lo-dovicus Romanus, and Brocard, who wrote a Description of the Holy Land, call the bananas Adam's Apples, supposing them to be the fruit erroneous as the account of the Abbé Poyart and tree from which our first parents made themselves aprons, as from their size, which is from five to seven feet in length, and from one to two feet in breadth, they could not have required sewing together for that purpose. These leaves are said to be as strong as parchment. The leaves of the plantain, as well as the banana, grows so rapidly, that by placing a thread, they will be found to grow an inch in an hour. The young leaves are so soft, that they are employed in dressings for blisters, &c. When full grown, they are so large that they are used as they are young leaves are so large that they are used as they are young leaves and this fruit appears to have their own species; and this fruit appears to have substitutes for napkins and table-cloths; when

will come out a great quantity of clear water, which is very rough and astringent, stopping all sorts of fluxes.

The fruit of the banana-tree has been ripened in our hothouses; but as the tree grows very tall, the size of the leaves requires more room than most gardeners are willing to allow it in the

From the rapidity of the growth of the banana, it is of too porous a nature to merit the name of wood, and the Indians have ever been accustomed to make cordage, and a kind mate. of cloth, from its fibres. The celebrated circumnavigator, Dampier, notices the process of France so called. This is a handsome but an in-

forty pounds. This plant has been reared in big as brown thread; and of this they make France by Queen Claude, wife to Francis the 1st cloth in Mindanas, called saggen.'

£200 given by an order of the Assembly for the The Banana Tree: Musa Sapientum.—This best specimens of this hemp. Dr. Stewart West

_	American Barteritan Starty Strengthess of a	Cwt.	gr.	16.
e 8	King's nine-thread inch-rope broke by the weight of	6	1	14
	by the weight of	6	2	0
-	drew	6	1	0
A	Do. Do. Portland .	4	2	0
u	Do. Do. St. George .	3	2	0
i, e	The above specimens were all same size as the king's rope.	made	of	the

PLUM.—PRUNUS.

In Botany, of the Icosandria Monogynia Class.

describe them separately would be endless, as not den Drop. In flavour it partakes both of the only every country, but almost every district, has Green Gage and the Apricot. I have several

then are the wicker baskets cramm'd With Damask and Armenian, and wax plums.

Pliny states, in his fifteenth book, chap. 13, that Eve took and gave to Adam, which is as that there was a great variety of this fruit in Itaerroneous as the account of the Abbé Poyart and ly; and it is not long, says he, since the country others, who state the leaves to be those of the about Grenada and Andalusia began to graft about Grenada and Andalusia began to graft able than wholesome, but like the pear, they lose plums upon apple stocks, which were called apple plums; others upon almond stocks, which he calls a clever devise, as it produced both fruits, the the bullaces and sloes, which are astringent.—

they have furnished stocks for every variety of their own species; and this fruit appears to have been attended to in early days, if we may judge from the variety that Gerard had in his garden kind of jelly called damson cheese. The wild dried, they are made into mats and stuffings for mattrasses, &c.

If a knife be thrust into a plantain-tree, there

score sorts in my garden, and all strange and rare: there be in other places many more common, and Peruvian bark in cases of intermitting fevers. yet yeerely commeth to our handes others not before knowne. The greatest varietie of these rare plums, are to be found in the grounds of Master incent Pointer of Twicknam.

The Damson, or Damascene plum takes its name from Damascus, where it grows in great quantities, and from whence it was brought into Italy about 114 years B. C. Pliny says, this plum required the warmer sun of Syria; we may therefore conclude, it is still more inferior in our cli-

The Orleans plum takes it's name from the part more than a century ago, as follows:

"They take the body of the tree, clear it of it's outward bark and leaves, cut it into quarters, put it into the sun, when the moisture exhales; they then take hold of the threads at the ends, and draw them out: they are as Reine Claude, from having been introduced into

oth in Mindanas, called saggen." of that country, but it bears various names in In Jamaica, there have been upwards of different parts of France. It is often called damas verd; at Tours it is named abricot verd; at Rouen, where it grows abundantly, they call it la verte bonne. This plum received the name of Green Gage from the following accident:-The Gage family, in the last century, procured from the monastry of the Chartreuse at Paris, a collec-tion of fruit-trees. When these trees arrived at the mansion of Hengrave Hall, the tickets were safely affixed to all of them, excepting only to the Reine Claude, which was either omitted to have been put on, or was rubbed off in the package. The gardener, therefore, being ignorant of the name, called it, when it first bore fruit, the Green Gage. The compliment was justly due to the family for the introduction of this excellent plum, which is more acceptable to the country at large, that the trifling respect can be to the family of Gage. Lord Cromwell brought several sorts of plums from Italy into this country, in the reign of Henry VII.: among them was the Perdrigon.

The Bonum Magnum is our largest plum, and greatly esteemed for preserves and culinary purposes. A plum of the same size and shape, but of a yellower hue, has lately been introduced by Plums are so numerous in their varieties, that to a Mr. Coe, of Brompton, and is called Coe's Goistandard trees in my garden at Bayswater, which

desserts with the autumnal fruits.

Dried plums are principally imported from Portugal, and the neighbourhood of Marseilles in France; from whence also prunes are brought: this latter variety is mostly used in medicine.

Plums of all kinds are considered more agreestone being like the kernel of the almond. I have grafted upon nut stalks, he states, retained the form of the mother graft; but they got the taste of the stock wherein they were set.

by the stock wherein they were set.

can be stored by the stock wherein they were set.

can be stored by the st this country, and in all probability the only kinds fluxes generally abound; hence it appears that that are natives; but, like the wild crab-apple, they ought always to be eaten very moderately, plum was used in medicine by the ancients, and the bark of the tree is thought to be equal to the

POMEGRANATE.—PUNICA.

In Botany a Genus of the Icosandria Monogynia Class. Natural Order, Pomacea.

It takes it's name from pomum granatum, a kernelled apple.

The early part of the Bible notices the pomegranate as a native of Syria. It is mentioned as one of the fruits discovered in the Land of Promise; previous to which discovery, while the Israelites sojourned in the wilderness, it was selected as the ornament to the robe of the

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the Elysian Fields. When Ceres earnestly entreated Jupiter for the restitution of her daughter Proserpine, who had been carried off by
Pluto, he promised to grant it on condition that
she had tasted no food in the infernal regions.
Unfortunately she had gathered a pomegranate
from a tree, and eaten a few of the seeds, as in material in the Elysian Fields. This
she was walking in the Elysian Fields. This
to be added, is recommended in Dancer's Medical

Assistant.

been successfully employed as such, both intertablished between them and us by the author of
nature. They were created at the same time,
and from a portion of the same dust of which our
great ancestor was formed.

They are the only part of the brute creation over
which man has retained his dominion since his
sin water with cinnamon, port-wine and guada jelly
banishment from Paradise. We are to them (says
banishment from Paradise.

Dr. Hartley) the vicegerents of God; and empowered to receive homese from them; and we are

Scipio, the second Africanus. Pliny says, in the preparation and dyeing of red leather in imitation evils.

21st chapter of his 13th book, that "the territory of Carthage claims to itself the Punic aptory of Carthage claims to itself the Punic apple, which some call pomegranate; from the Machine of the Philadelphia Agricultion, called puniceus (pink or light red.")

He speaks of nine varieties, book 23, chap. 6; and, in the former book, he describes the sweet sort, the sour, the temperate, the styptic or austere, and one kind tasting of wine. "The difference," he says, "between the pomegranates of Samos and that of Egypt, consists in their premiums. He has permitted it to be nates of Samos and that of Egypt, consists in their premiums. He has permitted it to be the members of that Society, who attended its detailed by Dr. Nach, at the forests, and refuse to be subject to man, are few in number, and generally of so mild a nature as to yield to the operations of nature. But this is far from being the case with domestic animals.—Like the human race, they acquire new and violational that of the same of the president of the Philadelphia Agricult.

The following very appropriate and interesting far from being the case with domestic animals.—Like the human race, they acquire new and violational that of the same of the forests, and refuse to be subject to man, are few in number, and generally of so mild a nature as to yield to the operations of nature. But this is far from being the case with domestic animals.—Like the human race, they acquire new and violational that of the same of the forests, and refuse to be subject to man, are few in number, and generally of so mild a nature as to yield to the operations of nature. But this far from being the case with domestic animals.—Like the human race, they acquire new and violation of the President of the President of the Philadelphia Agricult.

The following very appropriate and interesting far from being the case with domestic animals.—Like the human race, they acquire new and violation of the season, and their president of the president of the forests, and refuse in number, and generally of so mild a nature far form price far from being the case with domestic animals. leather with." This author recommends pome-granates to be divided into quarters, and steeped in rain water for three days; which he states makes a good drink for those who are troubled with weak habits. The flowers, rind, and every part of the fruit, were used medicinally by the Romans; on which subject he has written

of the juice of my pomegranates."

Again it is mentioned by the Prophet Joel:—

"The vine is dried up, and the fig-tree languisheth; the pomegranate-tree, the palm-tree also, and the apple-tree; even all the trees of the field are withered."

It is taken in the morning, with a fittle sugar; and too into the glass into which the expression is made, viewed into the spread of green citron peel, and three to be or four whole cloves: let this be taken from February till the end of March." The juice of the lecture of the field are withered.

The vine is dried up, and the fig-tree languisheth; the pomegranate-tree, the palm-tree bruary till the end of March." The juice of the lecture of the field are withered. the field are withered."

The Grecians esteemed this fruit, and mentioned it in their fabulous stories as growing in the Elysian Fields. When Ceres earnestly entered the successfully employed as such, both interplaced to discharge the important duty to domestic animals which I have mentioned, by the relation that has been established between them and us by the author of nearly and externally for examples and indiarabete.

unfortunated fruited in the cange-house of the The pomegralish the First.

The pomegralish the First.

Warmer counties of England; but the fruit comes to no perfection in the open air. The kind senerally planted for ornament is the double scarlet, which is very beautiful when in blossom.

Gerard writes on the medicinal qualities of this tree, and informs us that he reared several plants tree, and informs us that he reared several plants from the seeds previous to 1597.

The pomegranate has been planted in the West India islands, where the fruit grows larger and finer flavoured than in Europe. The French, in the island of St. Vincent, had a riddle on the pomegra-

and a pomegranate, upon the hem of the robe nate, on account of the resemblance which the his studies and labours the means of lessening the round about." and a pomegranate, upon the new round about."

The sacred history also informs us, that the two large pillars of brass, made by Hiram for the porch of Solomon's temple, were ornamented with carvings of the pomegranate; and by the writings of Solomon we may conclude, that a choice wine was made from it in Judea:—

"I would cause thee to drink of spiced wine "I would cause thee to drink of spiced wine use of the morning, with a little sugar; and into the glass into which the expression is made, but a small piece of green citron peel, and three but a small piece of green citron peel, and three but a small piece of my present audience to believe, that a few remarks upon it will be deemed an improper introduction to a course of the sacred history also informs us, that the two large pillars of brass, made by Hiram for dans son sein?"

Lord Bacon notices this fruit, and recommends duty and advantages of studying their diseases, and design of this lecture is sumply design of the sumply design of this lecture is sumply design of the sumply design of the sumply design of this lecture is sumply design of the sump

she was walking in the Elysian Fields. This to be date, was made known by Ascalaphus, who alone had Assistant.

The rind also produces as good ink as that made obliged by the same tenure to be their guardians and benefactors.* Their subjection to death, and seen it; and the enraged mother turned him into an owl for his unseasonable information.

The pomegranate-tree was first brought to Rome from Carthage, in the days of the murderous Sylla; and about thirty three years after this celebrated city was totally destroyed by tree, is still used in some parts of Germany, in the first the case of the same rebellion against the Governor of the universe which subter this celebrated city was totally destroyed by tree, is still used in some parts of Germany, in the first the grants.

The rind also produces as good ink as that made obliged by the same tenure to be their guardians and benefactors.* Their subjection to death, and all the diseases and pains which they feel in common with us, are the effects of the same rebellion against the Governor of the universe which subter this celebrated city was totally destroyed by tree, is still used in some parts of Germany, in the jected Adam and all his posterity to the same

> The diseases of the animals which still roam the forests, and refuse to be subject to man, are

with weak habits. The flowers, rind, and every part of the fruit, were used medicinally by the Romans; on which subject he has written at large, book 6, chap. 23.

Some authors affirmed, that Grenada, in Spain, owes it's name to this fruit, which was brought from Africa, and planted in that part. The capital of this province has a split pomegranate for it's arms, which is seen on the gate-posts of the public walks, and is represented in garving, or by painting, on all the public buildposts of the public walks, and is represented in carving, or by painting, on all the public buildings.

The pomegranate-tree was first cultivated in that does not furnish some useful facts, or striking when we consider the specific benefits we receive from each of them. The horse is the traffic find it mentioned among unfortunated fruited in the cange-house of the The pomegrales the First.

Import, it is necessary for us to know something of the work something of the principles and practice of every art and pursuit of man. There is scarcely one of them that does not furnish some useful facts, or striking when we consider the specific benefits we receive from each of them. The horse is not only an important appendage, but a necessary part of the cement of civilized society. He warmer counties of First.

He keeps up society and friendship in neighbour- and his fat for medical and culinary purposes. hoods too scattered in its population to admit of The immense and profitable disproportion becultural country unless he conveyed the elector of the earth to a public market. to the place of suffrage. In maintaining the freedom and independence of nations, the horse bears flesh of its young, and of its medicinal milk to 5th. It is our duty are a distinguished part. When caparisoned with our use, is entitled to a share of medical attenthe furniture of war, he feels with his rider, the tion. courage and pride of arms. In the race, he delights us with his swiftness, in which he exceeds ing our persons and property from the midnight them. Certain vegetables upon which they feed all other four footed animals. Nor let us forget assassin and robber, and the usefulness of the cat by accident, or from necessity, impart to the his sagacity in discovering roads, and choosing the in destroying or chasing from our houses the mis-milk and flesh of some of them an unwholesome safest parts of them, when inattention or dark-chievous animals that infest our cellars and clo-quality. Great labour sometimes has the same ness, has rendered his rider, or driver, unable to sets, entitle each of them to an inquiry into the effect. A farmer in New-Hampshire, who had discover them. In the physician's midnight ex-cursions to visit the sick, how often has his horse conducted him in safety, (and sometimes overcome try of all kinds, to a physician's care. They by sleep) through interceptible paths, and across adorn our yards and fruit trees with their pludeep and rapid currents of water to the door of mage. They inform us by their crowing, and his patient, and again, back to his own home.—

Still further, how often has the convivialist who them furnish us with eggs for aliment, with quills hogs, which render them unfit for aliment. They has sat too long over his evening bowl, owed his following, and with feathers for our beds; and hogs, which render them unfit for aliment. They have the render them controlled the season are more of this faith and theight of diseases of the stomach and bowels. Putrid exhalations produce obstructions and ulcers in the livers of cattle, sheep and hogs, which render them unfit for aliment. They have the render them the season are more of this faith and theight of diseases of the stomach and bowels. Putrid exhalations produce obstructions and ulcers in the livers of cattle, sheep and hogs, which render them unfit for aliment. They have the render of the season are more of this faith and theight of diseases of the stomach and bowels. Putrid exhalations produce obstructions and ulcers in the livers of cattle, sheep and hogs, which render them unfit for aliment. They have been distinguished the season are more of the se life or his limbs to the good temper of this faith-all of them in a gaeater or less number at a time, in which they propagate their species; hence the ful animal, who in spite of a contrary direction of generally constitute after death a portion of our wisdom of that church which substitutes fish for his bridle, has carried him with unbroken bones banquets, where a display is intended of hospitali-flesh during a part of the spring months. Even to the arms of his servants, to be conveyed by them ty or elegance.

to the arms of his servants, to be conveyed by them to his bed, in order to dose away the remains of his intoxication.

To the horned cattle we are indebted for many of the blessings and comforts of life. The strength and patience of the ox in the plough and team, have added to the wealth of the farmer in every age and country. The cow has still greater demands upon our gratitude. Her milk, in its simple state, furnishes subsistence to a great part of mankind. Its products in cream, butter and cheese, form the most agreeable parts of the ment and cheese, form the most agreeable parts of the ment and cheese, form the most agreeable parts of the ment and cheese, form the most agreeable parts of the ment and cheese, form the most agreeable parts of the ment and cheese in mature of the luxuries of our back. A pustule upon her udder supplies a matter which, when introduced into the body, defends it for every ment introduced into the body, defends it for every ment introduced into the body, defends it for every ment of the small-pox, part without substituting in its room, a painful or loathsome vicarious disease.

Millions in every part of the globe unite with us. Millions in every part of the globe unite with us A third reason why we are bound to study the in expressions of gratitude to heaven for this important contribution to the happiness of the hu-mals, is because nature is wholly passive in such man race. But our obligations to this benefactor of them as are violent, or does harm in their ef-of mankind, and to her whole species do not cease forts to remove them. This is evident in a more may add greatly to the certainty and usefulness with their lives. Their flesh affords us the most especial manner in the epidemics which someof the profession of medicine as far as it relates
agreeable aliment after death. Their tallow and
times prevail among them. The horses, cattle
to the human species. The organization of their the oil which is interposed between their joints, and sheep, of large neighbourhoods, and extensive bodies, the principle of animal life, and the whereby labour and study are profitably extendduring a part of the night. Their hair affords
a necessary ingredient in the plaster of our houses. Their skins protect our feet and legs in the
form of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, painform of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, paintime and extensive bodies, the principle of animal life, and the
manner in which the remote and proximate causes of diseases produce their morbid effects, are
the same as in the human body, and most of medicines produce in them, and us, nearly a similar
operation. Their acute diseases are the same as
form of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, paindistricts are often swept away by those general
manner in which the remote and proximate causthe same as in the human body, and most of medicines produce in them, and us, nearly a similar
operation. Their acute diseases are the same as
form of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, painoperation. Their acute diseases are the same as
form of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, painoperation. Their acute diseases are the same as
form of shoes and boots from the injuries of the
cessful efforts of nature, the evils of absurd, painoperation. weather. They furnish likewise coverings for ful, and destructive remedies. Under this head pure atmosphere as well as from contagions. Feour books and pleasure carriages, and saddles for I shall introduce a passage from the words of Mr. our horses. Their horns supply us with combs, Vial, which exhibits those evils in the most ex-

our pleasures under the saddle, and in harness, bequeaths us his flesh for food, his hair for brushes,

visits upon foot. In vain would country churches tween the labour of the ass and the mule, and the der, pronounce a hackneyed common place opinand courts be opened without the strength of this expense of their food, render their health of great noble animal; nor could the great system of re-importance in those countries where wheel car-pedition to open thy veins, lacerate thy flesh, presentative government be supported in an agri- riages cannot be employed to convey the products

The courage and fidelity of the dog in defend-

our horses. Their horns supply us with combs, and even their bones are converted when fresh, in to aliment, and when dry, into a salt of extensive use in medicine and in a variety of the arts.

Sheep occupy the next rank in the list of domestic animals in their claims upon our science. They afford us by their wool a covering from the inclemency of winter during every year of their lives, and by their deaths they supply us with a delicious aliment in the form of lamb and mutters.

Vial, which exhibits those evils in the most expression in the mos ton.

The hog is said, like the miser, to do good only when he dies. But this is so far from being true that he is dishonoured by the comparison.—
He fattens upon the offals of our kitchens, and performs the office of a scavenger, in cleaning the discrepance of the refuse and performs the office of a scavenger, in cleaning the discrepance of the refuse and performs to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the operations of the operations of the mind, and of a perform to the refuse and performs to the operations of t

crease of national intercourse, commerce and streets of our cities from putrefying masses of can'st not complain, when to the disease, with happiness. He administers to our health and to animal and vegetable matters. At his death, he which thou art afflicted, excruciating torments which thou art afflicted, excruciating torments are superadded by the ignorant efforts of such men, who at first sight, and without any investigation to lead them to the source of thy disorion on thy case, and then proceed, with all excauterize thy sinews, and drench thy stomach with drugs adverse in general to the cure they

5th. It is our duty and interest to attend in a more especial manner to the health of those domestic animals which constitute a part of our aliment, in order to prevent our contracting diseases by eating the heats in summer, in middle climates, lessen

single horse, upon whose labour, of a cow, upon whose milk, or a hog upon whose flesh, they had relied exclusively for subsistence, all of whom perhaps perished by diseases that might have

been cured.

7th. By extending our knowledge of the causes and cure of the diseases of domestic animals, we ours. They are subject to epidemics from an imvers,catarrhs—hæmorrhages—dysentery—dropsy—scrophula—vertigo—madness—worms,—stæd

tems of nosology, but what is to be met with in est degree of morbid excitement.* Many other names have been mentioned, is calculated in no

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tail, suggests the propriety of copious blood-let-in praise in the hydrophobia. Perhaps a remedy unistence.

which are discovered in the bodies of old animals drop, a learned and plous clergyman of the that die of acute diseases. The famous race thurch of England, entitled "Free thoughts church of England, entitled by the church of England, entitled "Free thoughts pressing the hand upon the whole belly of the upon the brute creation." In whatever way the controversy may be decided, I shall only add, controversy may be decided, I shall only add, the diseased part is pressed. Diseases of the controversy may be decided by the divine, whose his age of a colic, after two days sickness. Upon his age of a colic, after two days sickness. Upon that a belief in the opinion suggested by the divine, whose diseases are in the physician, and defended by the divine, whose physician, and defended by the divine, whose same parts of the human body.

* Vial's elements on the Veterinary art, ft. 9, 10, There are indeed circumstances, which favor accounts a physician and glands. all 11. dissecting his body, not only the whole alimental ry canal, omentum and mesentery, exhibited works of violent inflammation, but the stomach, liver, spleen, lungs, blood vessels and glands, all li. History of Man, Vol. ii. ft. 486.

The discovery of the salivary glands in an ox, manner to the nations of the east. One of the nal months. It will then appear that the apby Dr. Wharton; of the fallopian tubes in an ewe, tales of a philosopher of India, has recorded this parent discord in the being and end of all intelligent tales of a turkey, by Br. A traveller who was Eustachius; of the lacteals in a kid, by Erasistratus, and of the pancrease in a turkey, by Dr. Maurice Hoffman, led to the discovery of the same of high rank in flames, except one of his feet.

Part of "Harmony not understood;" And that all their sufferings were a necessary parts in the human body; and it is well known Upon asking the reason why that part of his body part of "universal good."

But if the claims of demonstration of the bleed and the peristalthat the circulation of the blood, and the peristal- alone was exempted from the rage of the fire, he tic motion of the bowels in man, were first sug- was told, that the only kind action that man had numerous and the advantages of attending to gested by experiments and observations upon performed during his whole life, was to liberate their health be so great, and above all, if their those functions in some of the above named ani- a lamb which had been entangled by one of its high destiny hereafter be in the least degree

retire to places of silence and darkness, and discover an unwillingness to move, and to eat, when tion a reason for making the health of domestic livation of our earth their offspring for more the subject of our studies and care, tivation of our earth their offspring for more the been sanctioned by the name of a man whose a few vextinct. By thus multiply life was a few vextinct. By thus multiply life was them by is been sanctioned by the name of a man whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and the sickness of certain domestic animals, or by their deserting our habitations.

Many useful remedies for the cure of the discovered by observing their salutary effects upon domestic animals. The hellebore was introduced into practice as a purge, in consequence of its purging qualities having been observed in the goat. The use of the seton in certain diseases of the human body, was first suggested by its efficacy in the discovering the remedies for the cure of the discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and discoveries. By thus multiply life ments of the human mind: I mea the gradual deth from the consequence of the human mind: I mea the gradual deth from the consequence of the human said the inspred Dr. Hart-ly, it ments of the human body, have been discovered by its efficacy in the discovering their salutary effects upon domestic us in a resurrection after death, nd an existance in a future state. I shall read short passing a doubt concerning the receive firm which means their specifics of a few vextinct. By thus multiply which means their specifics of a few vextinct. By thus multiply life ments of the human whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and the science, mark an xh in the achieval ments of the human whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and the science, mark an xh in the achieval ments of the human whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and a few vextinct. By thus multiply which means their specifics of the subjection. By thus multiply life ments of the human whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and the science in physiological, netaphysical, and the science in physiological science, mark an xh in the achieval ments of the human whose discoveries in physiological, netaphysical, and the science in physiological, netaphysical, and the cological science, mark an xh in the achieval ments. By thus multiply which ments the remaining for more tite developed in the sc

served to reward the successful application of in-dustry and humanity, to its cure, in the affection-ate centinels of our houses and our lives.

The safety of blood-letting in old wash.

domestic animals.

To encourage us to extend to them the belogy, and remedies for the diseases of domestic trary, much good, by increasing our obligations nefits of medicine, let us attend to the light and animals have shed upon medicine, shall be menknowledge which several branches of our science tioned from this chair in our lectures upon the in- and care. If the opinion be erroneous, let the knowledge which several branches of our science have already derived from them. During those ages in which it was deemed criminal to dissect a human body, the bodies of domestic animals afforded the only sources of instruction in anatomy and physiology, and even since those ages of ignorance and prejudice have passed away, many important discoveries have been derived from the same sources by accident or design.

The discovery of the salivary glands in an overage and oppression of the salivary glands in an overage and descended in a particular manner, to the nations of the east. One of the last ment, and care. If the opinion be erroneous, let the justice and mercy of the Supreme Being, in his conduct to his brute creation, remain unimportant, in the divine government in this world, may be compared to the dreary prospect of an extensive and highly cultivated country, on a winter's day. The last revolution of our globe, the human spirit of those precepts, has pervalent the products of the autumnation of the vernal and all the products of the autumnation.

those functions in some of the above named anial a lamb which had been entangled by one of its might destiny nereatter be in the least degree mals.

Many useful hints have been taken from the that as a reward for that act, his foot was exinstincts of domestic animals. They generally empted from punishment retire to places of silence and darkness, and discover an unwillingness to move, and to eat, when tion a reason for making the health of domestic shing by hunger, for in the present state of cultivation of our earth their offspring for more the content of the present state of cultivation of our earth their offspring for more the content of th

of its quantity, which are obtained by currying manded to praise Godal evil and death ac the cow.

The benefits of fasting in fevers are strongly urged may expect. The benefits of fasting in fevers are strongly urged may expect connected in the brute creation.

by the slow putrefaction of the flesh of domestic animals, which are deprived of food several days they possess nearly all of our vices and the languid and watery eye, are certain and the languid and the tice of some of the farmering them with a sharp the most intractable them with a sharp fining their ip our days, whenever they show a fining their ip our days, whenever they show a and upon to sleep or to lie down.

The elevation of the hair on the back of a cat, and upon to sleep or to lie down.

The elevation of the hair on the back of a cat, and upon to sleep or to lie down.

The elevation of the hair on the back of a cat, and its not falling upon its feet when thrown would be rendered abortive, unless they were would be rendered abortive, unless they were placed in a situation to make returns for them, signs of that disease which has lately been so tail, suggests the propriety of copious blood-let-lin praise and gratitude in a future state of explanation. the design of this lecture, to enter further into this question. To such of you as wish to see all the arguments that are urged in its favour, from the arguments that are urged in its favour, from the part in which his disease that are urged in its favour, from the arguments that are urged in its favour, from the part in which his disease is indisposed, and the part in which his disease is indisposed, and the part in which his disease is indisposed and the part in which his disease is indisposed. In acute hing backwards to the side affected. In acute pains, particularly from the colic he hissale. The safety of blood-letting in old people, is de-ducible from the appearances of inflammation the perusal of an essay in the works of Dr. Hil-which are discovered in the bodies of old animals which are discovered in the bodies of old animals which are discovered in the bodies of old animals which are discovered in the bodies of old animals church of England, entitled "Free thoughts pressing the hand upon the whole belly of the borse Eclipse so long known and celebrated at upon the brute creation." In whatever way the

their evolutions.

These are, no prejudices against the names or taste of medicine,—a rare rejection of them after they have been received into the stomach, the issue of their diseases.

I have then, gentlemen, laid before you, a brief detail of the obligations we owe to our University, and particularly from their dispogan of speech for the dumb and a suppliant for sure its establishment. creatures that -re unable to plead for them-

dicine of the human body. In France and Germany the health of domestic animals, has for many years been a part of the studies of regular appropriately, with a melancholy epistle:

The farbred physicians. In St. Domingo, a society called the "Philadelphians," was established maFestivities! How striking and awful is the contrast

Farewell to Holknam—its lovely neutrons
beauteous flocks—its golden harvests—and its
beauteous flocks—its golden harvests—and its
only faces! Three days last week, thrice five
semble gomes should have followed their great
superior tillers—the hospitable owner of that

of the most respectable noblemen, private genschools of rural life.

As the measures of our Rulers turn all our remarks and thing now to offer but vacancy. Dull and spirit-less as the gloomy times, we have not once a-year hopes and exertions to disappointment and pover-less as the gloomy times, we have not once a-year hopes and exertions to disappointment and pover-less as the gloomy times, we have not once a-year hopes and exertions to disappointment and pover-less as the gloomy times, we have not once a-year fancy, or divertithe thoughts of men from the

The seats of their diseases, moreover, are it was in consequence of the excellent remarks favour the operation of medicine upon them, of president of that society, that I was led to sewhich we are deprived in our fellow creatures, lect the interesting subject of our lecture for the

and the absence of all fear and solicitude, about terinary knowledge in our country without a

ny years ago, consisting chiefly of physicians, in rural affairs, between that prosperity which acwhose principal business was to investigate and companied the progress of this and such like insti-

* The Dublin society of arts have lately es(Dr. Peel,) valued at sixty-six hounds sterand endowed it with a salary of fifty hounds a

† Richard Peters, Esq.

one and busing william hous assisted the pool windy referally

diseases of dumb animals than of those of our own species. From the causes formerly mentioned, the number of their diseases is more limited, and their symptoms are more obvious, mestic animals have not escaped the notice of Exchange contains every thing of worth and vamited, and their symptoms are more obvious, mestic animals have not escaped the notice of the symptoms are more obvious, mestic animals have not escaped the notice of the symptoms are more obvious, mestic animals have not escaped the notice of the symptoms of the agricultural society of Philadelphia. They have recommended the study of them in strong intemperance in eating or drinking, nor are they have recommended the study of them in strong the bubbles of the brain are held to be more solid than rocks, and more durable than pastures and and citizens of the United States; and it would be an act of injustice not to acknowledge, that is in it. Imagination roots up reality, and the bubbles of the bubbles set at nought, and valued at nothing : their rights, The seats of their diseases, increover, are more perfectly known from the greater facility contained in the part of the address to which I nothing; their families, of dissecting and examining their bodies after have alluded, being impressed upon me with prospects, conditions in life, nothing at all; nodeath. Again there are circumstances which there are fundholders enough to cover the whole surface of the kingdom. The famine that whole surface of the kingdom. The famine that wastes Ireland; the sword which exterminates the Greeks; and the measures which destroy the agricultural property of this kingdom, appear to us to be part and parcel of the same politics; of provision for regular and oral instruction upon it. the same unbending contempt of public opinion, From the public spirit of the trustees of our and of the wise and repeated admonitions of probrief detail of the obligations we owe to our sition to promote every branch of science condomestic animals, and the reciprocal advantages domestic animals, and the reciprocal advantages to be derived from extending to them the benefits of the science of medicine. In performing that it is only necessary to lay before them the poverty to the very lips," some have put unhappy this task, I have endeavoured to become the organization of the science of a veternary chair, in order to insure its establishment. hearts; many have run away from their credi-Should the subject of the diseases of domes- tors; many have sold up what they had, while Permit me to recommend subject to your the principles of agriculture, and implements of thousands have been sold up to the last stick they attention in your future studies. Subject to your the principles of agriculture, and implements of thousands have been sold up to the last stick they attention in your future of the anatomy be know-husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in owned, and turned naked on the world. tic animals, be connected with instruction upon they could yet escape with something; and many attention in your future studies. Rubject to your husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in owned, and turned naked on the world. Whate-ledge you will acquire of the anatomy be know- husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in owned, and turned naked on the world. Whate-ledge you will acquire of the laws whu-some Europeas universities, "economics," or a ver may be said of landlord. Permit me to recommend subject to your attention in your future studies. Subject to your husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in husbandry, so as to constitute what is called in husbandry, or a wer may be said of landlords, as to their share in producing these effects, it is altogether the re-action of a most desperate money system, against which it was the indispensable duty of Ministers to provide, so as equally to respect the uti possible for any thing that is done, to be permanently to prosperous. By pursuing the contrary course, we have at a taxation utterly incompatible with the circulation of money, and the value of things: not to repeat the ruin of landed property, we have advanced stages of civilization. In Grees or ago, in his barn yard, said with his last breath levels of the cultivators:—the bounties of Heaven advanced stages of civilization. In Grees or ago, in his barn yard, said with his last breath eyes of the cultivators:—the bounties of Heaven Rome, the necessity of offering such as a source of converted into plagues, and abundance in a source Rome, the necessity of offering such animato his servant who stood by him, "take care of converted into plagues, and abundance in a source to the motives for taking care of their hools." Nearly in the same words which of alarm and horror. The blessings of God Alto the motives for taking care of their health.

The Arabians cultivated veterinary medicine with nearly the same zeal that they did the medicine of the human body. In France and Company and the same zeal that they did the medicine of the human body. In France and Company and to the same zeal that they did the medicine of the human body. In France and Company and to the same words which of alarm and horror. The distinct of alarm and horror alarm and horror. The distinct of alarm and horror alar curse upon the country, which prevents our en-joying the fruits of our labour.

whose principal business was to investigate and companied the progress of this and such like insticure, what they called epizootic diseases, that
tutions, and the gloom of poverty and distress which
is the diseases of domestic animals. They fanow pervades the country! We may truly say,
tion upon them, before the civil war in that to destroy and overturn the whole landed properisland out an end both to their labours and their ty of the empire, that there needs no other avi-A veterinary school has been lately establishsimultaneous surcease of all the Societies and foreign climes, and to future ages. We have no A veterinary school has been lately establish-simultaneous surcease of an the Societies and foreign climes, and to future ages. We have not the patronage of some Meetings which were at once the ornaments and thing now to offer but vacancy. Dull and spiritthing of a graphic expression, to convey the scene, with its merits to all British farmers, to ready it has diffused a great deal of knowledge hopes and exertions to disappointment and pover-through Great Britain, particularly of the distress of the horse. Of this knowledge, a considerable portion has fallen to the share of the bitterness of heart. The Ministers know nothing farewell to Holkham! Royal and Noble Guests, and farewell to Holkham! Royal and Noble Guests, farewell!—Here was an assemblage to meliorate farewell !- Here was an assemblage to meliorate humanity; condescension and affability graced the titled ranks; and the free mixture of opinion spread beneficially among all. Farewell to these delightful scenes, for the sun has set which lighted them up; the prosperity of agriculture is fallen, and its interests are trampled on and des-

of the half the send cargier on therese

pised. May He whose high behests are thwarted Of ancient hospitality the praise for a time by the ignorance and folly of man, bless Our noble ancestry of Britain the wise and liberal patron of the scenes we have witnessed! Blessed is he in the good he has done to mankind; blessed is he in the love and gratitude of British cultivators; thrice blessed in the trade of British cultivators; thrice blessed in the trade of British cultivators; thrice blessed in the trade of British cultivators. admiration of the liberal and enlightened of all nations,—and in that his name and character shall descend thro' future generations to all posterity, as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. Great Coke—and nobly he the pious tribute pays.

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HOLKHAM SHEEP-SHEARING.

The following poem, descriptive of the business and festivities of the Holkham Meeting, was written by the Editor, and very partially circulating and blessed is he whose talents claised in 1820. It is now given to our readers and the public, not as a splendid poem, but as a faithful record and description; and as a meed of honest though inadequate praise of a character and an inadequate praise of a character and an independent of the spring of all. Her morning song the sky-lark has begun, institution alike unrivalled, and deserving of all possible celebrity from much higher efforts of the Muses.

HAIL, sweet Britannia! fairest child of Jove! Thy children's partial eulogies belong
To thee, the subject of thy grateful song;
Accept the tribute of their filial love;
Thy power, thy laws, and liberty inspire

With praise appropriate oft the sounding lyre, Thee first in fame and happiness to prove, In arms and arts renowned, and blessings from a-

But bolder pens may tell thy praise in arms,
Thy fame for freedom, and thy great renown;
To me the strains of glory are unknown,
In neatness each the other strives to f

And pure domestic bliss has greater charms.
Round the fair fields of HOLKHAM let me stray, Where art and nature mutual force display,

Advancing to perfection those fair farms, Which not the sun alone, but brighter genius But see the cavalcade of grateful friends

Enamoured of the subject of her song, The rustic muse delights in silent mood To wander there, and pour her praises rude, Such as may soothe her native scenes among;—

For poesy oft inspires the humble swain:

Steals half his time, perhaps, and half his Who thus the improvement shews a liberal lease pain:

And though to him no classic gifts belong, He earns a simple fame among the village throng.

And who, without enraptured eye, can see Arcadian scenes, which fancy fabricates? While here and there a shepherd ruminates Beneath the sweet shade of a beechen tree;

And at his feet a dimpling streamlet runs; His flocks still bask in ever-genial suns, Nor fear the knife, but live secure and free : Such are thy magic charms, O sensibility!

All bosoms dance with innocent delight;

The cheerful village swains and lasses trim
Wander in pairs along the winding stream,
Or deck the sloping hills with spots of white;
Or line the hawthorn hedge with snowy sheen,
Or skirt the copse, or gambol on the green:
With nosegays, love disposed, their bosoms dight,
Dearer to them than gold, or Indian diamonds bright.

Recal imagination from her dream, To fix on HOLKHAM and reality,
Where all her brightest forms combined we Proceed, great master of the rural art! see

With truth so fair, it yet does fancy seem; For here the sons of toil are happy; here Sorrow and poverty do not appear!—
On noble minds may this example beam,
And spread to every hall the soul-inspiring theme.

Our noble ancestry of Britain won; But who continues what their sires begun?

How smiled the numerous tribes each happy

year, What time Dan Abraham 'gan his flocks to

Patron of rural arts! their prayers for thee Daily ascend, whose hands thy fields employ, Let joy be rational—yourselves enhance—And mix with all the blessings they enjoy: Teach virtue by example;—mirth with temper-(Sweet is the bread of virtuous industry).

Blessing and blessed is he whose talents claim, At once the landlord's and the patriot's fame :

Her morning song the sky-lark has begun, While Phæbus uphill drives his recking

Aurora first o'er daisy-spangled meads Trips lightly, loosing wide her crimson zone, Once in your lives, ye sluggards early rise, Behold the glories of the morning skies-While dew-drops glitter on the gorgeous sun, And down each blade of grass the liquid diamonds

The shepherds now pursue with nimble strokes Their fleecy task; and often, being dry, The trusty horn goes round; the master's

In neatness each the other strives to foil, And through the day sustains the gladsome toil:

Surrounding nobles hear their rustic jokes, And own them happier than many greater folks.

Surround him, pressing through the numerous fields!

Each its appropriate instruction yields; All he explains, he has no private ends. From farm to farm they ride, from vale to hill, And hail the effects of industry and skill:

Such scenes themselves to every heart endear; Meanwhile is spread the hospitable board, With viands choice, and wines, supremely stored:

defends.

And shepherds quaff apart their cans of beer: Convivial toasts impart their richest zest, And mirth and welcome crown the ample feast.

Old time limps by and gives a longing leer, And fain would stay awhile to taste the bounteous

The goodly hall groans with the gathered throng, From the whole empire drawn and foreign states,

To see the wonders rumour celebrates, And hear the truth recorded by his tongue: But never Fame her brazen trumpet blew, To pour a praise so pure, a note so true; And never did benevolence among Mankind establish facts more useful, or more strong.

Thy country's pride, and friend of human kind-

In fortune great—but greater still in mind.— Happy—unmov'd by envy's poison'd dart;— Thy worthy compeers round—a noble band—

While "COKE, with nine times nine," re-echoes from each part,

And peals of plaudits burst from every honest heart.

But see too soon the evening shades advance; And objects yet important claim regard, Where cattle stand in the contiguous yard ;-

True pleasure dies with reason's vigilance:

Those lengthened orgies only vice admires
From which abash'd the blushing day retires .-

ance.

Hence, these unneeded monitory strains!

For reason here her chief instruction yields, By crops compared on highly cultured fields; In this our country's dearest interest reigns;

Next sheep and cattle, viewed with practised eye, In weight and beauty with each other vie.

Honour to COKE-reward the victor gains-And stock unrivalled graze on our luxuriant plains.

Long may these blessings grace Britannia's isle, And long may her prosperity increase—
In wealth and industry, content and peace:—
(Would these again on agriculture smile!)
And long may HE whose merit claims the

song, Enjoy his well-earned fame these scenes among;

Whose bright example cheers the sons of toil, And lights with emulous fire the yeomen of the

Here forty-and-four* times have friends that love, And strangers that admire him, met, and they Have seen and learned, and gone improved awav:

Reason persuades us-but examples move. Ponder his rules-and may their fruits increase;

I pen no farewell to such scenes as this! Basis of Britain's greatness they shall prove, While freedom nerves her hand, the gift of heav'n above.

* Written in 1820; the last meeting in 1821 made the number forty-five.

-0-AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the Editors of the Statesman.

" Having seen several communications in your valuable paper, respecting the art of dying and the cultivation of the woad plant, by which it seems that manufacturers in your part of the country are doubtful, whether woad can be produced in the United States, in the same perfection as in England, I have thought proper to state, for their information, that in 1821, I planted two acres, and found the produce to be at least one fourth more in quantity, having cut seven crops during the season. In England, I never knew more than five. Its strength, as a mordant, exceeded the English at least one third, containing three times the colouring matter I have ever found in any woad, after an experience of forty years, in an extensive trade in England.

I herewith forward to you some patterns of wool, dyed with this woad, and regret I had not preserved some coloured with woad only, by which artists acquainted with the subject, would know its superior qualities. I have always observed in England, that our woad plant produ-Attest their love with voice and willing hand, ces more in quantity and better in quality, in a

succeed until they become well acquainted with this useful plant, as no good blue, black, green, or purple colour can be produced without it All other modes are imperfect, expensive, and mischievous. Having made this country my home, I shall take pleasure in communicating this knowledge, to any one that may need it, for a moderate compensation. Written directions may be given for growing and preparing woad, without any chance of error; but to use it properly, requires considerable attention and good instructions.

I suppose it may be produced for three or four cents per pound-perhaps for something less I have sold some of mine at Baltimore this season for 121 cents, by which you will per-ceive there is great profit in its cultivation. In my opinion no substitute for woad will be found worthy of attention, although it seems your friend *Hopson* thinks he has discovered one, which will answer the purposes both of wood and indigo. Your correspondent will confer a its properties, and communicate the result to

Your correspondent who has written on the scarlet dye appears to be acquainted with only a part of the theory of that art, as two essential ingredients are not mentioned, one of which I have seen since my arrival in this country. Your friend is also in an error in supposing he can render colour more brilliant by using steam. I have made use of steam in dying for nearly thirty years, and am well acquainted with its advantages and disadvantages. It is a cheap and expeditious mode; but it cannot be used for fine colours, such as Saxon blue, green, pink, crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, and all other delicate colours, but at the expense of their beautu

All dyers should know, that when bright colours are wanted, the first step to be taken is to provement and Domestic Economy. Though it clear the water of all mineral and animal substances. This is all that is necessary to pre- thing," yet there can be no doubt that any young couragement on the agricultural associations in pare the liquor for any bright colour; but if raw man attending with a willing heart to a single his neighbourhood, giving as many hundred, as water be added, or steam suffered to flow into course of lectures, would forever derive satisfactions of the agricultural associations in the agricultural associations and agricultural associations and agricultural associations and agricultural associations and agricultural associations are agricultural associations and agricultural assoc troyed, in proportion to the quantity admit-

ted."

we hope some one will furnish satisfactory answers, as we are unable to do it ourselves:

1. What quantity of woad would be consumed

facture of woad and its various applications in the art of dying, to establish himself in this part

who forwarded them may be obtained.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY MEETING.

At a meeting of farmers held in Germantown,

and J. B. Sims appointed secretary.

It was unanimously declared that the interests of the farmers of this and the adjacent counties would be essentially promoted by the establish-honoured, while they enjoyed the highest homent of an efficient agricultural society, and ac-

cordingly it was

Resolved, That Manuel Eyre, Stephen Dun-can, Aaron Clement, John Tomlinson, Albanus C. Logan, Joseph B. Sims, Reuben Haines, George Virginia will turn to the study of agriculture as Blight, and John Hare Powel, be constituted a to an honourable and an elegant science. That committee, with full powers to carry into effect Physic and the Law will no longer be characthe intention of this meeting; to co-operate with terised as the only learned professions, and their favour on me, by giving a description of the wild such committees as shall have been appointed by indigo plant, as he terms it. I will investigate Montgomery, Bucks, Chester or Delaware counits properties, and communicate the result to ty, and to meet on Saturday, the 19th of October, at the sign of the Buck near the 8th mile stone, on the Lancaster turnpike, in order to organize the association of practical farmers for the advancement of agriculture and rural economy.

STEPHEN DUNCAN, Chairman.

JOSEPH B. SIMS, Secretary.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1822.

MEDICAL UNIVERSITY—DOCTOR RUSH THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The notice taken in our last paper, of the Maryland University, far from being unsuited, as to be better able, than any others in England, some have intimated, to the columns of this Jour- to support the existing burdens on that class of nal, falls directly under the heads—Internal Im-British population.

Gen. Van Ransellaer—the Coke of America, has been said "a little learning is a dangerous continues to bestow the most munificent enthe vessel, the beauty of the colour will be destion and benefit therefrom, in all the ordinary purtroyed, in proportion to the quantity admitsuits of rural life. The rudiments of Anatomy would teach him to know what particular struc-ture of the animal frame, would be best adapted has occurred since our last. extract, adds a number of other particulars, connected with the subject of manufactures. It makes are applied. Did he want a horse for states, among other things, that large quantities the harness or saddle—an ox for the shambles of Fullers' Earth are said to be found on the or the yoke—a hog to be reared in the stye, or banks of the Wabash; but after diligent search to seek with activity a more prescripts subof Fullers' Earth are said to be found on the banks of the Wabash; but after diligent search, to seek with activity a more precarious substance, has yet been discovered in the woods—he would make a judither of the work. There is probably no farm in Maryland which combines so much the vicinity of Cincinnati. Our correspondent clous selection by a direct application of the beauty with so much intrinsic value. It is situated between nine or ten miles from Baltimore, we hope some one will furnish satisfactory and bid he wish to ascertain by what research in what research is the same state. 1. What quantity of woad would be consumed annually, in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, estimating one pound of woad to five pounds of wool, dyed of a dark blue?

2. Would the manufacturers give a reasonable compensation to be instructed in the art of dying generally?

3. Whether it would answer any good purpose, for a person who understands the manuspose, for a person who understands the manuspose in all expectations such manure might be applied to forder to produce excellent crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, &c., and being admirably adapted to soil and the crops to be grown; it is by the soil and th that which is useful. In this paper we have given from the late Doctor Rush—he who gave existence and character to Medical Institutions in Terms of sale will be made known by appliacquainted with the writer of this letter; nor this country—a lecture on the importance of studying the Diseases of Domestic Animals. Let topics embraced in his communication, to judge his great example humiliate the vanity of those

warm season; and I attribute its great perfection here to the same cause.

Vour manufacturers of woollens cannot fully The beautiful specimens of colouring, accom-than thirty years since, recommended that agri-panying the letter, may be seen at this office, cultural exercises and competitions should be where the name and address of the gentleman made a part of scholastic amusements; and we rejoice to learn that those who may be justly denominated the wise men of Virginia, (the noblest of titles) have it in contemplation to es-tablish a Professorship of Agriculture at their University near Charlottesville; comprehending at Whittal's Tavern, on the 19th of September, in their plan a Pattern farm, where every ope-STEPHEN DUNCAN having been called to the chair, ration of Husbandry and Horticulture will be exhibited upon scientific principles, and causes and effects philosophically explained and illustrated-such a scheme is worthy of men who have nours of their country-should it recive from the agricultural community of that enlightened state, the countenance it deserves, we venture to predict with confidence, that the young men of votaries will cease, like swarms of locusts, to cumber the earth, as they were threatening to do.

It will be seen in this paper that Mr. Coke the rich and hospitable English Commoner, has discontinued his Annual Agricultural Festivals, where for so many years he had entertained many hundred of the most distinguished friends of Agriculture and Practical Farmers of England and of Europe-considering his boundless hospitality, this may be regarded as a strong evidence of the great depression of the farming interests in that country; and in truth, we learn that in a letter to one of his friends in America, he says, he has been compelled to reduce his rents thirty-three and a third per cent, and his Tenants are known

some other wealthy citizens give single dollars,

In the prices of country produce, little change

BELMONT,

Did he wish to ascertain by what process any near the Washington Turnpike, commanding a given substance on his farm might be most view of all the intervening country, &c. The speedily converted into manure; in what stage land has been highly improved, and is now in all opportunities to gain as much as possible of orchard. The farm contains between seven or

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In Botany, of the Monacia Syngenesia Class. Natural Order, Cucurbitacea.

the bride, before she entered into the marriage bed, used to eat of the quinces. Columella says, alton states it to be a native of the Levant, and says it was first introduced into this country in 1570. Gerard says, "as there is a wild so likewise there be certaine wild pompions, which grow in Barbarie, Africa, and most parts of the East and West Indies." This author says, "the purple of the pompion is neuer catentary, but boiled in milk and buttered; is not oranges, as some commentators pretend. In support of his argument, he states, that it was a fruit much revered by the ancients, and he astratue of Hercules, that held in it's hand three duinces; "the flesh or pulpe of the same sliced, and fried in a pan with butter, is also a good and wholesome meate:" but he condemns the method of using it with apples in pies.

the bride, before she entered into the marriage bed, used to eat of the quinces. Columella says, quinces not only yield pleasure but health also: the view of this wine, which was made after the following receipt:—

"Cut large quinces in quarters, and core them, as the seeds give the wine an unpleasant flavour; grind them in the same manner as a fruit much revered by the ancients, and he astratue of his argument, he states, that it was a fruit much revered by the ancients, and he astratue of Hercules, that held in it's hand three quinces; this, he says, agrees with the flable with states, that Hercules stole the golden apples for cider, and put to every gallon of water; let it stand a day or two, then strain it off. Should the pummis smell ing, but completely restored to his health by duince of this wine, which was made after the following receipt:—

"Cut large quinces in the same that quinces at flavour; grind them in the same manner as a fruit much revered by the ancients, and he astration of his argument, he states, that it was a fruit much revered by the ancients, and he astration of water; let it stand a day or two, then strain it off. Should the pummis and flavour; grind them in the same manner using it with apples in pies.

Natural Order, Cucurbitacee.

The pompion is a coarse, inferior kind of melon, which has long been known in Europe, as Pliny mentions it in his 19th book, chap, v. newbere he says, cucumbers of an exceeding large size are called pompions. Again, in his and Paphos were decorated with it. The statues of the gods also who presided at the nuples of cyprus and Paphos were decorated with it. The statues of the gods also who presided at the nuples of cool the body, and the fleshy substance applied to the eyes assuaging their pain, &c.

The Quince was called Cydomia, after an island meals, dipped in vinegar."

Quinces grow in such abundance in some parts of the Wealds of Sussex, as to enable private families to make quince-wine in quantities of from 1 to 200 gallons in a season. It is an agreeable wine, that improves much by keeping, and is greatly esteemed by asthmatic personal bed, were ornamented with this fruit; and the bride, before she entered into the marriage-bed, used to eat of the quinces. Columella says, line, but completely restored to his health by

rows, others so large that they weigh the boughs This fruit has lately been raised in the neighbourhood of London to an extraordinary size, weighing nearly two hundred weight. These are sold in the shops of the metropolis, above account of Goropius. The only kind that above account of Horopius, was above account of Horopius. more as a curiosity than for use. I have found was eaten raw, he states to have been raised by them, when boiled in their own moisture, viz. grafting the large quince upon the stock of a without water, an excellent vegetable with meat, having a taste resembling artichokes: with the adds, "all kinds of this fruit are in use addition of the peel and juice of lemons, they now-a-days, within the waiting or presence cham-now-a-days, within the waiting or presenc make an agreeable pudding.

Pompions are used by the Jews in the Feast of Tabernacles, when they form a kind of craevery morning." He also states, that they were dles into which they put a great number of used to garnish the images which stand about the bed's head and sides. the bed's head and sides.

bled, and the Garden Pumpkin. The latter differs from all the rest by having no seed, but is propagated by slips. He says, also, that they are boiled and eaten with flesh meat, and much used by the poorer sort in soups.

In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Pentagynia Class.

Linnaus has joined this genus, as well as the apple, to the pear, while Miller separates it on this account: he says, "the pear will take upon the quiuce by grafting or budding, and so vice versa; but neither of these will take upon the apple, nor that upon either of these." But we have a particular account transmitted to us by

been cultivated in this kingdom, as our earliest authors of them. Gerard says, they were often planted in hedges and fences to gardens and vineyards in his time. By the Hortus Kewensis it appears that the quince the reign of Henry the VIIIth, 1537, which is evidently an error, from the circumstance above related by Gerard, who was then an old man.

Quinces are used in medicine, being of an asmired at dessert; indeed all the white fruits of mired at dessert; indeed all the white fruits of

HORTICULTURE.

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips,—Second Edition.

(Continued from page 243.)

PUMPKIN, OR POMPION.—PEPO.

In Botany, of the Monæcia Syngenesia Class.

Pliny, that quinces were grafted upon apple-stock, they are grafted upon an apple-stock, they are described upon an apple-stock, they are called Appliana, after Applius, who was of the Claudian House, and who first devised and practised this mode of grafting; these apples, "continues he, "have the smell of the quince, that which they call quiddeny of quinces, than in the bodies of quinces themselves, because they lie heavy in the stomach; but those quiddenies are best taken after meals, alone; before meals, dipped in vinegar."

The Quince was called Cydonia, after an island in the Mediterranean, now named Candia. It

The Portugal quince is the most esteemed. In the pruning of the quince-tree little is required, except to keep the stem free from suck-

RASPBERRY-BUSH.—RUBUS IDÆUS.

The raspberry was but little noticed by the ancients, and that principally on account of it's medical virtues. Pliny does not consider it of so much importance as the bramble, in mentioning which he says, "there is a third sort of bramble, which the Greeks call *Idæa*, after Mount Ida. This fruit is smaller than the In Hughes's Natural History of Barbadoes, the says, "Pumpkins make a great part of the food of the poorer sort, in the summer-time, as well in Asia and Africa as in America." He adds, that they are distinguished in Barbadoes by the names of the White, the Blue, the Marie of raw quinces, he states to be a sovereign repelar. Being taken inwardly, and drunk with polar of the summer of the summer time, are good to be laid to water of raw quinces, he states to be a sovereign repelar. Being taken inwardly, and drunk with

used by the poorer sort in soups.

The jugglers, or quacks, in some parts of eyes. The root of the tree was used more as a Charm than a medicine for those afflicted with sex. It is a fruit that appears to have been America, extract the pulp out of pompions, and fill them with flint stones, with which they make a great noise, and pretend to frighten away all the complaints of their superstitious patients.

Quince-trees grow wild on the banks of the Danube, and they are stated to have been blackberry, although he says it is planted in garbrough into this country from the island of Crete, now called Candia. They have long fruit," he adds, "is in shape and proportion like been cultivated in this kingdom, as our earliest that of the bramble: red, when it is ripe, and covered over with a little downiness, of taste

the berry kind, are sweeter than the coloured, I

The red raspberry is considered the finest for flavouring ices, jams, &c. A third kind is cultivated, which produces two crops a year, but The

den market, they regularly perform the journey den market, they regularly perform the journey den market, they regularly perform the journey den market, they regularly perform the journey den market, they regularly perform the journey den market, they are still served up in the jection, by extending rewards to animals of inferior merit, and thus diminishing the motives the make the breeds as perfect as possible. While tree has been the cause of excluding this fruit the beneficial effects of the liberal premiums of from our gardens: but it is, from it's beauty, fered by the Society, for the importation of the particularly when in blossom, a desirable tree most improved breeds of foreign countries, is pence per load. These female fruit porters for planting in parks or paddocks; and as the every year evinced by the crowds which, from timber is so valuable, and now become so rare, the beginning to the end of our shows, gather from Wiltshire, Shropshire, and Wales: in their leading rewards to animals of inferior merit, and thus diminishing the motives the make the breeds as perfect as possible. While tree has been the cause of excluding this fruit the beneficial effects of the liberal premiums of from our gardens: but it is, from it's beauty, fered by the Society, for the importation of the every year evinced by the crowds which, from timber is so valuable, and now become so rare, the beginning to the end of our shows, gather from Wiltshire, Shropshire, and Wales: in their improved breeds are remarked at the prediction, by extending rewards to animals of inferior merit, and thus diminishing the motives the make the breeds as perfect as possible. While than five miles per hour.

The dietetic and medicinal virtues of rasp- Horsham in Sussex.

a most agreeable smell and taste, which pro-ceeds from a mixture of their essential salt and fine oil." This author recommends these wines

The wood of the raspberry-bush produces November. earth, and the young shoots should be shorten-ripe it is not altogether so binding.

ed to about two feet in height: the middle or The timber of the service-tree

SERVICE-TREE.—SORBUS. In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Trygy nia Class.

This fruit, which is a native of England, is now as little known, and as rare in the London market, as the fruits of the most distant parts of the world; and the service-berry-tree is now so thinly scattered over the country, that many farmers do not even know its existence.

Pliny writes of it as a fruit held in estima-tion by the Romans. He mentions four sorts, some round, resembling apples, others shaped like pears, others like an egg, and one variety some beautiful specimens of household medicinally. He states, that Cato would have service-berries preserved, grass bonnets in imitation of the Leghorn. (book xv. c. 21.) and in the 17th chapter of the same book he gives directions for preserving them in two different ways: again he mentions them in his 23d book 17th chapter and very support the same book he gives directions for preserving them in two different ways: again he mentions them in his 23d book 17th chapter and very support to the Rev. Dr. Foster, the annual ad-

are found in woods and groves in most places of England. There be many small trees thereof, in a little wood a mile oeyond Islington: in Kent it groweth in great abundance, especially about Southfleete and Gravesend."

The service-tree is still occasionally to be REPORTS OF THE CATTLE SHOW AT BRIGHTON, ON but other fruits that are coloured are generally met with in the hedge-rows in Kent, and in the wednesday, oct. 9th, 1822.

Wealds of Sussex, of the size of a moderate No. 1. On all the larger horned Cattle (except heioak-tree; as also in the north of England and

possessing much flavour.

Raspberries are much cultivated in the neighbourhood of Isleworth and Brentford; from whence those are sent to London in swing carts, is sent to Londo which are used by the distillers for making raspis sold by the country people, and then hung up
prising more than one) to 52, while the whole
in a garden to receive the damp air of the night,
used by confectioners and pastry-cooks; but the
raspberries which are intended for the table, are
brought by women on their heads: their load consists of a round, or basket, containing twelve gallons, of three pints to a gallon; and, although the distance is ten miles from Isleworth to Covent-Gardistance, and the sax a garden fruit. In Italy and the getting and the great observed up in the jection, by extending rewards to animals of infe-

long journies they seldom walk at a less pace remarkable fine tree of this kind now growing progeny, we ought never to forget the sound adthan five miles per hour.

at Kingsfold farm, in the parish of Rusper, near vice of the venerable farmer who addressed the

fruit.

"Raspberry and strawberry wines," says Dr.

Short, "are of all made-wines the most delicibut a poor excuse for depriving themselves and the of Bakewell and the other British farmers, who in ous to the taste; they lightly and pleasantly public of the beauty and variety which the blos- fifty years have raised the stock of Great Britain stimulate the nerves of the mouth and nose with soms give at one season of the year, and the fruit to a state of perfection little short of what it is

end of October is the proper time for this pru-hard grain, and the variations pleasing when ning. The fruit is produced from young branch-es out of the last year's shoots or suckers.

The timber of the service-tree is of a nne Great Britain, to trials of strength or activity.

Let us then, on this occasion, earnestly solicit
wrought into cabinet goods: it is esteemed by our farmers to select and propagate only the best
the turner and carver, as well as for the maindividuals of their horned cattle. If they reply

FROM THE BOSTON WEEKLY MESSENGER.

tures, particularly one or two remarkably fine our manufactures have been built up on the only

arranged.

At 4 o'clock the premiums were declared in the Meeting House. The official reports, as far as received, will be found below.

fers.)

The Committee report that the animals in this tivated, which produces two crops a year, but I have seldom met with the October raspberry fruit, partakes of the quality of the mediar, and good, proving, that a gradual and regular im-Horsham in Sussex.

Society this year, "that the progress of improve-I know many noblemen and gentlemen object ment by foreign crosses must be very slow"; and berries being the same as those of the straw-berry, will be noticed in the history of that to fruit-bearing trees being planted on their es- possessing as we unquestionably do, the materials fine oil." This author recommends these wines Furber of Kensington, who in 1733 published animals, Denton and Coelebs, could doubt when in scorbutic disorders as a purifier and sweethis twelve engravings of fruits for the desserts ther they were superior to any animals of the ener of the blood. "Mixed with water," he says, "they make a good reviving draught in ardent fevers."

Italian services for October, and the English land? And why is this the case? Assuredly our maple-leaved service-berries for the month of pastures are as fine, and the race has not degenerated with us. Wherever a pride is felt in raising fruit but one year, therefore that should be This fruit is recknoned to be very restringent, fine stock, our success is perfect, and the single carefully cut down below the surface of the and useful for all kinds of fluxes; but when town of Sutton might send its team of 120 oxen, This fruit is recknoned to be very restringent, fine stock, our success is perfect, and the single and challenge Devonshire or any other county of The timber of the service-tree is of a fine Great Britain, to trials of strength or activity.

king of gun-stocks. It is used by mill-wrights we feel no encouragement to do this because we for cogs to wheels, &c. in preference to any other wood; it is also a very durable wood for buildings that are exposed to a northern aspect. true, it is not entirely so, and what would the farmer have us to do on such an occasion? If, in fact, the full blooded or half blooded descendant of im-BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

ported stock is superior, shall we refuse to admit it so to be? This would be indeed sacrificing the The annual exhibition at Brighton last week, best interests of our country in relation to this obwas attended as usual by a large concourse of ject, as well as violating our solemn pledges, to people. The variety of manufactured articles gratify an improper national prejudice. Our true was not so great, perhaps, as on some previous course is to strive to equal or surpass the foreign years. There were some very fine cloths; and races by selections and careful management of some beautiful specimens of household manufacture native stock. It was upon this principle that tions them in his 23d book, 17th chap, and says dress was delivered by the Hon. Timothy Pick- ware, lest they find themselves not only shut out their medicinal virtues are the same as those of the mediar.

Gerard describes two kinds, and says, "they are found in woods and groves in most places took places on Thursday, in the manner previously are not only intended to allay, or diminish any feeling of discontent at our impartial preference of the best stock, from whatever country it may have been originally derived, but to encourage our own farmers to take more efficient measures

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the positive evidence of qualities, the quantity oows each, of the best quality, New England alone could furnish twenty, which would equal count of her. Capt. Tracy, of the London Packet, them in the quantities of milk, butter and cheese, added a new proof, to the many he has already which they would respectively produce. If this should be true, and I have no doubt of it, we at least possess one of the parents in perfection, from which an improved race might be procured. This opinion is not expressed lightly. We infer its opinion is not expressed lightly. We infer its asking a premium.

In the quantities of our decision as to milch cows, which we count of her. Capt. Tracy, of the London Packet, hope will be satisfactory.

The Committee have endeavoured to give general satisfaction and if they have failed of that, they will at least have the pleasure of having satisfied themselves.

JOHN LOWELL, Chairman.

After so long a trial of the patience of the Company of the Committee of the Massachusetts Society for the committee of the ring our short period of exhibitions, we have had quite as early as they would wishseveral, which have equalled the best, of which any accounts have been published. But we would wish, that it should be distinctly under-star, of Deerfield, weighing 2333 pounds, stood, that we refer only to a small part of our milch cows, and that we fear much the greater number are lamentably poor. We are well con-vinced, that some dairies in our country, with two good cows, produce as much as the average of those which have five. If we are correct, or nearly so, in the opinion above expressed, how does it happen that our breed of cattle on the whole is so inferior? Because the owner of a good cow, instead of putting a proper value upon her, will generally send her to the nearest scrub bull, to save a little labor, and some trifling difference of expense. This we all feel and know to be true. But this shameful negligence is giving place to Salem, more judicious measures, owing principally to the effect of the public shows. If every owner of a Milton, good, and very superior cow, would consider her in a proper light, not merely as a valuable ani-mal during her life, but as capable of improv-ing his whole stock—if he will spare no moderate expense in procuring calves from her, from bulls of an improved breed, we shall soon see our whole stock gradually improve. Bakewell ordinary cows, of five years old, who have consumed twelve tons of hay, including pasturage, and have required great labour in attending on head, or a large frame, or small teats, or, in short, them; when they hear such a fact as this, that an excellent judge offered fifty dollars for a two months calf, of the cow hereinafter mentioned, owned by the Hon. Mr. Gray, they produce more the fire points decounted by the Hon. Mr. Gray, they produce more to the exterior.

In this, as in the fire points decounted by the Hon. Mr. Welles, of beauty and promise.

Five hiefers belonging to the Hon. Mr. Welles, to the exterior.

It has been usual to notice those animals of convocations had distinguished notice by committees. owned by the Hon. Mr. Gray, they produce more to the exterior.

Conviction than any other sort of address.

It has been us

never seen an imported cow of equal merit (taking the positive evidence of qualities, the quantity beauty. There was also a fine imported cow, with the best bull calf, not noticed in and quality of milk into view) with some of our her calf, lately bought by the Hon. Mr. Gray, for own which have been offered. So fully am I 200 dollars. Such liberal prices will ensure a convinced of this truth, as well as that our country possesses a very considerable number of these fine cows, that I am persuaded, that, if Great quantity and quality of her milk—we have heard Ranger's and H. Warren's, both of New Brain-

eign cows, thought to be so extraordinary as to petitors by these introductory remarks, many of The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for merit notice in their periodical journals; and du- which competitors will however, be disappointed

> For the next best do. 6 years old, to Lewis Barnard, of Worcester, weight 2256,

For the next best do. 5½ years old, to A-mos Davis, of Groton, weight 1292, Forthe best bull, to Major Jaques, of Charles-

For the next best do. to Joshua Coolidge, of Watertown,

For the best bull calf, to Uriah Manning, of Woburn, being the progeny of Calebs,
For the next bull calf, the progeny of Denton, to the Hon. Levi Lincoln, of Worcester,

For the best milch cow, to John Bart, of

For the next best do. to Samuel Murden, of

actual product. The clearer this evidence, the and Princeps, among the most distinguished rai- more certain the success. The goodness of a sers of stock in Great Britain, lived to see their milch cow depends on so many circumstances, and improvements eminently successful. We are fully aware that all this exhortation and argument obliged to extend their inquiries very far. Form is of very little importance, compared with the and beauty is of some moment, but it is also somemore substantial proofs derived from prices.—times fallacious; and no one would reject a fine When, therefore, our farmers learn, that a calf cow, which should give an uncommon quantity of of six months, has been sold at the price of four fine milk—butter superior in quantity and quality

It has been usual to notice those animals of con-Before we announce the premiums, we would siderable merit, which deserved attention, but did of this society.

for the amelioration and improvement of our own native breeds. They cannot attend one of our shows, without perceiving the *public preference* for the new races, and this is a strong confirmation of the justice of the decisions, though we are aware that it is not the least difficult task of the Committee to endeavor to decide without any bias from this clearly pronounced opinion of all the bystanders.

We have said that the imported stock and their progeny have usually been preferred by the visitors at our shows;—we would make one except-world and purely with the view of giving aid to the show, exhibited fine animals at no small expense and trouble. It is probable that as the Committee took no minutes of these animals, some of them may be overlooked. One we could not forget—the fine imported bull Denton, belonging to Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough. He has improved with age, and shows that he has an owner who is sensible of his great value. Nor could any one minum, but the difference of age decided the questoverlook Coelebs, owned by Major Jaques, of these animals. There were fine bulls offered tors at our shows;—we would make one exception, and that is, with respect to milch cows. Although the milch cows of Great Britain and the countries of the ground, those who are fend of of the fine native breed, so often noticed by us,— Netherlands are in general far, infinitely, superior viewing fine natural productions, would feel that and by Mrs. Amory, of the Cœlebs Breed, one of to our own;—yet during the 6 years in which I a visit to Brighton was well repaid by the sight which took a premium last year. There was always had this unpleasant duty to perform, I have and comparison of these animals, differing considerable to a superior Holland Bull, imported by Mr. For-

The best bull calf, not noticed in the premiums, was Mr. Lee's, of Brooklyn, Major Jaques' and Dr. Chaplin's. Many others were also very fine.

Britain or the Netherlands were to send us ten that she had given in England 36 quarts per day, tree—but we have already explained the princicows each, of the best quality, New England a- but there was no person to give us any accurate ac-

the Promotion of Agriculture, appointed to decide on all the smaller class of animals including heifers.

REPORT: That twenty-five animals of the class of "heifers, of from one to three years old," were in the \$30 pens for premium or exhibition—all of an exceljent quality, and most of them of approved breeds. \$20 And generally indicating the increasing attention of the agricultural interest to this important class \$30 of stock. The general improvement in this class of animals, compared with our former Cattle

\$20 Shows, was very marked and decided.

The first premium was awarded for a heifer owned by Henry Rice, Esq. of Marlborough.— She was of the breed of "Denton," the celebrat-ed imported bull owned by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough. This heifer was two years \$30 old on the first of February, from a cow of the Princeton breed; her form and figure strongly in-\$20 dicative of her sire. The heifer sucked only 12 For the next best do. to the Hon. John
Welles, of Dorchester,

As to milch cows, one of the most important, as well as most difficult articles to decide upon, the Committee proceeded, as they will probably here
Committee proceeded, as they will probably here
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Committee proceeded, as they will be a proceeded will after always proceed, solely on evidence as to the from twelve to fourteen quarts of milk during the season,

The second premium was awarded for the heifer owned by Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Brighton, who had also received no extra keep, and was a beautiful sample of the approved Holderness breed, introduced into the state by Gorham Parsons, Esq.

There were other distinguished animals of this class, which deserve particular notice and were

occasions had distinguished notice by committees

Coolidge, and that of Francis Amory, Esq. of from Mr. Coolidge's imported bull Cœlebs; and also those of Mr. John Breed, of Bellesple, from Mr. Thorndike's bull "Fill Pail," all partaking of strongly of the excellent and peculiar qualities of their respective breeds.

The Committee also award for the best Boar-The first premium to Joseph Rice, of

the sum of The second premium for the best Boar, they awarded to Mr. Spark Vose, of Watertown, the sum of

The first premium for the best Store Pigs, they award to Mr. Luke Fiske, of Waltham, the sum of

The second premium for the best Store Pigs, they award to Mr. Aaron Dow, of Brookline, the sum of

The first premium for the best Merino Ram, they award to Gorham Parsons, Esq.

The committee regret to observe that the general specimen of Merino sheep exhibited for premium, were, in their opinion, inferior to those of former years. They feel themselves justified only in awarding a second premium for the best Merino Ewes to Gen. Austin

The second premium for Merino Wethers they award to Francis Amory, Esq.

For Native Wethers there was no competition. Those presented by Mr. Silas Hall, of Phillipston, were very fine animals, and deemed worthy of the first premium, which the committee accordingly award, of

tering cattle; and which he represented as easier, effort to improve the breed of Sheep in Massachuequally effectual, and less dangerous than the or-dinary method. Your committee were not authorized to grant any premium on this account. Nor can they recommend any to be given, without a more satisfactory evidence of the success of the operation and of all the advantages specified .-Should this be the case, at any future time, it will always be in the power, and they doubt not it will be the inclination of the trustees to grant a just reward for this, as well as for any other suc- The first premium for Broadcloths, to James essful improvement in the important operations of agriculture.

Mr. Meriam also presented several spayed lows, for the society's premium for animals of The first premium for Household Cloth, to that description; but they were not accompanied by any statement of the mode of operation and The second premium for do. to Stephen Buttreatment as required by the rules established by rick, of Framingham. the Trustees, and besides, the operations were very recent, and apparently some of them at least, done expressly for the exhibition, and for the The second premium for do. to Jas. Shepherd purpose of offering for the premium. Now in a case of this nature, when a premium is proposed The first premium for Superfine Satinet, to expressly for the purpose of testing the efficacy Daniel Ellis & Son, of Walpole of an important, and in this country, in some rerespects, a new operation, your committee apprehend that no premium ought to be granted, unless by well attested experiments, supported by a lapse of time sufficient to leave no question The second premium for do. to Adolphus Bar-

Mr. John Baker had entered also four spayed The first premium for Linen Cloth, to Anna sows, belonging to Gorham Parsons, Esq. for the premium proposed for the same operation. They were in fine health and completely healed-neither disfigured nor weakened by the operation .-A certificate also accompanied, made by Gorham Parsons, Esq. which will be laid before the Trustees for their consideration, conformable to their proposal, and in case the same shall be consider-ed, or shall be made satisfactory to them, they don, of Milton

To these ought to be added the heifer of Mr. in such case award to Mr. Baker the premium

Samuel Jaques, Esq. also presented for the So ciety's premium, of the improved Leicester breed of long wooled sheep, having a cross of the South down, one Ram and six Ewes. They were bought by him in Pennsylvania, and from thence brought into this State. Although your Committee know that the intention of the Society, in the proposal offered in the terms of that premium was, to encourage the importation of the animals from some foreign kingdom or state; and, that therefore strictly speaking, Col. Jaques would be entitled to no premium on the terms of those proposals; yet your Committee consider the animals are in this State a new and very important race of Sheep, although precisely not of the description proposed, and that Col. Jaques has at considerable expense character of the machinery employed, and the and trouble, introduced them into it. They, quality of the article, afford a hope that duck may therefore recommend that a premium be granted become one of our staple articles.] to him of \$50.

The Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Esq. also presented for exhibition, a Ram and two Ewes of the long wooled Sheep of the Netherlands, the The committee have therefore recommended a length of whose wool was greatly superior, and liberal gratuity in this case, as there is both stock its fineness but little inferior, if at all, to those of our present breeds. And although it was not \$10 the intention of that distinguished merchant to stand candidate for any premium, his sole purpose being to aid in the improvement of our breed of Sheep, and thereby to encourage the agriculture and manufactures of his native State, yet your Committee apprehending that all exertions of this kind, so honourable to the individual, and \$10 so advantageous to the community, should receive Upon condition that he give evidence according some mark from our Society of its sense of the beto the rules, that they were wholly bred in this nefit conferred on the Commonwealth; they therestate, and raised by the persons exhibiting them. fore recommend that the gold medal of the So A pair of Stags were presented by Mr. Meriam, ciety, of the value of fifty dollars, be presented to of Concord, as a specimen of a new mode of al-

> JOSIAH QUINCY, NATH'L INGERSOLL, THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island.

REPORT NO. 3.—ON MANUFACTURES.

Вигантом, Ост. 10тн, 1822. The Committee on Manufactures award: Shepherd & Co. of Northampton,

he second premium for Broadcloths, to the Wolcott Wollen Manufacturing Co.

Jona. Mann, of Worcester,

The first premium for Superfine Cassimere, to the Wolcott Woollen Manufacturing Co.

& Co. of Northampton

The first premium for fine Flannel, to James

Howarth, of Andover The first premium for Carpeting, to Sarah

Patrick, of Worcester tholomew

R. Putnam, of Grafton

The first premium for Diaper, to Mrs. Butnam

he second premium for do. to Susan Young, of Newbury

The first premium for Sewing Silk, to Lem'l Healy, of Dudley

The following gratuities are also awarded : To Clarissa Fay, of New Braintree, for a ve-

ry good specimen of fine Flannel A premium being withheld on account of a deficiency in the number of yards, the Committee recommend the gratuity into consideration of the excellence of the fabrick and the importance of the manufacture.-And for the same reasons a gratuity of

o Susan Warren, of Chelmsford, for a piece of Linen of household manufacture.

To George Johnson, of Salem, for a specimen of Duck by machinery of recent invention

[This Duck is thought superior to any brought to this market from Europe, and can be afforded at a price advantageous to the purchaser. The

To Gerry Fairbanks, of Boston, for fine Beaver Hats

[Hats of the same quality are still imported. and skill enough in the country to put a stop to the importation.]

At former exhibitions the imitation Leghorn Hats have been of a medium quality; this year there was one specimen from Vermont perhaps finer than any ever imported. As it was manufactured in another State, the committee are not authorized to do more than to commend the excellence of the fabrick.

For other specimens of Straw and Grass manufacture, they recommend gratuities as follows: To Ann Dalrymple, of Marlboro', for Straw

Bonnets To Mariam Haven, of Hopkinton, for do. To Sally and Eliza Perry, of Brookfield, for a Grass Hat

To Betsey Bennett, of Framingham, for an imitation Leghorn Straw

To Susan Sherman, of Marlboro', for do. To Mary and Hannah Dobben, of Beverly, for Straw Bonnets

Gratuities to the following persons are likewise recommended for their specimens of ingenuity and industry:

To Fanny Peirce, of New Braintree, for a counterpane and coverlet To Sally Penniman, of New Braintree, for a

Hearth Rug To Caroline Fiske, of Waltham, for a coun-19 terpane

To Susan Stearns, of Waltham, for a knit mantle of cotton yarn.
To Mehitable R. Dean, of Mansfield, for a

Hearth Rug To Priscilla Cotton, of Plymouth, for a Hearth

Rug To Samuel B. Pope, of Boston, for a specimen of Men's Boots

To Ann Heath, of Roxbury, for a specimen of fine Cotton Hose

To Rebecca Johnson, of Boston, for a Hearth Rug To Sarah Glover, of Dorchester, for a cotton

counterpane To Rhoda Holman, of Bolton, for a fabrick of

Silk weed To Levi Sawyer, of Bolton, for Woollen Hose To a female of Boston, for very fine Hose of

Merino Wool 5 To Sarah Moore, of Brighton, for fine Down Tippets

To Sarah, Polly and Hannah Lewis, for various articles manufactured from Down and for Artificial Flowers

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printed as exhibited.

may be useful on this occasion to remark-that circumstances, any specific premium. Flannels of every degree of fineness required for of that country.

That our best Broadcloths are improving pro-

in the dying and dressing. There were no extra fine Broadcloths at the it might gratify our pride to see cloths of this de- ficient for the same purpose. scription spread before the public at our annual In the experiment made before the Committee, the hall this year, were some pieces from the out any injury to its threshing power.

Litchfield Woollen Factory in Connecticut, offer
Owing to an accident, for which the Litchfield Woollen Factory in Connecticut, offered not for premium but for exhibition; and these were thought by the Committee deserving of an honorable mention on this occasion. No Cotton Cloths were exhibited; and this among other cir- for that purpose. cumstances may be considered as proof that they

by the present good market. RICHARD SULLIVAN, Committee.

REPORT NO. 4.—INVENTIONS.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture to whom were

referred the subject of inventions, report—
That they have had the gratification of inspecting a number of machines connected with the facilitating manufactures and the labours of agriculture, which have been deposited in the society's room, but none coming within the exact terms of their commission, except a Cast Iron Roller, which was duly entered for premium by Aaron Willard, of Boston. This roller is apparently an improvement on the ordinary roller. It consists of two rollers moving upon one axis, and thereby turns easier and makes less ridges. But the owner not being present nor any person in his behalf, the Committee have not been able to make those inquiries which are necessary to enable them to award any premium.

The next machine presented for their examination and entered for premium, was a vertical family spinner, invented by John Brown, of Providence, and presented for premium by J. R. Newell. It is apparently capable of spinning with from six to twelve spindles, and it was stated to your Committee that a girl of fifteen years of age of common capacity is capable of tending it—that the

To Nancy Wheeler, of Worcester, for Fans
manufactured from Feathers
Messrs. Barrett, Tileston & Co. of Staten Island, presented for inspection some very handsome Woollen Table Cloths and Silk Handker-chiefs as specimens of their work in the art of being used in any family, and found to be by experiment capable of facilitating demostic spinning. Printing and Dying. These deserve mention as riment capable of facilitating domestic spinning. highly creditable to the taste and skill of the In their opinion this is the only test of its real manufacturers. The Handkerchiefs exhibited utility. They think it a sufficiently simple and inwere originally striped and cross-barred silks.—

genious machine. But whether it will perform

NO. 5.—WORKING OXEN.

They were shop goods damaged—the original all that is promised, your Committee, are for the The Committee appointed by the Massachusetts colors were extracted-they were redyed and reason above stated, not able to decide; and the machine not being within any of the specified ob-With respect to the progres of our principal jects of premium, your Committee do not deem woollen manufactures, the Committee think it themselves justified in recommending under the

The machine which most attracted the attention home consumption may be manufactured at rea- of your Committee, was one presented by Joseph sonable prices with the machinery and skill now Pope, Esq. of Boston, a gentleman long known by in the country. That our best cassimeres are the public by his inventions and mechanical ingesubstantial, well made and well finished, and ap-nuity. This machine is patented-intended to Working Cattle, superior to any previous exhiproach nearer to those of first quality made in work by hand, in its present model, but easily cabition.

England, than our best broadcloths do to the best pable of being enlarged and applied to a horse power.

The material to be threshed, passes through opgressively with the gain of experience, and faster posite sets of surfaces placed transversely in a as respects goodness and the style of finishing than frame. They are respectively moving rods-and fineness, and there is still room for improvement constitute a threshing power on an open floor

composed of stationary rods.

It was stated to your Committee that it threshexhibition. This may be accounted for without ed fifty bushels of grain in 12 hours-and four fact that there is a full demand for cloths of a me- that a common sized sheaf passes through it and dium quality, at prices which give a large profit; is completely threshed in one minute. The labor the manufacturers are under no inducement there- is done by two hands, one destined to turn it, the fore to attempt extra fine cloths. However much other to feed it, or one man and two boys are suf-

exhibitions, it is neither for the interest of the it threshed the grain out perfectly. And it is obmanufacturer nor of the country, that it should at vious that with a very small expense, it may be present be gratified. The best cloths shown at converted into a machine for cutting straw with-

As your Committee consider the machine as cumstances may be considered as proof that they require no encouragement beyond that afforded likely to be very useful, and as Mr. Pope has been of which cannot but be considered as including at great expense and trouble for the purpose of bringing it to Brighton, your committee apprehend that some notice ought to be taken of it, and they therefore recommend that he should have a premium of \$20, he producing the requisite certificates of its being used and approved by a practical farmer.

Mr. Newell also presented for premiuma cornbarrel.

The Committee did not see its power, but apprehend it may be made a useful machine, with the Commonwealth be promoted.

(Signed)

J. WELLES, Chairman. some improvement, but do not consider them-selves authorized in its present state to award a premium.

The same gentleman presented for exhibition a number of excellent and approved English machines, and also some of the invention of this country, among these they notice An English Turnip Cutter.

Three Double Mould Ploughs. Batson's Scarifier. Batson's Cultivator.

Howard's Patent Plough.

Also, an English hay maker, sent from Balti-more. All of them are worthy of the attention

JOSIAH QUINCEY, CYRUS ALGER, PAUL MOODY.

Society for Promoting Agriculture, to decide on the claims for premium for the best Working Oxen, at the Cattle Show at Brighton, Oct. 10, consisting of John Welles, Silas Gates and Elijah Perry, REPORT:

That they were well pleased to find amongst the other distinguished evidences of improvement at their show, an increased number of

Twelve yoke of Working Oxen were entered and appeared to contest for the premiums offered by the Society.

The Cattle were in general in their training more perfect, and the committee feel confident that the community may look forward to the most gratifying results.

After taking into view the strength in reference to their age and size, the equality of match, discrediting the manufacturers, by adverting to the bushels and 12 quarts of oats in one hour-and the docility and training, as well as other general circumstances, the Committee unanimously agreed to award the following premiuns: To Luther Whitney, of Sutton, first pre-

mium \$30 00 To Peter Darling, of Sutton, second pre-To John Sherman, of Sutton, third premium 20 60 To Daniel Marble, of Sutton, half of the

fourth premium To Jonas L. Sibley, of Sutton, the other half of the fourth premium 7 50 To Capt. Joseph Curtis, of Roxbury, the fifth premium 10 00

The Committee were all pleased to see so favourable an illustration of the benefit of the the most essential interests of the state.

To the honour of a small but respectable section of the country it receives a principal part of the premiums of the Society. But it is be-lieved that no man will doubt the distinction is well merited. It is to be hoped that other parts of the state will feel excited to such an exertion as will spread the evidences of our sheller, on a horizontal movement, on a wooden farmers care and skill more equally over the state, and thus the great object of the Society in the advancement of the honour and interest of

No. 6 .- Ploughing Match.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match, consisting of John Prince, Benjamin Goddard, and S. G. Derby, having attended the duty assigned them, beg leave to

REPORT:

That the ground selected for the purpose by the Committee of Arrangements, was a very though green sward of 20 years lay, and had been chiefly used as pasture for fat cattle, was previously laid off in lots of sixteen rods long and one and a quarter rods wide, making one eighth of an acre, (which was less than was wished, but being the only spot convenient that could be procured, could not admit of their being larger)—the soil excellent and free from

stones or trees, and each team had a perfectly 3d premium to Stedman Williams equal chance. The ploughs were duly entered for the contest, and the ploughmen drew for Samuel Prince, driver lots as follows:

No. 1.—Aaron Davis Williams, of Roxbury, one pair of oxen, Lewis Bliss ploughman, David Howe driver—Warren's Dedham plough, with

wheel-17 furrows-23 minutes.

No. 3.—Stedman Williams, of Roxbury, two pair of oxen, Stedman Williams, ploughman, Samuel Prince driver—Warren's of Dedham plough, with wheel-18 furrows-26 minutes 30 seconds.

No. 4.-Joseph Curtis, of Roxbury, two pair oxen, Luke Rollins ploughman, Amos Wyman driver-Warren's Dedham plough, with wheels and cutte: 20 furrows-27 minutes 30 se-

No. 5.—Luther Whiting, of Sutton, two pair oxen, Royal T. Marble ploughman, Luther Whiting driver—Sutton plough, with wheel— 16-furrows-30 minnutes.

No. 6 .- Aaron D. Williams, of Roxbury, one pair oxen, Thomas Howe ploughman and dri--Warren of Dedham plough, with wheel

No. 7.—Silas Dudley, of Sutton two pair oxen, Silas Dudley ploughman, Joseph Dudley driver

cutter-17 furrows-26 minutes.

No. 8 .- Isaac Cook, of Brookline, one pair oxen, Caleb Miller ploughman and driver-Warren of Dedham plough, with wheel and cutter-19 furrows-33 minutes.

No. 9 .- Moses Seaver, of Brighton, one pair oxen, Moses Seaver ploughman, Benjamin Porter driver-Howard of Hingham's plough

with weel—20 furrows—24 minutes. No. 10.—John Sherman, of Sutton, one pair oxen, Asa Cummings ploughman, John Sherman driver-Sutton plough with wheel-18 furrows -22 minutes.

Previous to the ploughing, it was distinctly stated by the committee, that the furrow must be not less than 5½ inches deep, and their greatest wish as little to exceed 10 inches in the width of furrow as was possible, and not to hurry their cattle, as they conceived the best work could not be performed if over driven and that goodness of work, together with that of cattle, would be a great object in deciding premiums, as well as cheapness of labour.

They have great pleasure in stating, that the work was well done, and most of it in a superior style, and that those competitors who failed in obtaining premiums, was because the Committee had it in their power to award only three among ten claimants—indeed, they conceive praise is due to all the ploughmen, who discovered great skill in the management of their implements, and the cattle were universally excellent-and in consequence of the request of the Committee that they should not be hurried, they could generally have proceeded in another one eighth of an acre with ease.

The Committee have been unanimous in their awards after a very critical examination,

as follows:

1st premium to Isaac Cook	\$20
Caleb Miller, ploughman	10
do, do, driver	5-35
2d premium to Joseph Curtis	12
Luke Rollins, ploughman	6
Amos Wyman, driver	3-21

ploughman

All which is submitted

JOHN PRINCE,

premiums were offered,

REPORT:

than one year old; and seventeen parcels of hew Cheese, were offered for the Society's premiums; which, in the opinion of your committee, are superior to any hitherto exhibited; all lyne, some Amak, being a new variety of the made in the town of New Braintree, in the Carrot. From the orchard of Mr. Henry Houghcounty of Worcester, excepting one parcel of the county of Worcester, excepting one parcel of the form of Bolton, in the County of Worcester, five cheeses, made by Mr. John Ayres, of Oakhom in the same county; of the former, that weigh not less than one pound each. From the dairy of Capt. John Hunter, was continued to be the richest and best made cheese, in the County of Norfolk, two specimens of the and is entitled to the premium of ten dollars; Cotton Plant, which grew in the open air with. —19 furrows—46 minutes.

—7. Silas Dudley, of Sutton two pair oxen, dairy of Mr. William Earl, was considered to be stilled with Cotton.

—Warren of Dedham plough, with wheel and dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars; that from the dairy of Major Roswell productive kind, "from the cast were dollars." premium of five dollars.

also exhibited, uncommonly well made, the but- Morse, in Watertown, some fine ears of the eight termilk being more perfectly expressed than and twelve rowed Indian Corn.
usual; that from the dairy of Miss Mary Clark,

By order of the Committee of Watertown, in the County of Middlesex, was considered to be the best; that from the dairy of Col. Stephen Hastings, of Sterling, in the County of Worcester, the next best—the form-

made between the 15th day of May, and the after that period. first day of October, from not less than four cows, the quantity of the Butter and of the Cheese, and the number of cows, to be taken At the anniversary Dinner, there were a num-into consideration, Mr. William Earl, of New ber of good, some complimentary, and a few Braintree, has exhibited sufficient testimony, in sparkling Toasts drunk. We have room for a the opinion of your committee, to entitle him few of them.

best specimen of Sole Leather; for the next and reward.
best specimen, Messrs. Benjamin Mirick & Co. Our mother Earth—May those have the best five dollars.

five dollars.

Five barrels of Flour, from the wheat raised The world—A great Cattle Show, where the the present season, on the farm of Gorham Parbest animals are those who are not overfleshy nor sons, Esq. in Brighton, and manufactured at the underfed. sons, Esq. in Brighton, and manufactured at the underfed.

"City Mills," lately erected on the "Western Avenue," very little inferior in quality to the is above price, and needs no premium—the Show best made Philadelphia flour, were exhibited of New England Yeomanry. by Mr. Benjamin T. Reed, Agent of the Pro-By Professor Everett—Colleges, Universities, prietors of said Mills, and are entitled to the and Cattle Shows—May all their pens do them premium of twenty-five dollars.

premium of twenty-five dollars.

A sample of Starch, in imitation of the Poland Starch, manufactured by Mr. Robert Hewes, ing Match—May the working ox beat the fillies.

By George Blake, Esq.—The American Ploughed by Mr. Abraham Bickford, also of Boston, and the American Prow—May theirs be the viowere exhibited-both appeared to be of a very tory on the Plain as on the Main. good quality, perhaps equal to any imported; no premiums the present year, for either of these articles, were offered by the Trustees

The vegetables brought to the Society's Hall

those exhibited in any former year. The roots of Mangel Wurtzel, sent by Dr. Chaplin, of 14 Cambridgeport, were very large, and in great perfection. The Doctor also presented to the \$70 Society a very fine Watermelon, from his own garden, which weighed about twenty-three pounds. From the farm of Edward Sparhawk, wheel and cutter—18 furrows—finished in 34 minutes.

No. 2.—Jonas L. Sibley, of Sutton, one pair of oxen, Samuel Sibley ploughman, Peter Darling 2d driver—Common Sutton plough, with wheel—17 furrows—23 minutes.

JOHN PRINCE, pounds. From the farm of Edward Sparhawk, BENJAMIN GODDARD, Esq. of Brighton, some "Silverskin" Onions, uncommonly large. From the garden of Mr. William Ackres, of Brooklyne, some roots of the common Red Beat, of an early kind, and of a wheel—17 furrows—23 minutes. to whom was also committed the inspection of Cambridge, and Mr. Samuel Murdock, of Mil-sundry articles of Manufacture, for which ton, exhibited some very large Winter Squashes. One from the farm of the former weighed forty-seven pounds. From the farm of General Hull, in Newton, some Carrots, Ruta Baga, and That five several parcels of Cheese, of more English Turnips, all of them very large, " than one year old; and seventeen parcels of from a field of two acres, without any cultivaand is entitled to the premium of ten dollars; Cotton Plant, which grew in the open air, with-that from the dairy of Capt. Ebenezer Tidd, out particular care; one of which was Sea Is; the next best, and is entitled to the premium of land, the other Upland. The pods on both were

Converse, the next best, and is entitled to the taken." From the orchard of Col. James Wilremium of five dollars.

der, in Sterling, a very large fine Apple, called Several parcels of fine flavored Butter were "Eve's Apples." From the farm of Dr. Eliakim

By order of the Committee, THOS. L. WINTHROP, Chairman. October 9th, 1822.

The claims for premiums on Agricultural exeriments, will not be decided until the Trustees' er is entitled to the premium of ten dollars, and Meeting in December; affording time for the the latter to the premium of five dollars. competitors to offer the evidence required. The For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, Committee will make an additional Report soon

BRIGHTON TOASTS.

to the premium of twenty dollars.

The Coulter on the land—the Keel on the sea—
Messrs. Brewer and Jordan, of Roxbury, are May the first run deep and both run clear: and entitled to the premium of ten dollars, for the all who hold the handle or the helm, find honor

also of Roxbury, are entitled to the premium of share in her affections, who take the plough

FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

This is the season when farmers are gathervery far exceeded in quantity, variety, and size, ing in their produce and estimating the quanti-

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Some years ago I undertook to write a new treatise of arithmetic, better adapted to the capacity of the learner and agricultural business than any heretofore published; in the composing of which I did not take any thing for granted, but demonstrated and proved every rule that I laid down.

In gauging I found that all the rules that any authors had laid down were either very erroneous, or required such a tedious calculation with a vast number of figures as to be liable to error, and that their diagonal and gauging rods were at

simple, plain and correct, than any that I could find published, and after nearly despairing of finding any better or more short than the rule laid down by the learned and ingenious James Ferguson, I accidentally hit on the following:

1st. Multiply the mean diameter by itself. 2d. Multiply the product by the length.

3d. Multiply that product by 34.
4th. Strike off four decimal points and you have the true contents in gallons and decimal parts of gallons.

The excellence of this rule is, it avoids the tedious process of any long division, and does not require one fourth part of the number of figures as the shortest rule laid down by James Ferguson, and it is equally correct in casks of any

proportion.

The dimensions should be exactly taken with a scale that has the inches divided into tenths, 28 inches. cask. Bung diameter.

Head do,	20
Length, 32	2)48
destribution de la company br>La company de la company d	24 mean dia. 24
E. Joseph Victorida (1854) as Meyali Victorida (1854)	96 48
Multiply by length,	576 32
el mos NAC all	1152 1728
Multiply by	18432 34
to the same and to the day	73728 55296
	60 6600

The true content is 62 gallons and ,6688 decimal parts of another gallon.

I could readily give a demonstration of this theorem on the principles of Euclid, but leave that as an exercise for the students of mathematicks, perhaps if they do not immediately hit on

this theorem, they may some other.

This concise rule makes the small allowance that James Ferguson recommended for the spheroidical figure of casks, and if it deviates, it gives a little too much by the inside of the casks not being geometrically round.

If there is any readier way to find the con-tents of a cask, I believe I have it in a treatise I have written on a new science, that I call Semi new apportionment.

The following is the rate of apportionment, according to which, the Members of the House worm in the autumn, the other escaped.

ties. They may readily measure their grain by with a plain scale of equal parts, and pair of of Representatives for the next Congress are the bushel, and weigh their flax by the pound; dividers, without any calculations by numbers. to be chosen (the present Congress being combut to ascertain the number of their gallons of L carried it so far as to project extracting the posed according to the old ratio.) The whole cider they will find attended with difficulty.

To find the contents of a cask by semi geome-try is a very handsome projection, but the fi-gure cannot be intelligibly described in a newspaper, without a large plate—yet, to such as are well versed in *Euclid* I may render myself in-telligible, for to such if they are expert with a scale and dividers the contents of a cask, without any calculation, may be projected into a parallelogram, of equal contents superficial measure. That for a large cask, would be extensive, and may be reduced, although 231, the cubic inches best but a random way of guessing at the contents of casks of different proportions.

I tried various ways to raise a theorem more parallelogram is projected for 3 inches deep, we and 11 only, then project the reduced parallelo-gram to one of equal content 11 wide, then step have 77 to divide again, that will divide by 7 off the gallons by 7.

Semi geometry is a science that all farmers any kind of farmers or mechanical business.

with whole numbers from the first numeration table, in order to suit the currency of the United States. I taught that there was but simply triol, and one third with only the common the nine numbers in nature, that any thing further than nine was but repetition, according to place in the numeration table. That nine was the Crown Aumber, and would prove any calculation within the four rules in whole numbers, different result.

I had given to me a sample of old Scotch wheet and taught how to prove them, as also if there and the work will stand as follows: Suppose the long division whether in multiplying or subtracting.

for calculating interest for days or broken time, 26th of October last, in the following manner. as the work was too tedious and too much lost in little fractional remainders to be correct. I tried a variety of ways to form some better and bed with smut balls. more exact rule that would not require so many figures—until I discoversed nine proportion-ate Logarithms (and there is no more in nature) that will shew the interest of any broken sum of dollars and cents for any broken time or number of days, or at any rate per cent—and bring out the whole in one sum to the ten thousandth part of of a cent, with less figuring than any other mode, and without any division, which I believe the greatest of my discoveries.

I shewed them at several of the banks that I could calculate interest quicker and more correct than any clerks they had—but they spurned at such instruction. I then tried to sell my copy right to several printers—they would not buy it because they said it was not like Dit-worth's and other treatises. I told them if it was like other treatises there would be no need for them to buy it—and that if people would be such slaves to custom as not to look at any thing new, they never would advance in improve-

At this advanced period of life I believe that my labours for the benefit of the public must die with me, except some few ideas that may be retailed in newspapers

SAMUEL PRESTON. Stockhort, Pa. Sept. 19, 1822.

Representatives of the next Congress by the

Maine has	7	North Carolina	13
New Hampshire	6	South Carolina	9
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	7
Rhode Island	2	Alabama	2
Connecticut	6	Mississippi	1
Vermont	5	Louisiana	3
New York	34	Tennessee	9
New Jersey	6	Kentucky	12
Pennsylvania	26	Ohio	14
Delaware	1	Indiana	3.
Maryland	9	Illinois	1
Virginia	22	Missouri	1
1 1 1			

From the London Farmer's Journal.

Surry, 28th June, 1822. SIR. In consequence of the strong recommendation ought to learn, in order to be ready to lay out given to blue and green vitriol as a preventive of smut and slug, I was induced to try it in prepar-In my treatise of arithmetic I taught decimals ing the seed for two fields last autumn. By way of giving it a fair trial, I sowed about one third of

I had given to me a sample of old Scotch wheat was an error in multiplication to shew whether that appeared free from smut; this I divided into it was made in multiplying or adding, and if in two parcels, to try if seed was easily impregnated with smut, and for this purpose I procured some smut balls, and rubbed one half of the seed with the When I came to treat of interest, I disliked dust. I then divided each parcel into seven others, very much any rules that I could find published and prepared and sowed 100 grains of each, on the

> The odd numbers refer to wheat taken from the sample; the even numbers to the wheat rub-

EXPERIMENT. 1. The dry seed.

2. Same.

3. Wetted with spring water and dried with quick lime.

Same.

5. Boiling water poured on quick lime to make it the thickness of cream, wheat merely immersed and taken out to dry.

Same. Green vitriol, proportion 1 lb. a bushel, seed steeped 3 hours.

8. Same.

9. Same, but dried with quick lime. 10. Same.

11. Blue vitriol, proportion 1 lb. a bushel, seed steeped three hours.

RESULT. 1. One grain produced six ears of smut.

2. Upwards of 100 ears of smut.

4. A few plants produced smut.

5. Free:

6. Free. 7. Free.

8. A few plants produced smut.

9. Free.

10. A few plants produced smut.

11. Free.

12. Same. 13. Same, but dried with | 13. Free.

quick lime. 14. Free. Same.

Nearly every grain grew; the wheat looks to-lerably even, and remarkably well, but I am afraid the birds will destroy the corn before harvest, so that I shall not be able to give you an account of the different samples.

It appears from the above, that boiling water and quick lime, as well as blue vitriol, are effectual remedies against smut. But these steeped in vitriol lost most plant in the autumn, and suffered more from enemies than either of the others. I remain, your's, &c.

PHILOMEL.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. TO MAKE A RABBIT WARREN.

Dig a pit from 4 to 6 feet wide, and 4 feet deep-8 or 10 feet long-set posts down at each corner, and let them come about 3 feet above the fondent too, for the suggestion.

ground. Board up the sides, leaving the breadth

We shall re-publish this little English work,

Editorial Correspondence.

WINE, GRAPE CUTTINGS, CIDER, &c.

Vineyard, near George Town, D. C. Sept. 17th, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I have just finished making wine from my small Vineyard—I have four-tenths of remained one year in the nursery, and the year formerly placed with us for distribution, a part before last they were planted out where they of which we gave to Gen. Forman, who divided proprietor under his own eye and care, at the next they grew luxuriantly, and this is the first year of their bearing. Sixty-three vines of first year of their bearing. Sixty-three vines of the Constantia have produced eighteen bushels of grapes, in the bunches, which made two quarter casks of wine of 28 gallons each. One hundred and fifty-eight vines of Tokay, &c. produced 47½ bushels of grapes. So that the whole vintage was 65½ bushels, and I find that a bushel of bunches yields about three gallons of juice. My Russian rye, I got of you; it's the first we have designated friends; we fear that the unprece-vines are planted in rows 12 feet apart, and are had of it—it's whiter than the flour of our com-6 feet distant in the rows.

I have from the whole, made seven barrels and six quarter casks of wine. This is the first year of their bearing, and they cover, in all, about one acre of land. I have near four acres more, most of which will bear next year, and I intend

commonly called the Miller Burgundy, or blue 12 cts.—Coal, Virginia, per bushel 25 to 30 cents English grape. I intend offering the cuttings for sale, in the proper season, at the following prices :

One dollar for a single dozen cuttings Five ditto for one hundred Or five hundred for twenty dollars.

Persons who wish to buy, can write to me,

post paid, and they will be attended to.

Will not your respectable, Maryland Agricultural Society offer premiums for the cultivation of Vineyards and Orchards, and the fabrication of Wine and Cider?* I have found the book on Wine Making,† that you were so good as to lend me, exceedingly gratifying and most probably useful to me this summer.

A barrel of Tokay wine, made about two weeks since, has just been examined—I did not put a particle of spirit in it, yet this wine is very strong, and I believe it will have body enough to keep without spirit. Your's, respectfully, JNO. ADLUM.

* We think they ought, and thank our corres-

of one plank on each side a foot from the on Wine Making, by Dr. McCu'loch, in the Ame- We have received one of the parcels, 220 lbs., ground unboarded. In this space dig holes in rican Farmer, as soon as Mr. Adlum returns us Robert Sinclaim of Beltimore Monthstone Monthston the wall a few inches at convenient distances, our copy, for we think it gives in a compendious Robert Sinclair of Baltimore, Manufacturer of and put your English Rabbits in after it is covered and has a door with a lock and key.

They will soon complete what you have left unthat will be useful in domestic or larger fabricainto it—a plank should be fixed with hinges to value of which defend so much upon the judicious

Trice up and to be let down by a string on each lor scientific research of the viscous factors.

Robert Sincial of Battimore, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, and Seedsman, as an elligible mode of accomplishing the laudable objects of Mr. Hinghes, who had this seed
into it—a plank should be fixed with hinges to value of which defend so much upon the judicious

Sweden, that the Farmers of his own country

trice up and to be let down by a string on each lor scientific research of the viscous factors. trice up and to be let down by a string on each or scientific management of the vinous process might have an opportunity to cultivate so vaside over the holes, to enable you to catch them We have derived more satisfactory or definite luable a vegetable from genuine, native seed; when you please, either for the purpose of altering the males, or of killing them for the table—never keep more than one male in the warren, for the sake of peace.

S. H. We nave derived more satisfactory or definite had to be led thereafter to supply themselves, and be led thereafter to supply themselves, through the ordinary channels of trade, with the ordinary channels of trade, with seed direct from its native country, if the exwarren, for the sake of peace.

S. H. We nave derived more satisfactory or definite had to be led thereafter to supply themselves, with the ordinary channels of trade, with the warren, for the sake of peace.

S. H. We nave derived more satisfactory or definite had to be led thereafter to supply themselves, with the ordinary channels of trade, with the warren, for the sake of peace.

S. H. We nave derived more satisfactory or definite had the satisfact plains or unfolds, are applicable to every vinous done in England, the expediency of occasionalfermentation—and therefore a knowledge of this ly resorting to Sweden for fresh supplies of seed.

writer's doctrines will be useful to Brewers, Cider The parcel which we have sold to Mr. Rowriter's doctrines will be useful to Brewers, Cider The parcel which we have sold to Mr. Ro-Makers, &c. Some of the best cider that we ever bert Sinclair was raised by Count Schwerin, at tasted, was made by rules derived from this trea- the instance of Mr. Hughes, and request of Mr. tise .- ED. AM. FARM.

FALL CHERRIES AND RUSSIAN RYE.

We have just received from Gen. Thomas M. pectation of receiving genuine seeds, the growth Forman, specimens of Fall cherries, and a sam- of that country. from my small Vineyard—I have four-tenths of ple of flour made from rye, imported from an acre planted near my house. The cuttings Russia by our townsman, Major Isaac M'Kim, at, and be offered on sale in Philadelphia; it

> Savinton, Cacil Co., E. Shore, ton, Cæcil Co., E. Shore, Maryland, Oct. 12th, 1822.

DEAR SIR. I send you a couple of Cherries as curiosities; they ripened this fall on the tree I got of you, ceived by us from Mr. Hughes last Summer have raised but little as yet, but shall sow from that present.—But the very commendable more this fall than I have before done, and have solicitude of our absent friend and fellow citiseed to spare next season if applied for early. zen, has placed ample means of a diffuse trial of

Respectfully your's, &c., JOHN T. VEAZEY.

—English, 40 cts.—Herrings, Susquehannah, No. 1, \$275 to 350—do. do. No. 2, \$250—Shad, trimmed, \$750 to \$8—do. No. 2, trimmed, \$650 to \$7—Hogs lard, fresh, per lb. 10 cts.—Beef, fresh, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Pork, per lb. 5 to 8 cts.—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Pork, per lb. 5 to 8 cts.—Veal, per lb. 6 to 10 cts.—Mutton, per lb. 5 to 8 cts.—Butter 31 to 37 cts.—Eggs, per dozen, 16 cts.—Potatoes, per bushel, 62 to 75 cts.—Hickory wood, per cord, \$5 to \$5 50—Oak, do. \$3 25 to 3 75—Pine, do. \$2 to 2 50.

Tobacco-No sales the present week.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1822.

RUTA BAGA SEED,

DIRECT FROM SWEDEN.

Two parcels of Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip Seed, have been recently shipped to the United States, for sale at a price merely covering the cost, by Christopher Hughes, Jr., Esq., our Chargé des Affaires at Stockholm. We have received one of the parcels, 220 lbs.,

Eric Swedenstierna, a repectable tradesman. to whom we are informed any one may hereafter confidently address themselves in the ex-

implicitly relied upon by our Farmers, as furnishing the best means of ascertaining the real value

of this important Root crop. A small quantity of the same kind, and far better than any we had before seen, was re-I send you also a sample of flour from the for gratuitous distribution, chiefly amongst his mon rye, I think, and makes a sweet bread-I pointed the expectations that were indulged this crop, with seed equally good, within the reach of every American Farmer, and we hope The quality of the wine is to be determined after it has gone through its vinous fermentation, which will be some time yet.

I shall next season have several thousand cuttings of vines for sale, of various kinds, foreign and domestic. Those from which I made my wine this year, are the Bland Madiera, Tokay, Constantia, Schuylkill Muscadell, and Munier,

JOHN T. VEAZEY.

To Gen. Thomas M. Forman.

PRICES CURRENT.—corrected weekly.

White wheat of the first quality \$1 30 to 1 40

Red do. \$1 18 to 1 22—Old corn, 65 to 68

cts.—New do. 63 cents—Rye, 35 to 40 cents—
quence of its enormous proportion, in compariquence of its enormous proportion, or compariquence of its enormous proportion, in compariquence of its enormous proportion, or compariquence of its enormous ents No.

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Ram

HORTICULTURE.

Shakespeare says:

many, and was planted in England in the year

POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Botanical account of Fruits, knowledge. Mr. Keen states, that the want of known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips,

—Second Edition.

(Continued from page 249.)

gingly furnished me with his observations on or claret wine is substituted for the cream. Strawberry jam is much admired; and for ice the culture of this fruit, which furnishes a Strawberry jam is much admired; and for ice the culture of the dayntages of botanical creams the flavour is generally preferred to that knowledge. Mr. Keen states, that the want of creams the flavour is generally preferred to that knowledge. Mr. Keen states, that the want of creams the flavour is generally preferred to that which furnishes a Strawberry jam is much admired; and for ice treams.

The pine strawberries make an agreeable destination of respective to the culture of this fruit, which furnishes a Strawberry jam is much admired; and for ice treams.

The pine strawberries make an agreeable destination of respective to the culture of the cultur STRAWBERRY PLANT.—FRAGARIA.

In Botany, a Genus of the Icosandria Polygynia Class.

This most agreeable fruit does not appear to have been cultivated by the ancients; and it seems only to have grown in the mountainous parts of Greece and Italy, the climate being too plants, which having, processed the fruit being too predominant from berry plants gave out abundance of male blossoms, but produced no fruit. I therefore, in the year 1809, had all these plants taken from my beds, and had other beds made with the first than five monastery of Bathalla, in Portugal, is beds, and had other beds made with the first the tomb of Don John, son of King John the bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing or female bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing or female bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing or female bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing or female bearing, or female plants only; but from I had bearing or female bearing or f

warm in the other parts of these countries. It is slightly mentioned by Vinor does not mention men "strawberries do grow upon hills and valleys, seed, Mr. Keen has procured a new variety of vated in England previous to 1633. Miller likewise in woods, and other such places that this fruit, to which he has given the name of states, that he has had it grow upwards of bee something shadowie. They prosper well in Imperial Strawberry; it is of a dark ruby co-three feet high in one summer, and produce gardens: the red strawberry euery where; and lour, and, in appearance, the most beautiful of flowers the same year it was sown; but this the other two, white and green, more rare, and all the strawberries; but I find the flavour of must have been accidental, for none of his older are not to be founde saue onely in gardens."

Shakespeare says: it is not superior to that of other kinds. Mr. plants blossomed, although he had them twelve Keen recommends the month of March, as the feet high, and eighteen years old. There is a best season for making new beds.

"The strawberry grows underneath the nettle:

And wholesome berries thrive, and ripen best, Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality."

The scarlet strawberry is a native of Virginia.

best season for making new beds.

The strawberry is our earliest fruit, and, as few years back for the first time.

The scarlet strawberry is a native of Virginia.

The scarlet strawberry is a native of Virginia, where it grows wild; and was brought to this country in 1629. It is the earliest sort, and is the best strawberry for forcing.

The hautboy-strawberry was procured also from America; from which we have raised the improved kind, called the globe-hautboy.

The Chili strawberry takes it's name from that part of America so called, from whence it was brought by M. Frazier, engineer to the French king. It was cultivated in the royal gardens at Paris, from whence some of the plants were conveyed to Holland, and from the latter place they were brought to England, by Mr. Miller, in the first year of the reign of King George the Second, 1727.

The Alpine strawberry is a native of Gertage and the cold custom of putting clean straw round strawberry plants, is still continusted in some parts of Suffolk. The late Sir J. Banks concludes, that their English name was derived from the practice of putting straw under them when the fruit began to swell, as the plant has no relation to straw in any other shape to the name of the berry, or to the plant. Sir Joseph adds, although the custom of putting straw ound strawberry plants, is still continusted in some parts of Suffolk. The late Sir J. Banks concludes, that their English name was derived from the practice of putting straw under them when the fruit began to swell, as the plant has no relation to straw in any other shape to the name of the berry, or to the plant. Sir Joseph adds, although the custom of putting straw under them when the fruit page and the end: they are ovate-oblong, sixteen or eighteen pairs of leaflets, without a sixteen or eighte

The varieties of the strawberry have, like little nourishment; the moderate or even plenthe finest parchment; between these two there tiful use of it is salubrious, and recommended is a space of about a quarter of an inch all the

gingly furnished me with his observations on or claret wine is substituted for the cream.

fine healthy tree of this species now in the Roy-

As a dietetic fruit, the strawberry affords but outer pod is fleshy, and the inner one thin as The varieties of the strawberry have, like tifal use of it is salubrious, and recommended those of other fruits, been so increased, that, to describe them distinctly, would be almost impossible, even with the assistance of coloured as one of the principal remedies in cases of drawings. The President of the Horticultural obstruction and viscidity, and in putrid disorders. Hoffman furnishes instances of some obstinate that he has at this time not less than 400 varieties of this fruit in his garden. Among those which he has raised, is one from the white Chilistrawberry and the pollen of the black strawberry and the pollen of the black strawberry.

It is salubrious, and recommended to those of inflammatory or bilious habits. Boerday, which is filled up with a soft pulpy substance, of a tart but agreeable taste, which is what we use as the fruit; this, and the stones obstruction and viscidity, and in putrid disorders. Hoffman furnishes instances of some obstinate diseases being cured by strawberries, and other the woody stalk which runs through the betaken sparingly by those of a cold inactive disposition, where the vessels are lax, the circulation languid, or digestion weak. Mr. Keen of Isleworth, in the county of Mid-dlesex, who is one of the greatest growers of strawberries for the London market, has oblibreaking on a small pressure between the finger northern parts of Persia and China, where it or two a little more syrup will be required to be and the thumb. The fruit is taken out of the grows wild; and the Grecian names for this fruit, added.

Persicon and Basilicon, Persian or Royal Nut, Gerard says, "the green and tender nuts, boylced in layers in a cask; and the boiling syrup bespeak it to have been brought from Persia, ed in sugar, and eaten as suckarde, are a most from the teache, or first copper in the boiling-either by the monarchs of Greece themselves, pleasant and delectable meate, comfort the house, just before it begins to granulate, is pour- or sent thither from the kings of Persia. Ac-

nerally without sugar, and are better adapted des, viz. Jupiter sem with the name of Juglanthat the walnut-tree is so injurious to strawberfor an ingredient in medical compositions. The
at weddings by this peop. They were much used
best method of preserving them is said to be by

This author has written. putting alternate layers of tamarinds and pow-dical virtues, book 23, chap. 1s, where. medered sugar in a stone jar: by this means the says, that "the more walnuts one eats, with more

agreeably.

delicacy, which in the violent heats of these climates is cooling, and, at the same time, keeps fruit is also frequently made an ingredient in applied, put away the pain of the ears.

punch, and seldom fails to open the body. A After Mithridates was vanquished, Cneius that it was best to preserve tamarinds in the hand-writing of Mithridates, in his private notepods. They contain a larger proportion of acid,
with saccharine matter, than is usually found in

"Take two dry walnut kernels, as many figs,
ny and other curious woods were imported with saccharine matter, than is usually found in the acid dulcet fruits, and are therefore not of rue twenty leaves; stamp all these together only employed as a laxative, but also for aba-into one mass, with a grain or corn of sait." ting thirst and heat in various inflammatory Under which was written, "whoever accustoms when the use of mahogany was discovered by himself to eat of this confection in a morning, the following chance:—Dr. Gibbons, an emiespecially those of a bilious kind, in which the eat there shall no poison hurt him nent physician, was building a house in King cathartic, antiseptic, and refrigerant qualities of that day." the fruit have been found equally useful. Walnuts are considered stomachic: their oil a West-India captain, brought over some planks When intended merely as a laxative, it may be is a good medicine for the stone and gravel. of this wood as ballast, which he thought might tic, one or two ounces are required. The ing of walnuts has been steeped, be thrown on

particles abound greatly in them, and a chemical bite of a mad dog. analysis gives further proof of this. There is indeed no alkali to be obtained from this fruit, otherwise than by distilling it in a retort with quick-lignant distempers, and the plague itself.

of the plant, formed by the sun's drying up the accidental extravasated juices.

The leaves of the sycamore, in hot seasons, small are often found thus covered with crystals of relief.

WALNUT.—JUGLANS. In Botany, a Genus of the Monacia Polyan-dria Class.

tamarinds preserve their colour and taste more ease will he drive worms out of his stomach; and that, eaten before meals, they lessen the ef-In the Indies, and in some parts of Africa, fects of any poisonous food; eaten after onions," tamarinds are used as food, and are made into he states, "they keep them from rising, and a sort of confection with sugar, and eaten as a prevent the disagreeable smell."

The bark of the walnut tree was considered a sovereign remedy for the ringworm. The the bowels in a proper state of laxity. The leaves bruised and damped with vinegar, and so

very agreeable cooling drink is made by sim-ply mixing water with a few spoonfuls of it among many precious jewels, the receipt of a when preserved. Dr. Cullen was of opinion, certain antidote against poison, written in the

of advantage to join them with manna, or purgatives of a sweet kind, by which their use is green, or dried and powdered. The unripe fruit carpenters finding the wood too hard for their rendered safer and more effectual. Three is used in medicine for the destruction of worms, drachms of the pulp are usually sufficient to and is administered in the form of an extract. Mrs. Gibbonsw anting a candle-box, the Docdrachms of the pulp are usually sufficient to and is administered in the form of an extract. open the body; but to prove moderately cathar- I find, if the water in which the outside cover-

The sour taste of tamarinds proves that acid by a person fasting, would if applied, cure the

The green nuts are cordial, alexipharmic, and said to be of great use in all contagious, ma-

which greatly resembles cream of tartar in all the following receipt for preserving young wal-ral. respects, and is no other than the genuine salt nuts, by a family who assure me that they have known them succeed in obstinate costiveness teemed by coach-builders, and also for making when all other remedies have failed: even a small part of one of these sweetmeats will give

are often found thus covered with crystals of essential salt, which is sweet, and very much of the nature of sugar. The lime-tree produces a like saccharine matter, which, being given to a like saccharine matter, which, being given to a person to drink, will be found of the same purgative virtue as manna.

Tamarinds are an ingredient in the well
Take green walnuts, in the proper state for pickling, and boil them till tender; take them out, and stick a piece of lemon-peel to every nut; and to every fifth one, a clove and a small piece of mace. To every pound of nuts, add one pound of moist sugar with water enough to make a good syrup; put in the nuts, and let white. The whortle shrub is a native of this them stand ten days; then clarify half the above country, and grows on most of our wild heathy

stomache, and expell poison."

din till the cask is filled: the syrup pervades cording to Pliny's account, book 15, chap. 22, the more elegant method is and for sale. The more elected in till a clear transparence of the heaviness of the head which their which gives the fruit a much pleas formed, which gives the fruit a much pleas formed. Walnuts were first brought into Italy by the oak will not thrive near the walnut-wour.

The East-India tamarinds are preserved generally without sugar, and are better adapted despite the form with the name of Juglar-that the walnut-tree is so injurious to strawberries. Act-stomache, and expert poison.

The effluvia of walnut-trees is hurtful to the head, on which account it is not safe to sit uncount.

The East-India tamarinds are preserved generally without sugar, and are better adapted despite the form of the kings of Fersia. Act-stomache, and expert poison.

The effluvia of walnut-trees is hurtful to the head, on which account it is not safe to sit uncount.

"Walnuts were first brought into Italy by says, "the oak will not thrive near the walnut-tree; and Mr. Keen, who is so justly celebrated for growing of strawberries, informs me, nor is it desirable to plant them too near dwelling-houses. Pliny without sugar, and are better adapted despite the first brought into Italy by says, "the oak will not thrive near the walnut-tree; and Mr. Keen, who is so justly celebrated them caryon, on actomic the first brought to the first brought them caryon, on actomic the first brought them caryon, on actomic the first brought to plant them too near dwelling-houses. Pliny walnut them too near dwelling-houses. Pliny them the first brought to the first brought to the first brought them caryon, on actomic them c

These trees require but little pruning; and branches wime nived by cutting and lopping the

The largest plantation of walnut-trees in . land, at the present time, is in the county of Surry.

Gerard says, "the walnut-tree groweth in fields neere common highwaies, in a fat and fruitful ground, and in orchards." It therefore appears to me, that it must have been introduced earlier than the date mentioned in the Hortus Kewensis (1562,) as this was only about thirty years before Gerard wrote his account, when these trees seem to have been ve-

ry common in the fields.

The walnut-tree was formerly cultivated in from America into this kingdom, which was about the beginning of the eighteenth century, nent physician, was building a house in King Street, Covent Garden. His brother, who was tor called on his cabinet-maker (Wollaston, in leaves are sometimes used in sub-acid infusions; the ground, the worms will immediately come and Alpinus says, a decoction of them kills out of the earth: anglers often use this means to obtain bait for fishing.

The sour taste of tenusrinds proves that acid by a parson feeting would if applied and the provent as a prescribe that it was too hard; but the Doctor insisted on having it done; and, when finished, it was so much liked, that the Doctor ordered a bu-Long Acre) to make him one of some wood that reau to be made of the same wood, which was accordingly done: and the fine colour, polish, &c. were so pleasing, that he invited all his friends to see it. Among them was the Duchess of Buckingham. Her Grace begged some of the same wood of Dr. Gibbons, and employed Wollaston to make her a bureau also. On this the fame of lime. A simple analysis of it yields no other principle but acid and sulphur.

It is not uncommon to find an essential salt crystalized on the branches of the tamarind-tree, prevent infection. I have been favoured by and furniture made of this wood became general salt and sulphur.

Bucking in in. Her Grace begged some of the same wood of Dr. Gibbons, and employed Wollaston to make her a bureau also. On this the fame of mahogany and Mr. Wollaston was much raised; prevent infection. I have been favoured by and furniture made of this wood became general contents.

The timber of the walnut-tree is much esgun-stocks.

Often called HURTS, or HURTLE-BERRY, and

to make a good syrup; put in the nuts, and some of which are black, others red, and some simmer them till the syrup is thick, and let white. The whortle shrub is a native of this Botany, a Genus of the Monacia Polyan-quantity of sugar, and boil as before; and commons and uncultivated hills: it is found in when cold, cover them close for use. By keep-great abundance on Leith Hill, which is the ing, the syrup will shrink, so that after a year most elevated part of Surry. The fruit seldom

to be boylmost t the

to the sit un-Pliny alnutlebras me, wberneigh-

and ng the nty of eth in t and there-

ed in only his acen veed in was in hoga-

ported was ntury, ed by emi-King o was olanks might ut the their after, Docon, in d that ained

sisted t was a buas ach, &c. riends ess of same laston me of ised: geneh es-

ī: and nogy-

aking

fruit. some f this eathy nd in s the eldom

tities that lead several asses.

Gerard says, they formerly grew in Finchley Wood, near Highgate, and on Hampstead
Heath. The red kind, which makes the fine
purple dye, is found abundantly in several parts
of Westmoreland, and the white whortle-berries principally in Lancashire; but most of our
porthern hills abound with some of the varies northern hills abound with some of the varieties. From their growing in high bleak situations, they are often called wind-berries.

I have never seen this shrub cultivated, although it is more ornamental than many foreign shrubs that are raised with great difficulty.

shrubs that are raised with great difficulty. The berry, which is a size larger than that of the juniper, is covered with a fine blue powder, si-

milar to the bloom of our finest purple plums.

There is also, another species of heath-berry,

There have been no less than fifteen varieties of the whortle-berry brought into this country of the whortle-berry brought into this country lars, during the continuance of the Association, from North America, between the years 1761 and 1769. (Hortus Kewensis.)

IMPROVEMENT OF HORSES.

Extract to the Editor, New York, October 30th, 1822. }

plans for the improvement of our breeds of hor- his dues. ses; in the mean time, I enclose a copy of the articles and rules of the New York association as the funds of the Association may permit, infor the improvement thereof. They are very imperfect, and will have revisal. The horse as are best calculated to improve the breed of American Eclipse, you will see, as he will go this animal, for the saddle, the harness, the breed of this animal, for the saddle, the harness, the breed designed winner. to Washington to contend with the Champion of the South. He is from Gen. Coles' stud, and is an uncommon strong horse, though not in my award premiums for the best specimens of the shall be deemed distanced. opinion beautiful, excepting in his hinder quarhorse kind, raised in, or imported from abroad XI. A horse must win two are strength, and that hitherto has brought him off the Association. victorious. He can take a longer run at full ART. IX. All r speed, than any horse I have ever seen.

Articles and Rules of the New York Association, for the Improvement of the breed of Horses. PREAMBLE.

The New York Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, considering that its objects will best be promoted by entering intwice in each year, in the months of May and to a correspondence not only with similar institutions in the United States, but in foreign countries, for the purpose of collecting the most accurate information respecting that useful and Asso noble animal, the HORSE; considering also Turf that the introduction, under the oversight and tary. patronage of this Association, of Oriental and ART. XII. These Articles of Association, and European horses and mares, of various breeds, the subjoined Rules, are not to be altered, exed; considering, further, as much depends on present. the mode of rearing the horse, and the accuracy with which his pedigree is preserved, that honorary premiums or medals, granted by the Association, to such of its members as shall distinguish themselves by raising the finest speci-mens of this animal, will excite to laudable and generous emulation; and considering also that public races, periodically held, liberally sup-ported, and prudently and firmly managed un-der the sanction of the Act of the Legislature,

reaches the London market, although it is much admired by many people either in tarts or with cream. The berries are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered to start for the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the children of the cottagers, and by them carried to the nearest market towns, and often in quantities are gathered by the strict regulations of the Association, and the strict regulations of the Association, a Association be placed in the hands of its Officers

business; five of their number shall form a quo- and never be allowed to start again for any of the

ART. III. An annual election for officers and

ART. IV. An annual contribution of Ten Dol-

ART. v. The Officers and Board of Managers, in regular meeting convened, may, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, expel any member for improper conduct.

ART. vi. Any member may be permitted to October 30th, 1822. S withdraw from the Association, by giving nofiguring an article for the farmer touching our
of giving an article for the farmer touching our
of giving an article for the farmer touching our
of giving an article for the farmer touching our
of giving an article for the farmer touching our
of before the annual election, and by paying

IX Every horse that shall fail running

ART. VII. The Board shall, from time to time,

turf, the road, and the field.

ART. VIII. The Board shall have power to ters, which are uncommonly fine. His essentials into the state of New-York, by a member of

> the demands against the Association are to be are to run for a fourth heat, and such horses as paid, and who shall, at least once in each year, are excluded by this rule from running for a report to the Board the amount of receipts and fourth heat, shall be deemed distanced. expenditures, and the existing state of the

twice in each year, in the months of May and October, under the subjoined Rules and Regulations.

ART. XI. A Record of the transactions of the Association, and a regular Racing Calendar and Turf Register, shall be kept by the Secre-

will have a tendency to secure to our country cept at an annual meeting, or a special meeting and stocks in all the various departments ing of the members, convened by public notice, in which the services of this animal are requirant by a vote of a majority of the members

ing to age, as ion	TOM				
An aged horse,				126 lb.	
Six years old,	4	d1.		122 lb.	
Five years old,				116 lb.	
Four years old,	14			108 lb.	
Three years old,			494.79	98 lb.	
Mares Fillies &	Gel	dings.	allow	red 3 lb.	,

of the Society; and such horses as are to run, must be entered on the day preceding each race,

or pay double entrance.

IV. Horses trained together in one stable, and owned by the same person, shall not be permitted to run at the same time for any purse

at these races.

V. No combination or partnership will be permitted. If, therefore any horse shall win a purse, and it shall appear to the satisfaction ART. II. The government of the Association of the judges, before the purse is paid, that such shall be vested in a President, Vice-President, horse did run in partnership with any other Secretary, Treasurer, and eleven Managers, who shall constitute a Board, and transact its the combined horses shall be deemed distanced, purses.

VI. If but one horse is entered for any purse. growing on the mountainous parts of the north-ern counties, as well as in Scotland, on which the heathcocks and grouse feed.

There is also, another species of heath-lefty, managers shall take place on the first Monday of June, in each year, and shall be by ballot of the members present.

ART IN An annual contribution of Ten Del

VII. Every horse must be ready to start precisely at the time mentioned in the advertise-ment of the race, and shall be allowed thirty minutes between each four-mile, three-mile, and

two-mile, heat, for refreshment: VIII. When running four-mile heats, a dis-40 rods, tance is

Three-mile heats, 30 rods,
Two-mile heats, 20 rods, Two-mile heats, 20 rods, And when running heats under two miles, a

IX. Every horse that shall fail running on the outside of every pole, or whose rider shall cross, jostle or strike, or use any other foul play, or bring less than his stipulated weight to the scale, best horse declared winner.

X. Horses drawn before the race is decided,

XI. A horse must win two heats to be entitled to the purse, unless he distance all the others in one heat, in which case the winner shall not be ART. IX. All monies of the Association shall obliged to start again; but, if three several horsesbe placed in the hands of the treasurer, by whom win each a heat, then those three, and they only,

XII. In Sweepstakes, &c. of one heat, when two horses come in so near each other that it cannot be decided which is first, they two only must start again to determine which shall be the

winner.

XIII. When running heats, if it cannot be decided which is first, they may all start again, except the dead heat be between two horses that if either had been winner the race would have been over, in which case they two only shall start again to decide which shall be entitled to the purse. Such horses as are prevented by this rule from starting again, must be deemed distanced.

XIV. If a rider accidentally fall from his horse, and the horse is rode in by any person of sufficient weight, he shall take place the same as if RULES.

I. Every horse, &c. shall carry weight acording to age, as follows:

The accident had not happened, provided he goes back to the place where the rider fell.

XV. The winning horse the first or second day, shall be excluded from running on any

other day. XVI. All races shall be run with the left hand to the poles.

XVII. Riders must be dressed in complete jockey style.

XVIII. If any difference in opinion shall arise respecting the age of any horse, or respecting any race, such difference shall be decided by the judges for the day on which such difference shall take place.

The following additional Rules are to be observed by the Judges, in case of appeal to them by Bettors :

purse, if nothing is said to the contrary.

2d. When two horses are bet against each other for the purse, if each win a heat, and neither tanced, in which case the other, if he save his distance, shall be considered best, and when both are distanced, they shall in all cases be be the considered best, and machinery for the Mill, with a description of the discontinuous and machinery for the Mill, with a description of the labour deemed equal.

3d. When a bet is made upon a heat, the horse ject. that comes first to the ending post is best, provided no circumstance shall cause him to be deemed distanced.

4th. A bet made upon purse or heat, is void if the horse betted on does not start.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled " An act to prevent horse-racing, and for other purposes," hassed March the 19th, 1802.

Passed March 30, 1821.

1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That from and after the passing of this act, the training, pacing, trotting, and running of horses, upon regulated courses, and upon private property, in the county of Queens, is hereby declared to be exempted and freed, for and during the period of five years from the passing of this act, from the provisions and penalties of the act entitled "An act to prevent horse-racing, and for other purposes."

II. And be it further enacted, That the said

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall hereby be made the duty of the sheriff of the hereby be made the duty of the sheriff of the health. The consumption of the Alms House, county, or of his deputy, where such trials of at such course or courses, to keep the peace grain, ground into meal, per day; the grinding of tual cost of the establishment however, was gambling tables, shuffle-boards, or any other table at which money can be won or lost; and that for his services in these respects the above the grain and reintentary, is about 56 bushels of Mill House and Machinery was \$3000. The actual cost of the establishment however, was \$3050. 9 cents, exceeding the sum appropriated, fifty dollars and nine cents.

The prompt manner is which the Course of the stable at which money can be won or lost; and that for his services in these respects the above of meal may be ground by a division at the same all the same all the same all the same all the public from 1600 to \$2200 and the same all the same al table at which money can be won or lost; and that for his services in these respects, he shall for the consumption of the whole establishment, into effect this necessary establishment, and the lars for each day's attendance, which sum of and that in a manner free from expense to the money shall be paid by the owner or owners of such public. horses as shall be entered upon such course or courses, for any of the purposes in the first sec-tion of this act mentioned: Provided always, the cattle employed, extra wear and tear of lic good result, that has been so reasonably an-That no such trotting, pacing, or running of hor-clothes, and pay to the keepers, has amounted ticipated. ses shall take place in the county aforesaid, un-to about \$7,000 per annum. This sum, it is supless notice of the same shall have been previ-posed by competent judges, would obtain through City has been afflicted for the last three months, ously given to the sheriff of the county; and the the medium of private contract, the performance has prevented the presentation of this report unperson or persons who shall so trot, pace, or of twice the labor executed by the prisoners.

til this time, and an earlier invitation to the Comrun his or their horses, without giving such If this be the fact, it is certainly one of much mon Council to inspect the operations of the Mill, notice as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay one importance; for, if it cost the public one hun-and the condition of the Bellevue establishment—hundred dollars to the overseers of the poor of dred dollars to perform a certain quantity of la-it is now respectfully recommended that the

NEW YORK, Oct. 20. REPORT

Presented by his Honour the Mayor on the Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary.

On the 18th day of Feb. last, the Mayor had the honor of presenting to the Board a report ers in the Penitentiary and Bridewell, consisting recommending the erection of a Discipline Mill of female prostitutes and vagrants, for whom litat the Penitentiary, and he has now the pleasure tle or no employment could be provided; but it to inform them, that the necessary buildings and has been found by late experience that the operamachinery were completed on the 7th day of tion of women on the tread wheel, in proportion 1st. All bets are understood to relate to the Sept. last, and on the 23d of that month the Mill to their weight, is equally useful as that of the urse, if nothing is said to the contrary. this species of labour to our penitentiary system, arising from the erection of the mill, that this was first suggested to the present superintendant are distanced, they are equal; if neither win a of our Alms House, by Mr. Isaac Collins, and bread by the sweat of their brow." heat and neither are distanced, they are equal; if heat and neither are distanced, they are equal; Mr. Stephen Grellet, two gentlemen belonging in carrying into effect our penitentiary system, but if one win a heat and the other do not, the winner of the heat is best, unless he shall be distinct the society of Priends in this city, who kindly for finding suitable employment for the prisoners—

> ingenuity of Mr. Benjamin Crooker, under whose formance of it may be ascertained, a register was lost in commencing the establishment, and in works on the mill, to be referred to in case of a re its progress much less difficulty has been experi-committal, should any of them prove so incorrienced than was anticipated.

> The building is of stone, 30 feet by 60, and two stories high. That part occupied by the wheels, riment be equal to the expectations of the Comthe Mill, by those who perform the labor on ployed by the prisoners in plotting mischief may the wheels. The building was originally inthat the place is not sufficiently ventilated to admit a greater number of prisoners than can work on the two wheels now in operation. Each wheel is calculated to give employment to 32 prisoners, 16 on each wheel at once; and a bell is so arranged as to strike every half minute, when one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and one of the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and the prisoners on the wheel comes off, and the prisoners of the prisoners minutes, and rests the same space of time.

the town where such trotting, pacing, or run-bor, which can be obtained by private contract Board will designate a day for that purpose.

ning of horses shall have taken place, to be re-for fifty, there ought to be some evidence of pub
In Common Council, Oct. 28, 18 covered by action of debt against the party or lic utility, arising either from the punishment or reformation of the prisoners, to induce a con-

tinuation of the operation; but nothing to justify even the belief of reformation has as yet shown itself, and the only reason which can be adduced in favor of a continuation of the system is, the want of proper employment for the prisoners.

There are always a numerous class of prisonclass of prisoners will now be made "to earn their

tion of its operations and advantages, together performed will not only result to the advantage of with much other useful information on the sub- the public, but the reformation and benefit of the convicts; and in order that the result of this spe-Possessed of these lights and the talents and cies of labor on those who have been in the perdirection the mill-work was constructed, no time has been commenced of the time each person ble as again to be guilty of any offence that will bring them once more to the test.

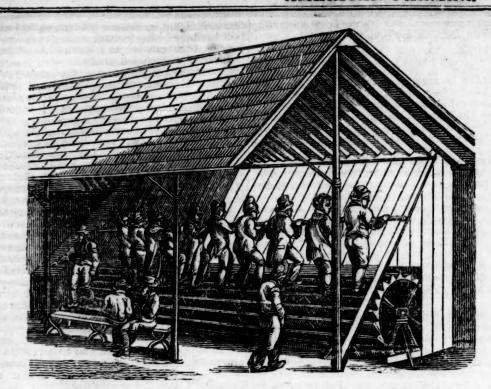
Should the advantages arising from this expeon which the prisoners work, is separated from mon Council, it is hoped that additional mills will the Mill by a strong stone wall, so that no communication is had with those who feed and tend the Bridewell, in order that the time now emtended for three wheels and three run of stones, essential improvement in our penitentiary sysbut it is found by the experience already had, tem, in addition to the mill, that appears to be another goes on, by which each man works eight sulting from the present method of confining II. And be it further enacted, That the sale and races or coursing shall only be allowed during the months of May and October in each and is from 40 to 50 bushels, which it is presumed may the attention it may appear to merit, after the be increased to 60 or 70, should it be found on furble and shall have individually examined the operation of the mill, and the condition of the prisons and their inmates.

The appropriation authorised for erecting the

attention paid to the construction of it by the Superintendent and Commissioners of the Alms The cost of working the convicts out of the House, cannot but meet with the approbation of

The prevalence of the calamity with which our

In Common Council, Oct. 28, 1822, Read, approved and directed to be published. JACOB MORTON, CIL.



DESCRIPTION OF THE TREAD MILL, Recommended by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline.

The attention of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline has long been devoted to the adoption of some plan for the effectual em-ployment of prisoners. All attempts of this na-ture have heretofore been attended with considerable difficulty, but it is confidently anticipated that this invention will not only afford suitable employment, but act as a species of preventive punishment. Although but very recently introduced into practice, the effects of its discipline have in every instance proved highly useful in decreasing the number of commitments; as many prisoners have been known to declare that they would sooner undergo any species of fatigue, or suffer any deprivation, than return to the house of

correction, when once released.

The annexed engraving exhibits a party of prisoners in the act of working one of the tread wheels of the Discipline Mill, invented by Mr. Cubitt, of Ipswich, and recently erected at the House of Correction for the county of Surrey, situated at Brixton. The view is taken from a corner of one of the ten airing yards of the prison, all of which radiate from the Governor's house in the centre, so that from the window of his room he commands a complete view into all the yards. A building behind the tread wheel shed is the mill house, containing the necessary machinery for grinding corn and dressing the flour, also rooms for storing it, &c. On the right side of this building a pipe passes up to the roof, on which is a large cast iron reservoir, capable of holding some thousand gallons of water, for the use of the prison. This reservoir is filled by means of forcing pump machinery below, con-nected with the principal axis which works the machinery of the mill; this axis or shaft passes under the pavement of the several yards, and working by means of universal joints, at every turn communicates with the tread wheel of each

The wheel, which is represented in the centre of the engraving, is exactly similar to a common | same degree of hard labour.

water-wheel; the tread-boards upon its circumference are, however, of considerable length, so as to allow sufficient standing room for a row of from ten to twenty persons upon the wheel.*—
Their weight, the first moving power of the machine, produces the greatest effect when applied upon the circumference of the wheel at or near the level of its axle; to secure, therefore, this mechanical advantage, a screen of boards is fixed up in an inclined position above the wheel, in order to prevent the prisoners from climbing or stepping up higher than the level required. hand-rail is seen fixed upon this screen, by holding which they retain their upright position upon the revolving wheel; the nearest side of which is exposed to view in the plate, in order to represent its cylindrical form much more distinctly than could otherwise have been done. In the original, however, both sides are closely boarded up, so that the prisoners have no access to the interior of the wheel, and all risk of injury whatever is prevented.

By means of steps, the gang of prisoners ascend at one end, and when the requisite number range themselves upon the wheel, it commences its revolution. The effort, then, to every individual, is simply that of ascending an endless flight of steps, their combined weight acting upon every successive stepping-board, precisely as a stream of water upon the float boards of a water-wheel.

During this operation, each prisoner gradually advances from the end at which he mounted towards the opposite end of the wheel, from the last man, and having taken his turn, descends for rest

* The wheels erected at the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields, are each capable of containing forty or more prisoners, and the joint force of the prisoners is expended in giving motion to a regulating fly, which, by exhanding itself in proper-cost may, in some instances appear heavy, the tion to the power, will keep any number of men, subsequent advantage from their adoption, in from twenty to three hundred and twenty, at the point of economy, is by no means inconsiderable,

(see plate) another prisoner immediately mount ing as before to fill up the number required, without stopping the machine. The interval of rest may then be portioned to each man by regulating the number of those required to work the wheel with the whole number of the gang ;-thus if twenty out of twenty-four are obliged to be upon the wheel, it will give to each man intervals of rest amounting to twelve minutes in every hour of labour. Again, by varying the number of men upon the wheel, or the work inside the mill, so as to increase or diminish its velocity, the degree of hard labour or exercise to the prisoner may also be regulated. At Brixton, the diameter of the wheel being five feet; and revolving twice in a minute, the space stepped over by each man

is 2193 feet, or 731 yards per hour. To provide regular and suitable employment for prisoners sentenced to hard labor, has been attended with considerable difficulty in many parts of the kingdom; the invention of the Discipline Mill has removed the difficulty, and it is confidently hoped, that as its advantages and effects become better known, the introduction of the mill will be universal in Houses of Correction. As a species of prison labour it is remarkable for its simplicity. It requires no previous instruction; no taskmaster is necessary to watch over the work of the prisoners; neither are materials or instruments put into their hands that are liable to waste or misapplication, or subject to wear and tear; the internal machinery of the mill, being inaccessible to the prisoners, is placed under the management of skilful and proper persons, one or two at most being required to attend a process which keeps in steady and constant employment from ten to two hundred or more prisoners at one and the same time, which can be suspended and renewed as often as the regu-lations of the prison render it necessary, and which imposes equality of labor on every individual employed, no one upon the wheel being a-

ble, in the least degree to avoid his proportion. The arrangement of the wheels in the yards radiating from the Governor's central residence. places the prisoners thus employed under very good inspection, an object known to be of the utmost importance in prison management. At the Brixton House of Correction, with the exception of the very few confined by the casualties of sickness or debility, all the prisoners are steadily employed under the eye of the Governor during a

considerable part of the day.

The classification, also, of the prisoners, according to offences, &c. may be adhered to in the adoption of these discipline wheels; the same wheel or the same connected shafts can be easi ly made to pass into distinct compartments, in which the several classes may work in separate parties. In the prison from which the annexed drawing is taken, a tread-wheel is erected in each of the six yards, by which the inconve-nience and risk of removing a set of prisoners from one part of the prison to another is obviated.

As the mechanism of these Tread Mills is not of a complicated nature, the regular employ-ment they afford is not likely to be frequently suspended for want of repairs to the machinery; and should the supply of corn, &c. at any time fall off, it is not necessary that the labour of the prisoner should be suspended, nor can they be aware of the circumstance; the supply of hard labour may therefore be considered as almost un-

With regard to the expense of these machines, it may be observed, that although their original and it is derived in a manner which must be most

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establishments, viz. from the diminution in the ty in the character of the English yeomanry, pect it, it is too much like blowing hot and blow-number of persons committed. Such have been and perhaps I may say nation, that renders their ing cold with the same breath. number of persons committed. Such have been and perhaps I may say nation, that renders their ing cold with the same breath.

The results already experienced at those prisons endeavours in almost every undertaking, ultimately successful, and their farming stock of albreed in England, unless the North Devonshire forced. The saving to the county (in consequence of the reduction in the number of criminals) in the public charges for their apprehension, committal, conviction and maintenance,

cannot but be considerable.

Stepping Mill presents as a species of preventive hunishment. Although but very recently introduc ed, and hitherto but sparingly brought into action, the effects of its discipline have in every instance proved eminently useful in decreasing the number of commitments. As a corrective punishment, the discipline of the Stepping Mill has had a most salutary effect upon the prisoners, and is not likely to be easily forgotten; while it is an occupation which by no means interferes with, nor is calculated to lessen the value of, those branches of prison regulation which pro-vide for the moral and religious improvement of the criminal.

By a contrivance of machinery which we can-

not here illustrate by a plate,

wheels cease to keep up with the requisite speed to the loin; when fat, very broad, and particularin the mill work, the balls will descend, and a ly full at the sides, the shoulders fitting it equalprojecting pin on the box, striking the handle, ly nice as in the blood horse, without any pro-placed in the proper situation for that purpose, jection of the elbow-ribs, not hanging from, but will continue to ring the bell till they go on again properly; and, by this means, a certain check will be kept on the labourers, and the govinches higher than the back bone, which was ernor or task master apprised, even at a distance, that the full work is not performed.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. CATTLE-Description of the HEREFORD, &c.

TO THE HON. HENRY CLAY.

their offspring, is quite sufficient to satisfy any person acquainted with this breed, that your's are of the thorough Herefordshire blood, but unless I saw them, or knew the names of their breedless I saw them the names of the names of their breedless I saw them the names of the na the best blood of that country, and indeed from the color, horns turning upwards, long and smooth the price your's cost in England, I have my doubts —lightness of offal, length of rump, size and fatthe price your's cost in England, I have my doubts—lightness of offal, length of rump, size and fatness of the hips; every part where gentlemen and 49 minutes; there was 1-2 yard of the cloth
ed breeders inclined to take so little money for
usually eat, remarkably full of fine fat beef, while their choice stock; but times are much altered those parts usually eaten by plebeians are very since I left England, and perhaps this may ac-count for the depreciation in price.

Nearly all the cattle of Herefordshire are of families with beef. the color you mention; namely, the feet, belly, With respect to size, these animals are so disend of the tail, and face, white, and the rest of posed to fatten, that by good management they

satisfactory to those who have the important by the man who is possessed of a steady per- must be made, as none of the famed beef cattle charge and responsible control of these public servering judgment. Indeed, it is this peculiari- are good for milk; indeed we ought not to exmost every description unrivalled.

It is unnecessary to occupy much time in proving the advantage which the invention of the land; which originally, I personally selected from unless the Fifeshire and Kyloe Scotch Cattle can the stock of the most celebrated breeders in dispute the palm with them; indeed these four that county, at a cost of sixty and one hundred breeds nearly supply with beef all the first fa-

forty guineas each, for heifers and cows.

I consider the most choice blood of the Herefordshire Cattle to be of the color described above, including the white on the top of the shoulder-Hide, thick, soft, and feels between the fingers like rich fat, covered with fine soft thickset hair, which occasions the skin to feel like a piece of fine thick rich velvet. Lips thin-nostrils, wide and full-eyes, bold and dark colored -eye sockets, prominent and wide apart-ears "When the machinery of the mill has attained its proper speed, certain balls rise by their centrifugal force, so as to draw a box below the reach of a bell handle, which will then cease to ring a bell, placed in some convenient situation for the purpose. But should the men at the latest the results of the machinery of the mill has attained attained the mill has attained to very prominent but wide—belly or paunch, ders of the American Farmer, with information ders of the American Farmer, with information to very prominent but wide—belly or paunch, ders of the American Farmer, with information to very small and much drawn upwards—horns, yellow white, turning upwards, rather long, very small and much drawn upwards—horns, yellow white, turning upwards, rather long, very smooth, bright, free from wrinkles, and fine, not resting on, but growing out of the head—Neck for the purpose. But should the men at the latest th hips to the centre of the chine, without touching be worked by an engine of seven horse power,the stick-short ribs, at the side of the loin, very projecting and thick at the ends with fat-hips, rate of five miles an hour, which may be varied projecting, remarkably large and fat, and when and increased indefinitely for other Carriages. the hand is placed on them, feel like the back of a man's head, and a very fat head too-rump, re-SIR-I have just seen in the American Farmer, markably long and full of fine flesh; indeed it is chanics never anticipated by our ancestors. your letter of the 19th August, addressed to J. here and in the loin and chine that the HereS. Skinner, Esq. respecting your English Cattle, and as I, some years since, was a breeder and feeder of the kind of stock you allude to, I take at the liberty to offer a few remarks on your letter. The interpretation of the kinds of cattle. Twist, or where the hind legs the liberty to offer a few remarks on your letter. Kinds of cattle. Twist, or where the hind legs satinet sufficient for a suit of clothes and have

are good for milk; indeed we ought not to ex-

cattle can be considered as equal to them-but In order that you may have an opportunity of every good property being taken into considera-comparing your English stock with my view of tion, I prefer the Herefordshire cattle to any what I consider the best blood of Herefordshire, other breed in England; these, and the North I will just give you a description of the cattle I Devons, always sell at a higher price, according and fifty guineas for two Bulls, and from thirty to milies in the kingdom, and may be considered amongst cattle, what the Barb and the Arabian

are amongst horses.

There are to be found of course in Herefordshire, cattle of various qualities, according to the judgment of those persons who undertake to breed them, but generally speaking, they are good workers, good feeders, make excellent beef, and are first rate handlers; but the lat ter good property appears to be of little va-lue in the United States, although the English and face rather short—(which is the reverse of Grazier, in selecting cattle or sheep, depends the Durham and other short horned cattle)—the more on his fingers than his eyes. Should tongue roots rather full-no loose dulap-bosom, these observations furnish you or any of the rea-

Near Washington City,

STEAM LAND CARRIAGES.

The Monthly Magazine, September 1, contains inches higher than the back bone, which was the engraving and description of Griffith's Patent ascertained by laying a stick in various places across the back, and running a three inch rule along the centre of the back, from behind the The Carriage there represented and described will and will transport a load of six tons at an average rate of five miles an hour, which may be varied The general introduction of these carriages for all kinds of purposes, will constitute a triumph of me-

The description you give of your Cattle and unite, very low and full, the outside of the thigh, them made up, in ten hours. The colour to be eir offspring, is quite sufficient to satisfy any flat, and free from flesh, which occasions the round a blue mixture. The wool was colored in 35 quality as was estimated to be worth one dollar per yard. So that he completed the enterprise scanty, which occasions these cattle to be much per yard. So that he completed the enterprise sought after by butchers, who supply gentlemen's in eight hours and 45 minutes. He has since offered to bet \$100, that he can manufacture a better suit in eight hours.

the animal a dark mahogany red—but some of the breeders, I may say, have private marks, not excepting the Holderness and Durham, but such as a small piece of white on the top of the shoulders, others a red rim round the eyes.— bones being so remarkably light, and the paunch it is wonderful to observe how they can obtain so very small and drawing upward.

Saratoga Show and Fair.—On Wednesday se'nnight the annual show and fair was held in Saratoga county, when the usual exhibition of cathod the competitors such peculiarities as they do in this respect, and As milkers, they are, perhaps, equal to any of tended for the prize. The specimen of woollen they show what may be effected in breeding stock, the distinguished feeders—but here a distinction and linear cloths, carpeting, flannels, plaid, &c.

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nesday eld in of catughing s conroollen d, &cc. were numerous; and a gipsy bonnet, made by Miss Nancy Bradly, obtained a regular and an extra premium, and was purchased by J. K. Beekman, Esq. of this city, for 25 dollars, and is said to be equal in quality to imported Leghorn No. 58, which sells for 60 to 70 dollars.

The Cattle Show at Rutland, Vt. is stated to have been quite splendid. There were at the show 125 yoke of working oxen, which were connected so as to form one team.

We have noticed in the papers a great variety of extraordinary productions of the season, such as pears, apples, squashes, &c. which indicate that the present year is prolific in great things.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

REMARKS ON THE COMMUNICATION SIGNED GIDEON DAVIS. But the following, we venture to say, will match any thing that has been noticed this season—the truth of which is beyond question:—Mr. Thomas Davis, of this town, raised in his garden a blood twenty hich measured thirty inches in length—POUNDS and fourteen our weighed SIXTEEN more in his garden which he thinks may not exceed this.—Salem Paper.

Easy method of breaking Glass in any required direction.—Dip a piece of worsted thread in spirits of turpentine, wrap it round the glass in the direction that you require it to be broken, and then set fire to the thread, or apply a red hot wire round the glass, and if it does not immediately crack, throw cold water on it while the wire remains hot. By this means glass that is broken may often be fashioned, and rendered useful for a variety of purposes.

-0-From the New Monthly Magazine. THE MILK-MAID AND THE BANKER.

A Milk-Maid with a very pretty face, Who lived at Acton,

Had a black Cow, the ugliest in the place, A crooked-back'd one, A beast as dangerous too, as she was frightful,

Vicious and spiteful. And so confirmed a truant, that she bounded Over the hedges daily, and got pounded.

Twas all in vain to tie her with a tether, For then both cord and cow elop'd together. Arm'd with an oaken bough (what folly!

It should have been of birch, or thorn, or holly,) Patty one day was driving home the beast, Which had as usual slipp'd its anchor, When on the road she met a certain banker, Who stopp'd to give his eyes a feast

By gazing on her features, crimson'd high By a long cow-chase in July.

"Are you from Acton, pretty lass?" he cried:
"Yes," with a curtsey, she replied,
"Why then you know the laundress, Sally
Wrench?"

" She is my cousin, sir, and next door neighbour."

"That's lucky, I've a message for the wench, "Which needs despatch, and you may save my labour,

"Give her this kiss, my dear, and say I sent it, "But mind, you owe me one—I've only lent it."

"She shall know," cried the girl, as she bran-dish'd her bough,
"Of the loving intentions you bore me,
"But as to the kiss, as there's haste, you'll al-

low

"For she, at the rate she is scampering now, "Will reach Acton some minutes before me."

THE FARMER'S CREED.

Let this be held the Farmer's creed, For stock, seek out the choicest breed; In peace and plenty let them feed; Your land sow with the best of seed; Let it not dung nor dressing need; Inclose, plough, reap with care and speed, And you will soon be rich indeed.

Editorial Correspondence.

to do an act of justice, it appears that while their own, whilst they contribute to their country. Davis was zealous to counteract the effects of alleged mistakes, in the highly respectable committee on implements, ploughing, &c. so far as committee on implements, ploughing, &c. so far as they concerned himself, he was regardless of what might be the injurious consequences, to others, of his own mistakes; as I wish to be as concise as possible, I shall pass over several of his mistatements, as the influence of most of them is destroyed by the able reply of Com. Porter. He, however, has made himself responsible for one capital mistake, in his assertion, that my ploughshare and coulter were laid with steel. I have it fully in my power to prove, that there was not a particle of steel on either, and how he "could make this mistake, is for him to say, or others to judge, and not for me—for I don't know." As to their being "ground smooth," the plough had been tried in hard and gravelly ground, (a situation in which Mr. Davis, I presume, is not fond of exhibiting his ploughs)—when they had been battered and gapped, it was thought less expensive to grind them than to send them to the blacksmith's. Now, Sir, if you please, one word as to fashion, though I am quite surprised, that he should so far deviate from the regimen of his society, as to become a stickler for fashion! "Tis true my plough is old fashioned; and to its credit, be it spoken, it has withstood the test of long tried experiment, in a neighbourhood too, where almost every new."

DEAR SIR,

If there should be any application to you for Dishley sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, others should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and the should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and they sheep, I should be obliged by your bear, and I think I have ever seen; and I would like to dispose of them. My friend, Mr. Louis Cla.

Mr. Clapier has also just presented me with a pair of Cape-sheep, which resemble the Barbary or Tunisian sheep, but I do not think them so good; th they concerned himself, he was regardless of what withstood the test of long tried experiment, in a neighbourhood too, where almost every new fashioned filough has been tried, and thrown a- Extract to the Editor, dated Wilkesbarre, Pa. 9th side, as not answering the purpose of the practical farmer; were the question asked, where are the numerous ploughs introduced here from Journal, notice is taken of a Threshing Machine, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and elsewhere? the invented by a Mr. Pope, of Hallowell, in Maine, wooden stocked, the all iron, and for aught I and another still more efficient by a Mr. Seth know, half a dozen other fashions of this same Ballow, of Livermore. As I am desirous of learn-Mr. Davis, attempted by newspaper puffs, and ing full particulars of both these machines, I otherwise, to be brought into general use? I say if this question was asked, in a district of coun-formation as you may possess concerning them, try which can beast of more good ploughing, per-so as to enable me to obtain the neccessary partitry which can beast of more good ploughing, per-so as to enable me to obtain the neccessary parti-haps than any other of equal extent in the mid-culars by application through the proper chandle states, the answer would be among the useless leads of the farmer! In conclusion, when the merits of my ploughs fail to recommend them, without the aid of detracting from the just merits of others, Gideon Davis, and all others, may save themselves the trouble of all unfair attempts to condemn them, as I shall willingly adopt a better fashion, or turn my hand to some other which we do by the following letter and certifi-

Oct. 17, 1822.

LEICESTER SHEEP-VICUNA, a Peruvian

Sheen—CAPE-SHEEP.

We publish the following letter received by us from a very respectable farmer, as the bet mode of accomplishing its chief object; ous readers will thus be apprized that he has seve-ral fine Rams of the Leicester breed of sheep for sale.

We also give it a place to record one of many instances which prove the willingness of our most emment merchants, to advance the great interest of this Nation, by importing animals of approved breeds from all countries; bringing them from the east and from the west, and giving them to our industrious and successful farmers. The happiest effects will flow from such enter-prize and liberality, concluded as in this in-As I know that your valuable paper is devoted to subjects of general interest to the agricultural community, it is with reluctance, I have to recommunity, it is with reluctance, I have to reper interest to the agricultural quest the favour of you to publish a few words on the subject of Gideon Davis' commentaries; as they contain mistatements, which are evidently calculated to injure me. I trust you will the givers of such gifts continue to enjoy the prosperity which justifies them, and add to

> Darby, Delaware Co. Penn. September 29th, 1822.

THRESHING MACHINE.

request the favour of your giving me such in

Very truly your's, CHAS. STREATER.

We have it in our power to confirm the reported efficiency of Mr. Ballow's Threshing Machine, "That you had better run forward, and give it my Cow, "Your's, respectfully, "Your's, respectfully, who will greatly oblige us by calling the attention."

WILLIAM BROWN. who will greatly oblige us by calling the attention of Mr. Pope and Mr. Ballow to the wishes of

nal, of a description tions, their prices and efficiency.

Edit. Am. Farm.

Oak Hill, Sep. 20th, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

DEAR SIR,

Permit me, Sir, to mention a threshing machine, which was invented by Seth Ballow, of Maine, and lately brought here by two gentlemen of the state of Maine.

"Copy of a certificate obtained upon the ma-

chine being viewed in operation.

and better adapted to the purpose of Farmers straw more effectually than even the ordinary mode of threshing.

J. Bayley, W. Ellgey, Ariss Buckner, Charles Lewis, Robert Bayley, Samuel Halley,

W. Beveridge, Jacob Ish, R. H. Little, Geo. B. Whiting, W. J. Weldon, Edmund Tyler, Francis Strebling.

A thorough conviction that this machine will be of great importance to the agricultural interest of our country, induces me to trouble you upon the subject. My impression is that, the machine is fully competent to thresh 100 bushels per day, with three hands and one horse, and may be enlarged so as to do 150 bushels per day, with great ease to two horses and four hands.

I remain sir, With sentiments of respect, &c. WILLIAM BENTON. President Monroe's Farm, Loudoun County Va. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Snowhill, August 20th, 1822.

It grows from four to six feet long, and is nearly of one size, from one end to the other. I wish you would make inquiry through your paper, if there is any like it in the United States, as there is none, as far as I can learn, in this county; nor any where that I have travelled. I think you will see that I have travelled. I think you will see that it is capable of being worked into Hats or Bonnets, which it has been in this neighbourhood, and the durability is equal to any neighbourhood, and the durability is equal to any Leghorn. This grass has no joint; it falls on the ground and attaches itself in the manner of a vine, at every 3, 4, 5, or 6 feet. I think I could save a ton annually. I will send a sample to the proprietor of any Boynet Feetown that round in this limit justified by the proprietor of any Boynet Feetown that round in this limit justified in the record list of antients over a territory of one hundred miles square, a surface considerably larger than the whole ground and attaches itself in the manner of a surface considerably larger than the whole assured to the larger than the surface considerably larger than the whole assured to the larger than the whole as the surface considerably larger than the whole assured to the larger than the whole as the surface considerably larger than the surface considerably larg proprietor of any Bonnet Factory that may request it. Your attention will be acknowledged by your humble servant, THOS. R. P. SPENCE.

We have received the specimen and finding it JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. very brittle, we should have feared that, it could Dear Sir—"The farmers in this county have not be usefully employed in manufactures; if taken the fodder from their corn, and can now our very respectable friend had not stated the judge more particularly and exactly what they fact, that Bonnets and Hats made thereof, had will make—and after all our fears about the

our Pennsylvania friend; who, if they please, equalled the Leghorn in darability. This speciwill be gratified by the publication in this Jourman, of a description of their respective inventions, their prices and efficiency.

Helia Am. France. suppose, may advantageously be made of it.

Editor Am. Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. WHEAT OF A SINGULAR KIND.

Near Concord, Sussex Co. Del. } 24th June, 1822.

SIR-I herewith send you a small sample of a very curious kind of wheat heretofore unknown in this neighbourhood, and obtained in the fol-"The undersigned have seen a wheat ma-lowing manner:—About seven years past I sow-chine in operation, now in the possession of ed an equal quantity of what we here call the Major Swett and Pumpilly, for which Seth blue straw, a smooth wheat, and the red chaff Ballow obtained a patent, and are of opinion bearded, with a view of ascertaining which kind that it is a valuable improvement on any thing of the kind we have ever met with.—It is more simple in its construction, upon a cheaper plan, was sown for about three years; afterwards, it der the head was perceived that some ten or a dozen heads of in general, inasmuch as it is within the means of those of small capital as well as large. From the experiment made in our presence, we farther now the present cup of this seed exhibits a value of the experiment made in our presence, we farther now the present cup of this seed exhibits a value of the experiment made in our presence, we farther now the present cup of this seed exhibits a value of the prisons and work-houses of England, it separates the grain from the riety of distinct kinds, two of which I have selected by cutting out the heads carefully from has recently become an appendage to the Penitenthe rest. The one a bearded, selected for the tiary of New York. The report to the Corporation length of head and beautiful colour of straw, and of that city, see page 260, is an additional testimo-ripenning somewhat sooner. The other kind, ny in its favour; and we have no doubt that the which I send you, is entirely of a different sort, erection of a similar establishment in connection of which myself or neighbours have never before seen a sample. Should you have had an opproductive of equally good results. portunity of knowing any thing of such an Agricultural Phenomenon, an account of the circumstances would be neculiarly acceptable to

Your most obedient, JOHN RUST.

We hope to get some additional particulars relative to this wheat, from a friend in Queen Anne's county, Md. who, we understand, has noted several interesting facts, and made some experiments respecting it .- Edit. Am. Farm.

ERRATA, NO. 25, VOL. IV.

brity of a small neighbourhood of this coun-ty, as evinced by the great longevity of its in-bility and cost; and the able and satisfactory manhabitants, with the best intentions we cannot ner in which it has been accomplished, enti-Sir-I send you a sample of Grass that grows doubt—but your compositor has made a terrible terror, which, I have no doubt, you will have im- of the American public. When the very exten-

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

CORN CROP. Cecil Co., Maryland, September 26th, 1822.

Bonnets and Hats, but Floor Mats or Cloths, we of the country may be as agreeably disappointed.

> Your Friend, B. F. M.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1822.

The Editorial remarks in No. 8, of this volume, relative to the condition of some manu-script communications, had no reference or allusion to any writer in that number.

der the head & PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

American Atlas .- Want of opportunity has, until now, prevented us from examining the American Atlas, recently published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. Carey and Lea. We find this work is on the plan of the celebrated atlas of Le Sage-and combines in the clearest and most happy manner the history, chronology and geography of North and South America, and the West Indies. It also exhibits an accurate account of the discovery, settlement and progress of their various kingdoms, states, provinces, &c. together with the wars, celebrated battles and remarkable events, DEAR SIR,—In the 25th Number, Volume spect, this publication, the more deservedly do IV. of the "AMERICAN FARMER," you republished an article on the remarkable salunational work. The undertaking of the publish-

> PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. White wheat, \$1 30 to 1 35-Red do., \$1 18 to 1 25-Rye, 70 to 75 cts.-Corn, 62 to 65 cts.-Oats, 35 to 37½ cts.—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37½—Peas, black eyed, 65 to 70 cts.—Clover seed, \$9—Whiskey, 35 to 36 cts.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do., 70 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 621—No. 2, \$3 371—Shad, trimmed, \$8. Maryland Tobacco continues very dull-prices have not varied for several weeks past.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

ARBORICULTURE.

THE FRUIT OF THE LOTUS-TREE OF THE ANCIENTS.

Has been made so interesting to us, by the inimitable pens of Homer and Ovid, as well as the mention made of it by Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, and other authors of antiquity, that I am induced to give their accounts of this celebra-ted fruit; although it is now either entirely lost, or so much degenerated, as not to be known by their descriptions.

Some authors suppose it to have been a fabu-

vered under some other appellation, we may still expect that our researches in the interior of Africa will restore the lost treasure. It is now about 2700 years since Homer related the enchanting effects this fruit had on the followers of Ulysses:

Nine days our fleet th' uncertain tempest bore, Far in wide ocean, and from sight of shore; The tenth we touch'd, by various errors tost, The land of Lotus and the flowery coast. We climb'd the beach, and springs of water found.

Then spread our hasty banquet on the ground. Three men were sent, deputed from the crew, (An herald one) the dubious coast to view, And learn what habitants possess the place. They went, and found a hospitable race; Not prone to ill, nor strange to foreign guest. They eat, they drink, and nature gives the feast; The trees around them all their fruit produce, Lotos the name, divine, nectareous juice! (Thence called Lotophagi,) which whoso tastes, Insatiate riots in the sweet repasts, Nor other home, nor other care intends, But quits his house, his country, and his friends: The three we sent from off th' enchanting ground We dragg'd reluctant, and by force we bound; The rest in haste forsook the pleasing shore, Or, the charm tasted, had return'd no more Hom. Odyss.

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From Ovid's elegant fable of Dryope, we learn from whence this tree is supposed to have derived its name.

Not distant far a wat'ry lotus grows; The spring was new, and all the verdant boughs, Adorn'd with blossoms, promis'd fruits that vie, In glowing colours with the Tyrian dye.

capes there are islands near to the main land. her name Lucina, which was about 450 years It is thought, continues he, that Menynx was back, and doubtless this tree is so old."

the country of the Lotophagi, or those that feed on the lotus-trees, of which country Homer makes mention; and there are certain monuments seen, and Ulysses's altar, as well as abundance of lote-trees, the fruit of which is exceedingly sweet.

"Another lote-tree there is," says he, "still older, but the age of it is likewise uncertain: it is known by the name of Capillata (hairy,) and so called, because the hair of the vestal virgins' heads is usually brought thither to be consecrated. There is a third lotus at Rome, in

Pliny has furnished us with an account of the the court-yard and cloister about the temple lotus-tree, in his 13th book, c. 17. According of Vulcan, which Romulus built for a perpetuto this author, the finest trees of this kind grew al monument and memorial of a victory, and on two large sand banks on the Mediterranean defrayed the charge out of the tenth of the pil-Some authors suppose it to have been a ladulous fruit, and only to be found in the poet's imagination. This idea is absurd. Ovid has described it as particularly, or more so, than any other fruit mentioned in his Metamorphoses.

The Lotus-tree was evidently a native of The Lotus-tree was evidently and the Lotus-tree was ev The Lotus-tree was evidently a native of Africa; and in all probability was improved, by being cultivated on the sands of the coast, where, not being indigenous, it has been lost from the neglect of the inhabitants, during the revolutions which that part of the world has undergone. If this fruit has not already been discovered under some other appellation, we may verieties of the liex or holm-tree. I here countrymen called it the Greek bean. He says the fruit is sweet, but that nothing is more bitter the fruit is sweet, but that nothing is more bitter the generality of them as being the size of a bean, and of the colour of saffron, yet, says he, before it is quite ripe the fruit changes into a variety of colours like grapes. It grows thick among it abounds in all parts of the interior of Africa. Agreeable to his account, it is rather a thorny the branches of the tree, in the manner of myrster and not, says he, like cherries. This strubt han a tree. The fruit is a small farination of the colour of saffron, yet, says he, before it is quite ripe the fruit changes into a variety of colours like grapes. It grows thick among it abounds in all parts of the interior of Africa. Agreeable to his account, it is rather a thorny the branches of the tree, in the manner of myrster and the part of the colour of saffron, yet, says he, before it is quite ripe the fruit changes into a variety of colours like grapes. It grows thick among it abounds in all parts of the interior of Africa. Agreeable to his account, it is rather a thorny which being pounded and dried in the says are like those of the end of the colour of saffron, yet, says he, before it is quite ripe the fruit changes into a variety of colours like grapes. It grows thick among it abounds in all parts of the interior of Africa. fruit in Africa, continues Pliny, is so sweet and ceus berry, which being pounded and dried in pleasant, that it has given the name both to a the sun, is made into excellent cakes, resembnation and country, as the people are called Lo-ling in flavour and colour the sweetest ginger-tophagi; and so welcome are all strangers there, and so well contented with their entertainment, quor is obtained from the lotus, which, we may they have for this fruit, when once they have ta-ken to it. By report, (adds this author,) those who eat of it, are free from all diseases of the lass long been cultivated in this country: as stomach.

> had no kernels within; for there is a kind, says ly, where there is found store thereof, as Ma-Pliny, that has a kernel as hard as a bone, thiolus testifieth; I have," says he, "a small From this fruit was pressed a wine similar to tree in my garden: there is likewise a tree theremead, which he states, on the authority of Nepos, would not keep above ten days. The Lotobelonging to M. Gray, an apothecary of London,

> The wood of the lotus-tree, according to the that the truit ripens in September: the berries, account of Pliny, was of a black colour, and was, he says, are round, and hang on stalks like chersays he, much sought after for making musical ries, and not like the African lotus. "They pipes. Shafts of daggers and knives, &c. were made of the roots. This author says, "it is growing in Italy, but with the change of soil it ripe they be somewhat blacke."
>
> The lotus-flower, that is now become so fash-inomable in ornamenting furniture, from the circumstance of it's having been selected as the court-vards. about the finest houses in the court-yards, because the boughs spread so large. Although the body is short and small, it affords much shade; made for his Majesty's Pavilion at Brighton, is yet there is not a tree that gives shade for so not the blossom of the lotus-tree, but of the short a time, as the leaves fall at the approach of winter, when it admits the sun." The bark of winter, when it admits the sun." The bark of water-lily is called Nymphæa, from it's

This author affirms, that the tree is by its na- was built in the year of the Anarchy, ture everlasting. Rome was desolate of all magistrates, POMARIUM BRITANNICUM,

An Historical and Bounical account of Fruits, known in Great Britain, by Henry Philips,

—Second Edition.

(Continued from page 255, and concluded.)

—THE LOTHIC THE COLUMNICATION OF THE COLUMNICATION OF THE CONTINUES BY
that they forget their own native soil, for the love conclude, had the bewitching qualities described

tomach.

Gerard says, "this is a rare and strange tree in both the Germanies: it was brought out of Itaphagi pressed the berries of this fruit, with wheat and another great tree in the garden neere Colephagi pressed the berries of this fruit, with wheat and another great tree in the garden neere Coleor frumenty, into a paste; and so put it up in
great barrels or vessels for food. We have heard,
apothecary, called Mr. Hugh Morgan, a curisays Pliny, that whole armies passing to and fro
through Africa had fed upon it, having no other
also grow in Affricke, but it some what differfood.

The lote-tree doth
through Africa had fed upon it, having no other
food. The wood of the lotus-tree, according to the that the fruit ripens in September: the berries,

is described as of a pleasing hue, and was used to colour skins and leather; the root to dye where it was always held in such high value, Upon the tree I cast a frightful look,
The trembling tree with sudden horror shook.
Lotis the nymph (if rural tales be true,)
As from Priapus' lawless lust she flew,
Forsook her form; and fixing, there became
A flow'ry plant, which still preserves her name.
Theophrastus mentions the lotus fruit in his
the court-yard belonging to the chapel of the book, where he says, that it is of the size of a bean, and changes it's colour as it ripens.

WOOL.

"The fruit," says he, "resembles the snouts or muzzles of wild beasts, and many of the smaller berries seem to hang to those that are larger."

The same author, in writing on the age of the lotus. The gods of Japan, which are exhibited of a gigantic figure, are also seated on the flowers of the blossoms of this plant. The ponds in China are generally covered with this beautiful aquatic blossom, which is also grown in large of a bean, and changes it's colour as it ripens.

breakfasts as a delicacy, mixed with kernels of criticism.

The Romans made repeated efforts to raise this plant, without success, which the ancients have celebrated in their writings. Homer menles's horses.

this flower on the head of Harpocrates.

Pliny describes the Egyptian lotus as a plant which grows in the marshes of that country, and which came up in the flats when the waters "They have heads," says he, "like those of the poppy, within which are seeds resembling millet, or which the inhabitants make bread." He relates, that "it is reported that when the sun goes down, those heads close up with leaves, shut until the morning, when they appear above delicious to eat, particularly boiled in water or

This plant was introduced into this country by the late Sir Joseph Banks, in 1787, and is of the Polyandria Monogynia Class.

FIELD PEAS.

Parieties commonly cultivated in North Carolina amongst Corn, or alone; are an excellent and profitable crop, and are capable of doing more for the Southern and Western states than clover and plaster have for Pennsylva-nia; modes and time of planting and gather-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Among those who feel an interest in the adpractical observations, often generally profitable, me. and so obviously necessary to improve our Husbandry. But notwithstanding my thorough con- many as five different kinds of Peas for the last and never in the same ratio, that they are proportraying to the world the results of experi-nearly as many more: of these varieties there ments in the plain garb of rural simplicity; I are three that possess superior advantages as am nevertheless not free from the effects of that stock crops. Others are esteemed more delicate diffidence which too commonly loiters in the bosom of the humble farmer; always deterring monly grown for market. The former are what

roots and seeds are served up on ice at their with the concomitant dread of exposition and method in this and the more eastern countries.

The active zeal of our distinguished friend, ticularly when the rows are at right ang

their production. However this may be, it is In planting them in this way, it is generally

of a "better acquaintance" with it.

him from committing to paper, for hublication, ideas and experiments on subjects that he pea; each of which, I am in the habit of planting amongst my corn, and also alone. When the corn is gathered, and soon after moment's reflection ought in reality to dissipate, planted with the corn, as is the most usual the first frosts, the hogs we intend to kill that

they are dropt in the middle of the step, par-Gen. Calvin Jones, in both acquiring and dis-the corn is ploughed both ways. From the 25th seminating agricultural knowledge, produced of May to 15th of June, is, according to my obthe hasty Letter on the Cultivation of Peas, to servations, the best time of planting them; and tions it with other flowers, as composing the genial bed of Jupiter and Juno; and the lotus-herb have flatteringly requested the use, or some-ence in their successive order. With a single thing similar to it, for publication in your Jour-horse plough, such as we call "Cutters," or "Jacks," Whilst I comply with your request, I can-having small mould-boards; a furrow is opened Antiquarians assure us, that they recognise not but sensibly feel my inadequacy to do com- in a cross direction to the way the field was plete justice to the general worth of my sub-ject; having myself realized but a few of the very many benefits which it is actually capable diately followed by a Dropper, who is provided and which came up in the flats when the waters of affording: I am therefore flattered with a with the bowl of a common tobacco-pipe, which, of the Nile returned to their natural channel, hope that what I may here say, will elicit from if too large, is made by packing something in some abler, and more experienced Pea Planter the bottom of it, to contain from 12 to 16 Peas, than myself, something new or more valuable And here I must observe that this or a simi; respecting that vegetable.

The section of North Carolina, in which I insure a fine regular crop, and to save seed, live, is rather in what is called the "Eastern di-which otherwise would be profusely or sparingly and sink under the water, where they remain vision," though very near the centre of the disposed of, according to the whim or pleasure shut until the morning, when they appear above state, and is well adapted to the production of of the Dropper. In passing from one hill to the shut until the morning, when they appear above the surface and open, continuing this course until they are ripe, when the flowers (that are white) fall off of themselves. This lotus," says that range of hills which pervades the continuing this course that range of hills which pervades the continuity from the vessel in which he carries the nent, running, if I am not mistaken, from Rhode-like the husk of a laland to Mississippi; nearly parallel with the ocean, and dividing the level or alluvial from the newly opened furrow as near the centhesnut. The substance within is white, and delicious to eat, particularly boiled in water or which I live, may be set down as limiting in this ble; the dropper is followed by a similar plough, which I live, may be set down as limiting in this ble; the dropper is followed by a similar plough, which I live, may be set down as limiting in this ble; the dropper is followed by a similar plough, and the production of the Dropper. In passing from one hill to the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the vessel in which he carries the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the vessel in which he carries the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the vessel in which he carries the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the vessel in which he carries the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the vessel in which he carries the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the beautiful to the peas, as is the rest of this state, lying east of next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the Dropper. In passing from one hill to the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the transfer of the Dropper. In passing from the until the next, the hand has sufficient time to fill his meature from the total his meature from the transfer of hills on the love of hills of the peas are descentaged. roasted in embers. The bread made from the seeds of this lotus," says Pliny, "is worked with fitable crop, although I believe that in the depth of from two to three inches, and leaving water or milk. There is not any bread in the world (says report) more wholesome and lighter ple articles of the two sections; the one being a with the surrounding ground, which is no inconthan this, so long as it is hot; but once cold—it is hard of digestion, and becomes weighty.

With the surrounding ground, which is no inconthan this, so long as it is hot; but once cold—it is hard of digestion, and becomes weighty.

With the surrounding ground, which is no inconthan this, so long as it is hot; but once cold—it and corn country,—may be found the reason of an indifferent hand can thus keep up with a Peas not being more commonly grown in the plough is evident, and of course the row is fi-West; rather than in a want of suitable soils for nished "at once."

very certain, that our Western Brethren are to-tally ignorant of the incalculable value of the terwards, in a transverse direction, to finish it; crop: and a disposition to remain so, is too pre-which working will be all sufficient for the peas; valent, as will always be the case in the absence and in poor land they will yield a more profitable of the many varieties that we have amongst mon to give one of those ploughings, the first, us, several of which I will venture to assert in the same direction that the peas were planthave never been seen in the West; I feel con- ed, say two furrows on either side of the pea fident that some, if not all, would flourish in their exhausted old fields; and by proper management, be made the speediest means of restoring to something like original fecundity, those sterile wastes that are now so common in the drop the seed with similar precaution, in the scenery of a western residence. But our west-first or second furrow from the corn row, at the ern farmers are not all who have been neglect-ploughing that it receives nearest the time vancement of Agriculture as a science, or de- ful in the management of the pea, and culpa-thought best to plant, leaving the next furrow to light in the diffusion of every incident that may ble in not always allowing them their merited cover them. My objections to this method, are, tend to make this pursuit, either pleasant, or worth. We, among whom they have been ever that the peas are not in the middle of the row, profitable, as an art; no one, I am convinced, more or less cultivated, are as yet ignorant of and they are consequently deprived of the benefits can out-reach me in zealousness of disposition many of their valuable qualities, and too often of the sun that they would there receive; and can out-reach me in zealousness of disposition to see the profession immovably affixed by general opinion; in that pre-eminent station, and through which alone we can justly expect to which it is so deservedly entitled as the much profit. With these admonitory observations I will proceed to detail the manner in the last furnowing admiration, the liberal contributions of the most with us; adding such remarks as I may distinguished men of this country, in aid of the material to give you as satisfactory and the sun that they would there receive; and from their contiguity to one row of corn, this is materially injured by their ascending the stalks. It is also common to plant them in the last furnow in a row, at a seasonable ploughing, when which is profit in the most with us; adding such remarks as I may which is performed with considerable expedition, the liberal contributions of the most with us; adding such remarks as I may which is performed with considerable expedition, the liberal contributions of the most with us; adding such remarks as I may which is performed to it. Planted in the most profit is a seasonable ploughing, when which is performed with considerable expedition, the liberal contributions of the most profit is a seasonable ploughing. your labours to establish a free interchange of account of them, as proper limits will permit these various ways, peas come to great perfection amongst our corn, not however without do-I have been myself in the habit of planting as ing it some injury; but not always perceivable, viction of the utility and stimulating effects of seven or eight years, and am acquainted with fitable, both to our stock and the soil on which they grow; having myself experienced by a succession of these double crops, the productiveness of the soil to increase fifty per cent in a few years: their foliage, vine, large tap-roots and shade, each separately and collectively, possess-

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The comparative values of the three kinds slackens. before mentioned, according to my experience, are that the Cow-Pea, of a light clay colour, is rather the most prolific, the pods being much paid to them for fatting pork. They are planticipation will fully recompence me for the time the largest, though, not quite so thick set on the largest, though, not quite so thick set on the largest paid to them to give the largest paid to them for fatting pork. They are planticipation will fully recompence me for the time the largest, though, not quite so thick set on the largest paid to them for fatting pork. They are planticipation will fully recompence me for the time that the control advantages of the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to them to give the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field-pea cultivation and instanting the largest paid to the field peace also planted peas alone: a custom that advantages of the field-pea cultivation, and instanting the largest paid to the field peace alone and the

etymological application of the name I have never been able to ascertain. They are also sometimes called "red rippers." These and the BLACK-purposes by picking them into baskets, a tediperal possess very near the same qualities, with the dered a telegraph took for a bushel being considered as telegraph took for a bushel being considered as telegraph to the constant of the part of th the exception, that I think the black ones mature a

close, or graze; a sufficiency having escaped the pittance indeed, though one, for which usurious British nation, little attention has been paid to search of the hogs, to seed the ground tolerably interest is promised. might have been sown. I never sowed them in the into winter and spring 100d 10r norses or cattle, all our resources, and we may nope that the spring, as a fallow crop, until the present without picking the peas at all. This is a very ingenuity of our farmers will embrace every provent on for wheat and turnips, and of course have not, as yet, realized their benefits, though thus farm yard, or is of that quality sometimes called bles, is said to have been brought into Europe far they exhibit every anticipated advantage, "mexhaustible." But as one or the other of from Asia, and the Roman historians inform as an inexhaustible treasure, at least to Carolina. the peas, and as both are somewhat objectionance; strange as it may appear to the votaries of red ble, I would recommend the last with this difference, let the vines be cut off quite near the linest Vineyards in the world. that by something like equal care and manage- roots with a grass knife, sickle, or even a sharp ment, they are qualified to confer more lasting hand hoe, instead of pulling them up; this method grape, or of accidental crosses to which close, or to cut for hay, of which they make stall cattle at the rate of half a gailon twice a of Good Hope, is said to be the product of a vine more nutritious and heavier crops than any thing day, to each head, I have never known them to originally brought from Burgundy, but it was else, one and a half to three bushels of seed will do the cattle the least injury; but with a plen-probably raised from the mixed seed of Burgunder equired to the acre; thin soils requiring the ty of long food accompanying this quantity, they day grapes.

If you will the seed of Burgundy, but it was probably raised from the mixed seed of Burgunder equired to the acre; thin soils requiring the ty of long food accompanying this quantity, they day grapes.

If you will the seed of Burgunder equipments along the seed of Burgunder equipments along the seed of Burgunder equipments.

If you will the seed of Burgunder equipments along the seed of Burgunder equipments along the seed of Burgunder equipments. to be employed in these ways. They will thus frequently given them in the pods, at the rate United States, and in the South, particularly, proby the 15th or 20th of August, on land that would produce two barrels of corn to the acre, be without ever noticing any injurious effects to ent species which are numerous, I shall mention would produce two barrels of corn to the acre, be knee high; just commencing to vine and bear, at which time they ought to be cut, or ploughed under: being too thick to be very productive of seed. An earlier sowing which is recommended by some, I find, will not answer with the kinds I am speaking of; for as they are naturally of a very quick growth, requiring the very hottest for the others, and they will bear much sooner: sun to hasten them to perfection, if they are planted earlier than the time mentioned for sowabout the first of July. They are a delicious and ing broad-cast; they will lack in proper time that portion of heat which they require; and soon begin to shed their leaves: and this they will begin to do a little bushel will plant from four to five acres.—Hav-

winter are turned in on the peas, and with a at the time mentioned as best to dispose of them ing in the foregoing remarks, given as succinct feed of corn once or twice a week, they will fat more kindly than under any other management common in this part of the country; and when slaughtered, their fat is solid and white: and hence also the propriety of late planting epicures say, that hogs thus fed make the most delicious bacon.

The foregoing remarks, given as succinct with the foregoing remarks, given as succinct with the scythe or plough, without bearing an account of my experience in Pea-crops, as much: cold nights being, I observe, absolutely the subject would allow, or a proper regard for the interests of many of your readers would justify; I have only to add, that although it may epicures say, that hogs thus fed make the most delicious bacon.

the vine: they are also, I think, more inclined to vine horizontally, not attaching themselves to vine horizontally, not attaching themselves so much to the corn as the others; consequently doing it less injury: and they are a little preferred by labourers as a diet, who give either the called half ripe.

The hors devouged the green in professore to Menr. Smithfield, N. C. ferred by labourers as a diet, who give either they were fine, and might be called half ripe. IOHN MACLEOD, of Johnston, which is the preference to any other vegetable protection accompanying their meat. But they have a few durability of the other two birds and when were consuming both, the september, 1822. lack the durability of the other two kinds, and will never remain in the field without rotting, avidity. Although I acknowledge this to be a as the others will, until late in the winter. slovenly practice, yet the land is greatly assist-The TORY-PEA is of a red clay colour. The ed by it .- Independent of the benefit of the peas etymological application of the name I have ne- for hogs, when planted in corn-fields, they are New varieties ought to be formed-and approximately and the second formed approximately are the second formed approximately app dered a tolerable task for one hand to gather and ground all the winter, and come up luxuriantly in the spring; indeed I have had theto s tand tolerably thick the second year, whe the land has remained that time in stubble.

Letter will remain in the cross are pulled up by the roots, vine and all, and heaped into piles in the field where the peas are thrashed out with sticks; after which the vines may be housed or cultivation of the Grape begins to attract attendant remained that time in stubble. tolerably thick the second year, whe the land has remained that time in stubble.

I am in the habit of sowing rye, and sometimes wheat following a corn and pea crop, after the hogs have consumed the latter and ter the hogs have consumed the latter and the following a summer after the grain is hashandary of taking all mithest grain is hashandary of taking all mithest grains and ungrateful, though common practice in will certainly be greater afters, and final successions of taking all mithest grains and ungrateful, though common practice in will certainly be greater at first, and final successions of taking all mithest grains are less improvement. Peopled as are have the following summer after the grain is husbandry, of taking all without giving any: cess be there, less important. Peopled as are off, a fine growth of peas, suitable either to intotally depriving the land of the stubble, a poor the United States, chiefly by the descendants of the

winter are "turned in" on the peas, and with a at the time mentioned as best to dispose of them ing in the foregoing remarks, given as succinct farmers who were not accustomed to witness the

THE CULTIVATION OF GRAPES RE-COMMENDED.

ved old ones naturalized-liberal offer of Cuttings and Plants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

this branch of agriculture; but our necessities well; though not so regularly or thick, as they might have been sown. I never sowed them in the into winter and spring food for horses or cattle, all our resources, and we may hope that the far they exhibit every anticipated advantage, "inexhaustible." But as one or the other of from Asia, and the Roman historians inform and it is in this way that they may be estimated these two plans must be resorted to for saving us, that grapes did not grow north of the Ceven-

benefits, at least to the Southern States, than eithod is equally as expeditious as the other, and grapes as well as other fruits are liable; and ther, or a combination of those, has ever done leaves to the ground the roots, which are a conhence has arisen from our seedling trees, such vafor Pennsylvania, or any other of our northern siderable benefit to it, and are useless in feed-rieties in our apples, peaches, &c. as are unknown sisters. When sown broad-cast either to ening.—In feeding peas, freed from the pods, to in Europe.—The Constantia wine from the Cape
close, or to cut for hay, of which they make stall cattle at the rate of half a gallon twice a of Good Hope, is said to be the product of a vine

a hybrid from the above; also received from North Carolina. This species has not yet pro-

duced fruit in my garden.

3rd. A South Carolina grape, brought here by
Mr. Gibbs, late of New York. It is an oval, purple grape, with great fragrance, is a great Frontenac, bearer, and very hardy—It is less saccharine than No. 1., but I have heard that it affords very pleasant wine.

4th. Italian grape, or Orwicksburgh; discovered by Dr. Hulin of Philadelphia, a very fine, round, white grape, of a small size, and ve-

ry hardy.

5th and 6th. The Bland and Alexander grapes, Picolit, from Virginia. I have never seen the fruit of Lacryma Christi, from Virginia. I have never seen the fruit of these, but they are highly spoken of, as well as the Burlington grape of New Jersey, and the Washita grape, lately introduced near Philadelphia. These, and other species approaching more or less to table or viniferous grapes, found in various sections of our territory, would without doubt, improve by cultivation; or by mixing with foreign species, and with little trouble posed to give them a fair trial, either in the Atlantic or Western States. be led to produce new and interesting varieties. I found the last month, a bunch of grapes of a peculiar and exquisite flavour, on a vine of the Sweetwater: examining the branch, I found it

September, 1822. interwoven with a Muscat, and near a South Carolina grape, one of which had probably impregnated it. Unfortunately I neglected to save the seed, or I might have produced a new species of a superior kind. It is probable that the like accidents have produced most of the present varieties of grapes; and that the Scup-pernong, Orwicksburg, &c. are Hybrids. It is mous writer in the American Farmer, Vol. 4, No. their buds. I insert them upwards of a foot in certain that they are not deciduous, like the vines 5, relative to my communication "on grafting length, and perhaps they might be inserted much

garden at Schenbrun, near Vienna. Though they arrived late in the season, and all sprouted,

Massachusetta Agricultural Repository-page 66.

TABLE GRAPES.

Black Morillon, Early Leipsick, Early Vander Laan, Chasselas.

White Muscat, Violet Muscat, Frankinthall, Faketi, Queen's.

Viniferous grapes,

The Tokay, Ofen, or Buda, Producing Hungarian wines Minescher and Schumlauer,

6. Varieties affording German wines, Picolit, Italian wines.

Atlantic or Western States.

GEORGE GIBBS.

FRUIT TREES, GRAFTING, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Edgefield, S. C. Nov. 3, 1822.

in our forests; which peculiarity may, howe- and fruit trees," published in the first number of to so late a season, is for regrafting such as have Foreign vines have seldom succeeded in the er, but for a desire to make my observations more failed in the first operations. I grafted apples Middle States, except in the shelter of our ci- for the benefit of the public, than personal gratities, but those vines have been generally brought fication My object in communicating some has-preserved in this way; the apple and pear are from the mild climates of the south of Europe ty experiments to the public, was to invite atand Madeira; and a long course of naturalization tention to a very important subject; and all I the sycamore, Platanus. I have preserved the would be necessary to render them productive, ask in return for the few useful facts, which I peach on the cherry, but I believe the hawthorn If care were taken to multiply them from seed, stated from my own experience, is that others better, as it will live on this, with less propensity or by cuttings, the fourth generation might be will subject them to a proper trial; this is the to grow, than on the cherry. I wish here to rereached in 12 or 15 years, when a hardy spe- authority of nature, it admits of no appeal, and mark the folly of the philosopher's attending so
cies would probably be procured for our own cli- is the bar at which all such authorities should much more to authors than nature or experimate. A few years ago I was induced to make be arraigned. If any thing that I have stated ment. Shecut, in his unfinished work, remarks a trial of foreign grapes in my own garden, be not a fact, I do not wish any person to believe that "Almonds are budded on plum-stocks, in notwithstanding the ill success which my neightit, nor do I wish any one to be deprived of the August; the stocks should be first planted in the bours had met with; for I had witnessed the benefit of facts by individuals, who being ignoexcellence of this fruit under the care of the rant of them deny their existence. If a man the first or second summer after, they will be skilful Horticulturists of Boston,* in spite of the who makes known a discovery to the world, de ready to receive the bud, and this appears to be rigour of their climate; and I preferred obtainserves the name of a public benefactor, he must the common language of gardeners; a method which would answer sufficiently well were we to tuations, in which they had succeeded. I pro- bors to deprive the world thereof. As I teach for cured a number of cuttings, from Boston, of approved grapes, such as the Sweetwater, the mise to pay four fold for every error I may Chasselas, Black Hamburgh, Muscat and Alexhave taught; but I will give the public the as-Chasselas, Black Hamburgh, Muscat and Alex-have taught; but I will give the public the as-andria. This is the third year that some of them surance, that I am always provided with living operation is always the best. I have, since writ-

season for grafting was so near at hand, that I then threw them together too hastily to be sufas late, and it is only such trees as put out early, wounding the wood under it.

and such as grow late, that can be budded in the extremes of the season. Some little errors of punctuation, the reader will readily enough correct; I will only suggest the correction of one, in No. 1, page 7, first column, 13 lines from the top, move the period which closes the sentence at the word "wood," and place it after the perpendicu-lar cut I. This cut, which is intended to unite the two preceding horizontal cuts _ thus I, the reader might take for the pronoun I.* About half way of the same column, a word is inserted, which conveys a different meaning to the one I intended : read until Mr. Andrew Knight recom-mended, instead of "recommenced." After referring to my notes, I cannot discover that I have proved the disagreement between the Apple and Quince, I must have asserted this inadvertently upon the authority of others. But I think I have sufficiently tried the Apple and Pear above ground, without success; and any thing that will only succeed under ground, as Miller rightly observes, is no stock at all. With respect to the Pear Stock improving the fruit of the Apple, I have no experience, but it is contrary to the authority of Mr. Cox, who has written a very useful book on fruit trees. This celebrated orchardist states, that the pear will graft to the apple under ground, but they are evidently deteriorated, except a few

kinds, which will do tolerably well.

I omitted to mention the method I prefer for the preservation of twigs for late grafting. I graft them at the usual time to a different genus, the sycamore is very convenient; this will insure the only fruits I have attempted to preserve on nursery when of the size of a broom-straw, and live an antediluvian age. I transplanted in March

andria. This is the third year that some of them have borne. The fruit I found equal to any of the table grapes of Europe, of those species, and the vines are perfectly healthy. Encouraged by this success, I was induced to procure a collection of vines from Germany, considers a collection of vines from Germany, considers as the elimate somewhat congenial to our own; of others to prove their contrary assertions, in make my horizontal cuts firecisely as wide afact, the same way. But candor compels me to achief I always ascertain by measurement; then and by the aid of the Baron de Ledwer, Consul general from Austria, I received the last
knowledge, that although my notes had been prespring twenty eight species of the hardiest grapes
pared some time before I sent my communication,
I unite their two left hand ends with a perpenselected by the superintendent of the Imperial
yet I neglected putting them into form, until the
dicular cut, thus . I now raise the bark with
my thumb nail or knife, till my bud is introduced,
my thumb nail or knife, till my bud is introduced,
which I always ascertain by measurement; then
left hand.
I unite their two left hand ends with a perpensence of the bark with
my thumb nail or knife, till my bud is introduced,
which I always ascertain by measurement; then
left hand.

I have close the second with the left hand. season for gratting was so near at hand, that I my thumb nail or knife, till my bud is introduced, then three they have recovered themselves, and are growing satisfactorily—amongst these are

The best account of pruning vines for the garden which I have seen published in this sountry, is to be found in the 6th Vol. of the sountry. Agricultural Repository—there 56

four to five inches in diameter; having amputa-ted the main trunk and principal branches in May, I inserted a number of buds, which by June,

A most economical and superior grafting wax

In 1818, sowed no wheat. In 1819, sowed bestocks will have nearly as large tops as their original ones, by the time gardeners direct the insertion of the buds to take place. I omitted to men-tion the kind of stocks I grafted the white walnut, pear, &c. on. The white walnut, Juglans cineria, I budded on the black walnut, Juglans nigra. I nut, Juglans regia; they do not seem to take as well as on the black walnut, though some of them thrive very well. I have, this summer, budded they shall be communicated. some dozens of the pecan on the common hickory nut, without a single failure as yet; and some of them are growing finely. I believe my first in part, or not at failures were occasioned by waxing too extensively the bark of the inserted buds. The operator will seldom lose a bud of these trees, if they be inserted in the manner I have last described, for cutting entirely away the bark which is raised in the process, then confined by the finger or a string applied immediately below the ON THE BEST TIME TO SOW WHEAT. bud, till the edges only of the barks are waxed, and in wrapping the string, let as much as pos-sible of the inserted bark be exposed to the air, It is a ver may be effected by a very small quantity of wax, sow wheat late in the fall, to prevent its destruc-neatly applied. I prefer cotton strings to wool-tion by the insect called the hessian fly. Our far-found. Wheat at present, generally looks well. len, as forming more even ones; and even common mers tell us that we should just give the wheat progressing with very few exceptions.

ascertained a fact this summer, which I refer to we call late sowing; some of the wheat was not men of science, for an explanation. Some time up at Christmas. The cold commencing immein July I budded the peach on fine plum stocks, diately after the last sowing—small spots partial-about the size of the thumb; and at the same ly injured by fly in April; produced grain of fine time, on three stocks of the same kind and size, I quality—average crop, 9 bushels to one of seed. budded Apricots. On one stock, I put one apri-cot and one peach bud; I headed the whole of and 1st day of December; weather mild until them down at the same time, to force the buds; Christmas; no fly to be seen in any of its differfour out of the five budded with the peach, (after
making rapid shoots) died root and branch; and
the fifth seems in a dying condition. All the
apricots are flourishing in the fullest vigour. The
stock containing one bud of the apricot and one
of the peach, seems with the apricot, to exhibit

weather mild until
Christmas; no fly to be seen in any of its differover cold from Christmas until 18th
January to 7th February,
the fifth seems in a dying condition. All the
apricots are flourishing in the fullest vigour. The
grew considerably. From 7th February till late
grew considerably cold. First warm open
of the peach, seems with the apricot, to exhibit
weather in the spring, wheat fields covered with
satisfied. I hope, shortly, to see some able pen
upon this subject in your valuable paner. no signs of decay, and even the peach bids fair fly; continued their ravages until harvest; crop upon this subject in your valuable paper.

were progressing without a single failure. These may be made agreeably to the following composition:

> 1 measure of melted beeswax, 1 do. of olive oil or hog's lard,

2½ do. of powdered argillaceous chalk.

I am at present, engaged in a number of experiments, on the production of vegetable hylately budded the white walnut on the hickory brids by grafting, in which I have already expensed a straightful success; and so soon as I shall have any results worthy of the public attention,

> The foregoing hasty observations, I submit entirely to your discretion, either to publish entire, in part, or not at all. With much respect, I re-

> > ABNER LANDRUM.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EARLY SEEDING PREFERABLE TO LATE.

It is a very prevalent opinion in the section of

To insure success, the twigs should be taken of, and several years particular attention to this farmer has the more chances of obtaining a crop from a tree which has ceased growing; bearing very valuable, but with us, precarious crop, I of grain. The 2d conclusion is, that the farmer trees by September are generally in a fit state, have settled down in opinion, that early sowing is in sowing his wheat late, is almost certain to and be inserted on stocks, which are yet growing. Small stocks in rich cultivated ground, will grow pear in the following statement.—I do not intill frost and even later. Those who practice grafting at any season, will avoid much vexation, on the genus, habits, &c. of the Hessian Fly; but from having their grafts blown off; if they would be the graft as near as pearing at any season, will avoid much vexation, on the genus, habits, &c. of the Hessian Fly; but sailed by the fly, whereas the latest sowed crop have it injured more or less by rust, blight, &c. and is not always shielded from the attacks of the fly. For it will be observed, that my crop sowers as from having their grafts blown off; if they would be the graft as near as pearing the graft as near as pearing to the correct description. be careful to have the graft as near as possible ridiculous opinion, of the egg of this insect being but one, was totally destroyed by that insect, and of the size of the stock, and fit both sides with deposited in the grain. Any person who has tolerable precision; each side will thereby unite taken the most superficial view of its habits, with equal firmness, becoming as solid as any must be convinced to the contrary—it shews no part of the stock; and of course preclude every disposition to feed on farinaceous matter, but

future danger of breaking off at the juncture.

At what time the season of summer pruning of trees, is to be limited, I have not determined. I 29th of October and the 7th of December, which

live.

I also at the same time, no three stocks of the been heavily manured; from which two acres, al-

of the present year, some wild plum-stocks, from same kind, treated in the same manner, budded though a great many maggots were to be found in

tween 15th September and 19th October; scarcely any fly was to be seen in the fall; none in the spring; made average crop of 13 bushels to one of seed.

In 1820, sowed between October the 20th and November the 23d, in wet land altogether; some slight indication of fly in April. On the 7th day of June the most promising crop I ever saw.— From 8th of June to 15th, very hot and foggy; crop totally destroyed by rust; averaged 24 bushels of withered grain for one of seed.

In 1821, sowed between October 21st and November 30th; weather cold in December; wheat late in coming up; nearly half killed by cold weather, there not being snow enough all winter to cover it; spring uncommonly favourable; no appearance of fly; grain very good in quality; average crop 3 bushels to one of seed.

In 1822, finished sowing on the 18th day of Oct.; on the 20th, weather being as warm as June, discovered a great quantity of fly moving on the surface; on the 30th of October discovered a good deal of fly in the maggot state in all the without allowing it access to the wound, which Virginia where I reside, that it is necessary to wheat, except where the land has been heavily

I draw from this statement, several conclutwine will answer perfectly well, if they be removed in eight or ten days, which is sufficiently long for them to remain in this climate. I this climate. I this climate. I this climate. I the setting in of the winter's frosts, that it is proper always to sow wheat as early in the fall as possible, that it may estable the several calamities to which it is subhave been very successful with my persimmon nity of depositing its egg in the stalk. It is true jected from being too late in ripening in the sumbuds this summer; and I am not certain but the by pursuing this course, we measurably prevent mer, as well as to give it time to recover from success of all difficult trees depends more on the calamity in the fall, but permit me to ask, if the fall attacks of the fly; for I have discovered, expertness of the operator in applying them, we do not at the same time, subject our crops to in examining this plant minutely, wherever the than on the subsequent waxing. I have also bud- other calamities almost, if not quite as destructive main stalk is much injured by the presence of d many dozens of the mulberry, both white and as the one we are attempting to avoid?

black, without waxing them, with fully as good success as any other tree. I have this season hilated by the winter's frosts, and the necessary it, independent of its original branches; and the made further trials on fall grafting; I inserted my grafts in September and October, with quite as much success as spring grafts; they are now blight, &c. more time these shoots can have to reach the bled to withstand the winter's frosts. It is true After ten years experience, in the cultivation they may also be attacked in the spring, but the crop, escaped the fly entirely, and was the most abundant crop I ever made.

A third conclusion is, that lands heavily manured with good compost, and well pulverised, immediately before the crop is put in, will invariably escape from damage, though they may not from the attacks of the fly; and this last inference has led me to suspect, that, so far from its having been imported into our country as some suppose, it is an indigenous insect, and has become a formidable enemy to our grain crops, in consequence of the inability of our im-

I am, your's, with respect,

CLODPOLE.

SCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENT USED THERE- lbs. a poor crop to offer for a premium. IN : PRODUCE OF THIS CROP.

Extract of a letter, dated Long Meadow, October 4th, 1822.

" According to promise, I now furnish you with a description of an Irish implement for breaking flax. It is made of a block of solid wood, 15 inches long, 5 inches wide and 2 inches thick, into the middle of which is fixed a handle, about three feet long, having a curve near the block, as represented below.



suit the person who uses it. Two planks about 15 feet long, are placed on their edges, about 3 few hours death ensued. feet apart, or further if the length of the flax requires it, on firm, solid ground. The workman then places his flax equally, between the planks, and with the brake strikes it hard, near to his the man who had charge of them, that his sheep the first fruit was on the third joint of the vine foot; he passes over it from the one end to the other, and then works backward. When the surface is sufficiently mashed to turn over, he push- sheep before he adopted a remedy, then prescribes up the seed ends with his foot, until he can, ed by him, to wit: to cut the ears on the upper and second joint, &c. I have been endeavouring to by stooping, reach to the farthest part, then side, commencing near the junction of the ears make the experiment on all kinds of vine fruit. turns it altogether, and after spreading it again, with the head, continuing the cut from 2 to 3 corn and peas likewise, but the cut-worms have, proceeds as before to break it, until it is suffi-inches in length, but not to cut the ears entire-in a great measure disconnicted ciently done. He then with his feet, pushes it together, and binds it in a bundle, which weighs Thompson's suggestion was adopted; on cutting fy myself that real advantages may be gained by from 16 to 20 lbs.

at this work, appears to understand the business well. He changes his hold every stroke; just at the moment when the brake strikes the flax, he slips his fore hand up and passes his hind journey, and after reaching their destination; but it an insertion in your paper. hand forward, without the least stoppage. He not one of them, treated as above, died. strikes as often as a thresher would. A new hand would require a few hours to learn the lost by this disorder, in consequence of exposure stroke, but I find it can be readily acquired."

the produce of one acre in thirty-five working if any of them are affected as above described, hours; in the morning he put the flax in the may be the means of saving many of those valua-Sun to dry, and then having other business ble animals. The finest and most esteemed wool of the farm to attend to, he began to break between ten and eleven o'clock, had his dinfended from the weather by linen coats. ner hour, and quit about six; he finished on the fifth day, and was not hurried or required to make uncommon exertion. I weighed the whole, and had 1590 lbs.—He, one day, directly after eating a hearty dinner, broke 156 lbs. in one hour and fifty seven minutes, which produced 32 lbs. of clean flax. I have not finished swingling, but have had several parcels cleaned,

much flax in one day, as a good hand can clean of such a farm? in five or six; and it cleans as readily as if broke by our common brakes, and makes less tow from the hackle."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SHEEP-Remedy for a Disease to which they J. S. SKINNER, Eso. are subjected, by exposure in hot weather, and especially when travelling.

bly dry and warm. Some of the sheep were af-fected in a way that I have not seen described in 1819 I took a cucumber and split it lengthwise, for you, the symptoms and progress of the disadopted with entire success.

It is possible that many sheep are annually to the action of the sun, during the summer This method of breaking flax, leaves more of months, though they are not permitted to travel the Shives in the lint than our common brake beyond the bounds of a farm. If so, the provision does, but it makes less Tow from the Swinmiddle of the day; frequent examination of the The person who used this implement broke flocks, and the application of a knife to the ears,

> I am, Dear Sir, Your's, Very respectfully, C. J.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

To the Correspondents of the American Farmer. QUERY.

What might be regarded as the average surand find it will turn out, of clear flax, exact-plus of production, on a farm of one hundred and I am convinced that the hardening of beef has

FLAX-EXPEDITIOUS MODE OF BREAKING; DE- ly the one fifth; so that I shall have only 318 fifty acres of land, cultivated in Wheat, Oats, s. a poor crop to offer for a premium.

Barley, and Grass enough for the pasturage of This statement can be compared with others, the cattle used in the cultivation? The land and as the expense of the brake is nothing, it supposed to be of average quality, say yielding can be thrown aside if it is not approved of. Bur about 20 bushels to the acre. And how many I believe that George M'Laughlin can break as regular hands are necessary for the cultivation M. C.

> Hints and Experiments on the selection of Seeds particularly of Vines.

Allen County, Kentucky, Aug. 30th, 1822.

Dear Sir,-I will now give you a short account of an experiment I made with vine fruit. Hav-Philadelphia, Nov. 6тн, 1822. ing for many years observed, that some pump-Dear Sir,—In the early part of August last, I kins, water melons, cucumber, and cymblin vines sent some Merino Sheep from the vicinity of run 10, 12, and even 15 feet before any fruit ap-this city to the northwestern part of Pennsylva-peared, and that others would have fruit before nia-you will recollect the season was remarka-they run half that distance, I concluded there any work, which has come under my notice, that and subdivided it into three equal parts across treats of the disorders to which they are sub- the fruit, and kept the seeds carefully apart, ject. I will, therefore, endeavour to describe, those in the end next the vine, I marked But seeds, and those from the centre, Middle seeds, order, and the mode of treatment suggested, and and those from the end on which the bloom grew, Top seeds, and I planted them separately, The sheep became suddenly very drowsy, and in new ground, well manured for the experi-it was with difficulty they were made to travel—ment, in the spring of 1820; I carefully attended if permitted to be stationary, they lay down im- to three hills from seeds of each part of the mediately; when moving, they carried their heads fruit, divided as stated above, the hills being anear to the ground. The eyes became red and bout 12 feet apart. All of the plants were alike much inflamed, the head and ears much swollen; flourishing; the vines from the But seeds ran The size of this implement may be varied to the latter so much so as in some instances, to from 8 to 10 feet before any fruit appeared, and close up entirely the orifice of the ear, and in a these were small, with a neck; the vines from few hours death ensued.

I have continued to save seeds from the top or bloom end, and now have cucumbers on the first inches in length, but not to cut the ears entire-ly through, it being unnecessary to do so. Mr. standing this I have succeeded so far as to satisthe ears, a yellowish, watery matter exuded in making such selections of seeds. I would have The honest Hibernian whom I have employed very considerable quantity; the sheep began to given the above account last year, but I wished

I am your's, with esteem, SAMUEL GARRISON.

000 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

RECEIPT FOR PICKLING BEEF!

October, 1822.

DEAR SIR,-You have published a number of excellent receipts for curing beef, but as none of them contain the alkaline ingredient, on which the high fame of my grandmother's pickle has safely rested for the last half century, and which is believed to make it superior to any other, I send you the whole recipe, as worthy of preservation n your valuable journal, and of general adoption. Several writers have asserted that boiling the pickle will harden the meat; I must, from ex-perience, dissent from this opinion. Boiling and thus purifying the salt and water, will certainly make a pickle that will bear warm weather better than pickle which has not been boiled-and

been improperly ascribed to this practice. When- ate, U. S. Cotton is higher by 1d. a 5-8d. per lb. justly attributable to the boiling.

Your Obedient Servant, SWEET PICKLE.

MY GRANDMOTHER'S PICKLE.

The Beef, as soon as the butcher has finished dressing it, should be hung in a cool place, and become thoroughly cool to the marrow—then cut it up, and cleanse every piece, of blood, &c. in pure cold water; then let the pieces intended for hung beef, the briskets, &c. be lightly rubbed with blown salt, and laid in a pickle tub, that has been nicely cleansed; on these lay the rest, the thickest pieces first, till all, to be pickled, are snugly packed in. If the weather will permit

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and has little slippery between the thumb and finger; put this ley away till the next day to settle; it will then look like pure water. Measure one gallon of this ley, taken up clear, and pour it into the salt and water, after that has been made to the pro-

middle of February, and is not much trouble, sales this year, 336,505 bales, of which 216,260 even though you may not have a boiling vessel, were American; 92,190 Brazil; 19,310 W. India; that will hold more than half or a third of it at once.

Sales of Tobacco—330 hhds. Virginia Leaf; 593

>0 Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1822.

SIR-The import of Cotton during Sept. owing to adverse winds, amounted only to 13,654 bales, of which 8,141 were from the U. States; whilst the sales consisted of 14,900 bales, of which 7,000 were taken on speculation, and 3,000 for export. "A friend of mine is engaged at this time in In the first part of the month, two large public cultivating the Castor Oil Bean, and would be sales precluded much private and would be sales precluded much private enquiry; but they brisk, and though last week it was more moder-commonly used for that purpose."

ever the hardening takes place, it is a conse-since 1st of Sept. As the consumption daily inquence flowing from some other cause, and not creases, and supplies from the U. States are likely to be retarded, by previous accounts from hence, some moderate advance may be hoped for, towards the latter end of the year, especially for good Cotton; though no material change seems probable now. Middling qualities of Sea-Island, by their low prices, excite the attention of speculators, and will be dearer. The sales of Tobacco, chiefly to the Trade, have been considerable, as per note, below. No new Tobacco, either leaf or stemmed, yet sampled, has readily. Prices are nearly the same as last season, except for stemmed, which are \$\frac{1}{4}d. a \$\frac{1}{2}d. higher; and for leaf, those worth 5d. and upwards, a &d. more could now be obtained. A parit, the beef will be tenderer and nicer by being There is, however, no demand for export or speto remain 24 hours in the pickle tub, before the culation. In London, a cargo of Virginia, afloat,

Your obedient servants, KING & GRACIE.

Prices Current, at Liverpool, Oct. 1, 1822.

per strength, or if you boil, put in the ley directly after boiling. Also put in at the same time four ounces of saltpetre beat fine; and one four ounces pound of brown sugar, or a pint of molasses—
Stir the ingredients well together and let them stand till next day; then carefully scum off every thing, that has risen, and pour this pickle on the The hasf pickle on the this pickle on the t

In butchering and handling the meat, and in eve- Cotton imported this year, at Liverpool-Amery part of the process, attention should be paid rican 244,226; Brazil, 109,089; E. India, 753; to perfect neatness and cleanliness.

W. India, 21,412.—Total, 375,480 bags. Same The above quantity of pickle is sufficient for 500 weight of beef. If more beef is to be pickled at once, the quantity of pickle must be increased accordingly, observing to keep up the same proportion of all the ingredients.

N. B. The boiling the salt and water in career of the salt and water in career of the salt and water in career of the salt and water in career.

V. India, 21,412.—Potal, 375,480 bags. Same period in 1821—228,414 American; 83,732 Brazil; 1,584 E. India; 21,903 W. India—Total, 335,633 bags. Sales of Cotton from the 31st of Aug. to the 27th of Sept. 1822, inclusive—Sea-Islands, 2350; Orleans, 7,640; Boweds, 23,440; Tanagers of 230 bags. made before the end of November, or after the 2,540; E. India, 160.—Total, 48,980 bales. Total

Stemmed; 100 Kentucky Leaf; 50 Stemmed;

Rappahannock, 50.

COLD PRESSED CASTOR OIL.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Huntsville, Alabama, 10th Sept.

glad to learn through the pages of the Farmer, were well attended, and prices advanced nearly the process pursued northwardly in making the LOTHARIO, a bull of 7 months, was from Rose, and prices advanced nearly the process pursued northwardly in making the LOTHARIO, a bull of 7 months, was from Rose, by George—George was by Phenomenon—dam

To any of our friends who possess any particular knowledge on this subject, we reiterate the wish for information .- Edit. Am. Farm.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1822.

IMPROVEMENT OF NEAT CATTLE-Pedigrees of imported animals, &c. &c.

We have witnessed with peculiar pleasure, the proved fine, and but little good; such would sell Jno. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, continues to manifest for the improvement of our breeds of Neat Cattle; as well by judicious selections from our native stock, as by the importation of chosen

animals from England.

In No. 6, of this Vol. page 48, we published a list of animals, which he had collected chiefly from the Eastern States, for the purpose of exto remain 24 hours in the pickle tub, before the pickle is poured on it.

Take 12 or 14 gallons of pure water (if not pure, make it so, by boiling well after the salt has been put in, and taking off the scum as it rises) and stir in good blown salt till it produces a brine, that will bear an egg well. The day before the sait and water are put together, put on a pot of pure water, into which put clean wood ashes, and boil till they produce a good ley, that feels a little slippery between the thumb and finger; put stantly and generously relinquished by him, for the benefit of the Society.

In the same number, the effects of this gentleman's judicious and spirited efforts, to advance the interests of his neighbours, may be traced through the list of premiums obtained by them for superior young Neat Cattle, that partook of the blood of the improved breed, which he had brought to their notice and placed at their ser-

We rejoice to learn that Col. Powell has or-Ten. and Alab. $5\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{1}{4}$.—Surat, $6\frac{1}{4}$ a 7d.—Bengal, packed beef. The beef ought to have on it a barrel heading, or circular piece of wood to fit the size of the pickle tub, so as just to move up and down, and on this piece of wood put a flat, heavy, clean stone to keep all down snug in pack, and the pickle ought to cover the beef completedly, and remain well above the top piece. In pouring the pickle on, do it carefully and steady, virginia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—do. stemmed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—pipe, none—Hogshead, 12 a 16d.—Tobacco, bottom of the vessel, in which you have made it. In butchering and handling the meat, and in ever.

Ten. and Alab. $5\frac{1}{2}$ a $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Surat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ a 7d.—Bengal, dered some more animals from England, and hope that he may realize his loftiest expectations from the enterprize. From Mr. Wetherill, the breeder of Mr. Williams' celebrated Bull "Denton," and from Mr. Champion, the breeder of Colonel Lloyds' beautiful and promising Bull "Champion," he may justly expect to receive some of Virginia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Tobacco, Virginia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—do. stemmed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.—over the best converted that may appear at the butchering and handling the meat, and in every large of the more animals from England, and hope that he may realize his loftiest expectations from the the may realize his loftiest expectations from the heavy, clean stone to keep all down snug in pack, a 13s. 6d.—Turpentine, 11 6 a 11s. 6d.—Tobacco, large of the pickle ought to cover the beef complete.

In but the pickle ought to cover the beef complete.

In but the may realize his loftiest expectations from the the may realize his loftiest expectations from the them any realize his loftiest expectations from the themay realize his loftiest expectations from the themay realize his like their judicious fellow citizens of Massachu-setts, will gladly embrace every opportunity to improve the breeds of their Neat Cattle.

And that all may hereafter avail themselves of the offspring of such animals as prove to be the best of their kind, we have proposed to record the pedigrees of imported and celebrated stock, which same proportion of all the ingredients.

Islands, 2350; Orleans, 7,640; Boweds, 23,440; there who possess such information, and carefully register it in our columns. We are indebted to instance is the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest, especially if the pickle be a control of the safest of the safes we will thankfully receive from owners, or o-Col. Powell for the following pedigrees of two very valuable imported animals, and two others

of imported breeds.

PEDIGREES.

FLORA, (an imported thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Cow) was by Sampson— dam was Betty—grandam Old Betty, who came from the neighbourhood of Darlington, Dur ham County, England—Sampson was by son of Ossian—Ossian was by Favorite—Sampson's dam was by Comet—Comet was by Favourite.

ROSE is also a thorough bred improved Durham Short Horn Cow, and was purchased near

Darlington.

by Favorite-grandam by H. Allison's Gray-

great grandam by T. Charge's Old Gray-Phenomenon was by Favorite, from Elvira, bred by Sir H. Vane Tempest-Elvira was by Old Phenomenon, from Princess, both bred by Robert Collings-Princess was by Old Favourite.

ORA, was by Mr. Williams' bull Denton, from Julia—Julia was by enton, from Mr. Williams' imported cow Devon—Denton was by Old Denton-dam by Baronet-grandam by Cripple-great grand dam by Irishman-Old Denton was by Comet.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW, NO. 3.

The Agricultural Exhibition held last week, at Easton, in Talbot County, of this State, agreeably to previous notice, was highly creditable in all particulars, to the Farmers; and also, to their honour be it spoken, to the Farmer's wives in that section of the state. An account of what transpired, sufficiently detailed and accurate for general purposes, has already appeared in the newspapers; and we should be content to adopt it, were it not incumbent upon us to record, for future reference, the Official Reports, which will, without doubt, be soon prepared for publi-

It was a matter of regret that a greater number of Farmers was not present, from this shore; but we can assure them that the loss was their's, for every thing seemed to conspire, to entertain and gratify those who went. To most of them the face of the country was new and singular; the season of itself was delightful, and the Practical Farmers attending very numerous, and of the highest respectability. The exhibition was highly promising in every department; the samples of butter exquisitely nice in appearance and quality, the specimens of Domestic Manufactures. properly so called, varied and beautiful of their kind, and the several species of live stock, collected with little time for preparation, fully justified all reasonable expectation.

To gentlemen in attendance from a distance, the hospitality of Talbot, was extended with characteristic bounteousness and elegance, and the only mortification experienced was from the want of time to enjoy it more extensively. Whilst some of us yielded to previous engagements, to visit the hospitable mansions of the Goldsboroughs, the Hammonds, the Tilghmans, &c. others embraced this opportunity of seeing the celebrated Wye House Estate—the splendid property of Col. Lloyd, of the U.S. Senate, who had the rare satisfaction to entertain in the country, three other eminent members of that body, with a numerous company of friends and respectable guests from different states.

We shall here anticipate the official account of the proceedings of the Society, so far only as to state that, James Howard, Esq. was unani-mously elected secretary for this Shore, in place of his much lamented brother, the late Gen. John E. Howard, Jr.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White wheat, \$1 27 to 1 32-Red do., \$1 18 to 1 23-Rye, 70 to 75 cts.-Corn, 62 to 65 cts.-Oats, 35 to 38 cts.—Flour, best white wheat, \$7 50—Superfine, \$6 124—Fine, \$5 75, Wharf prices—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 371—Peas, black eyed, 70 to 75 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to \$10—Whiskey, from the wagons, 35 to 36 cts .- Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do., 70 to 75 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 624—No. 2, \$3 374—Shad, No. 1, none—No. 2, \$6—Bacon, round, \$10 to 11 per cwt.
Maryland Tobacco continues very dull-pri-

ces have not varied for several weeks past.

W. PECHIN,

With a feeling in which pleasure and pride are blended, acknowledges the receipt of a number of orders from his friends for supplies of his MALT BRANDY, in anticipation of the means now adopted, to furnish the public with an ex tended chance of testing the quality of this liquor. He assures those who have thus confided in his recommendation, who have not been furnished, they shall not be disappointed.

For the accommodation of such as have been more cantious, wishing to "taste and try," the MALT BRANDY is now for sale in different convenient sections of the city, by the following persons, proprietors of public houses and liquor stores, viz. Messrs. Richard Denovan, W. J. Alcock, Lexington street-A. Hussey, Howard st .-W. M'Clean, Cugle, T. A. Norris, Barnum J. Wilson, Ross, Baltimore st.—G. W. & H. Miller, Chapman, M'Kenley, opposite Marsh Market, Jas. C. Maguaran, Court-House Hotel—Williamson, Fountain Inn—Sinners' Hotel, Water st. —Escaville, Exchange Coffee House—J. Hanna, Light street wharf—M'Keldin, Pratt street—J. Ramsay, B. Wilson, James M'Donnell, Keller's Hotel, Fell's Point.

As to the pleasantness which it may dispense, as a mere beverage, the Malt Brandy is offered as an elegant and ample substitute for Cognac; but it is confidently asserted, that in more essential and important properties, as attributed to it, and as delineated in a former advertisement, it contends for superiority, which a scientific analysis can maintain. Its extreme purity and mel-

After the public fairly estimate its merits, such as can command a choice, will, surely, so it will afterwards be disposed of at private sale, far respect comfort and health, as to abstain from the use of the ordinary run of whiskey, frequently the product of corn; which, when new, is calculated to corrode and eat out the interior of the most sturdy system.

Of French Brandies nearly the same may be said; for few constitutions can contend against their heavy astringency, combined with the deleterious consequences of their corrosive powerwhen there is an indulgence in their constant use. Two large Mares, half blooded, one four, the other Certainly no individual can be willing to sap the five years old, warranted sound and to work stamina of his existence, when in his power to nurture and promote health and prolong life!

Such substantial materials as malted barley and wheat and rye, are entitled to, and should command a preference over the slender commodity of bay colour—price \$40.
of which Cognac Brandy is the product. Dis-Some Pigs of the Parkinson, Bedford and Suffolk tinct from the demands of patriotism and national consideration, it is fearlessly submitted to the public; not dreading even the most severe scru-A

Orders for the pipe, barrel, half barrel or demijohn, will be received by W. Pechin, personally, or through the medium of the post office.

Any brandy delivered not giving complete satisfaction, may be returned.

The term " peculiar" would, indeed, be rican Farmer. rendered interestingly emphatical, if a reference One 3 years old half blooded Alderney Cow, got could be safely made, to a justly celebrated modern hublication, for the character given of the root, which constitutes the important Cognac flavoring T and coloring principle of the Malt Brandy.
PILGRIM'S CHOICE,

Baltimore County, Aug. 5-8.

A Grazing or Market FARM, FOR SALE.

The Stockholders in the City Bank of Baltimore are especially advertised that there will be exposed for sale, at public auction, in the Exchange, at Baltimore, on Monday the 25th of Norember,

A Tract of Land, lying North and South of the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike road, near the 5th mile stone; it is composed of several racts or parts of tracts, containing upwards of three hundred acres, about eighty acres are in wood the residue, or a great part thereof, in grass. It is believed that there is not a tract of land of the same extent, within six miles of Baltimore, its equal in fertility, and none better adapted to plaster. The land adjoins Mr. Skinner's farm Bovally, and would form, if united, a very fine es tate. The buildings are, a house on the north side of the road, suitable for a manager, and on the south side there is a small tenement that has hitherto been occupied by the labourers employed on the farm, and near to which there is a very extensive and well arranged barn, built within a few years past. A stream passes through the meadow; it is said that on it there is a seat and fall suitable for a country mill. Those who may desire to purchase a market or grazing farm near Baltimore, may not in twenty years find one in every respect so desirable.

Upon the authority of the late manager, it is stated that upwards of five hundred dollars have been received for grazing alone, between har-vest and Christmas. The land is generally well enclosed by a good post and rail fence.

A plat of the whole tract indicating the situa-tion of the wood, its extent, &c. &c. can be seen by a reference to the undersigned. The terms of sale are one-fifth cash or City Bank lysis can maintain. Its extreme purity and melowness will be declared by the pleasing and hesolutions will be declared by the pleasing and hesolutions will be declared by the pleasing and hesolutions of the same of the sam manner endorsed. Should not this property be

JOHN B. MORRIS.

Valuable Live Stock for sale

by the Editor of the American Farmer.

thorough bred Alderney Bull, MARK AN-TONY-price \$200.

five years old, warranted sound and to work well-both are believed to be in foal by Tuckahoe. The price of these mares is \$80 for either, or \$150 for the two.

young mare Mule of last spring-well grown,

breeds-price of these \$6, with pen, feed, &c. for a voyage.

few valuable Sheep, of the Bakewell breed, from the celebrated stock of John Barney, of Delaware.

The following animals are also offered for sale, by a gentleman within two miles of Baltimore, at the specified rates. For further particulars, reference may be had to the Editor of the Ame-

by the old imported bull, and with calf by Geo.

Howard's imported odd, and with can by Geo.
Two half blooded Alderney Heifers, by M'Kim's
Alderney bull, 1 year old last June, and now
ready for the bull—price, for each, \$30.
A number of half blooded Bakewell Ewes—say

25 or more—2 years old, \$5 each.

A Filly Colt, one year old last June, by old Top

Gallant, price \$40.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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TURE in the University of Virginia.

It was to have been expected that a SOCIETY which boasts of its Barbours, Randolphs, Cockes, Divers, Minors, and others—with President Madison at its head, would do something worthy of themselves and the great objects of their association; accordingly we find that classic scholar energies of a great mind, has now been invited by his neighbours to put forth the weight of his name and opinions, in support of a most noble project. which give facile opportunities for the fullest developement and best use of talents bestowed by the Creator upon rising generations; reserv-ing at the same time, the disinterested and be-nevolent efforts of all who survive the fiery ordeal of the public service; and how appropriately do these tried sages employ their time, when they exert their persuasive influence, in fur-therance of social projects, wisely calculated glory of this age, and the happiness of posterity.
This appeal to the people of Virginia, will we

ENCES on the pre-eminent ground which she deserves to occupy." May success attend this enlar from ind terprise of Virginia, and her sister states reap monwealth. the benefit of her bright example.

Edit. Am. Farm.

Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Va.

MONDAY, OCT. 7, 1822. Officers elected to serve for one year.

JAMES MADISON, President. TH. M. RANDOLPH, 1st Vice President. JAMES BARBOUR, 2nd Vice President. NIMROD BRAMHAM, Treasurer. PETER MINOR, Secretary TH. W. MAURY, Asst. Secretary.

COMMITTEE OF ACCOMPTS.

Thos. Eston Randolph, Dabney Minor, and John Winn.

A communication from Wm. H. Meriwether, on the employment of Overseers,' was read.

Col. Bramham presented, in the name of John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, a small bag of Virginia. wheat and some beans of different kinds, brought To the President of the Agricultural Society of —, Bramham for distribution.

On the motion of Dr. FRANK CARR, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society hold in just estimation of a general co-operation in the scheme.

The provision in the scheme of a general co-operation in the scheme.

The present seems to be an important crisis in introduction among us of the system of horizontal ploughing.

The present seems to be an important crisis in the Agriculture of Virginia. The portions of her soil first brought into cultivation, have, for the soil first brought into cultivation, have, for the plans, by students returning to their dispersed most part, been exhausted of its natural fertility, homes, would tend to spread sound information on

We have just received the following account of proceedings had at the last meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; and we hasten to lay before our readers, the plan which has been devised by that Society, for the establishment of a PROFESSORSHIP of AGRICUL
TURE in the University of Virginia

ing Preamble and Resolutions, were adopted:—
WHEREAS, the establishment of a Professorship of Agriculture, in one of the principal seminaries of learning in this State, is a measure emi-nently calculated to hasten and perpetuate the themselves and the great objects of their association; accordingly we find that classic scholar and profound statesman, who from his earliest years, has devoted to his country's service, the grounds to believe that such an institution may be incorporated into the University of Virginia, a position at once most advantageous and convea position at once most advantageous and convenient to every part of the State: And whereas this Society could not make an appropriation of its funds more conducive to the permanent at-Well may this people glory in their Institutions, which give facile opportunities for the fullest tainment of the primary objects of its institution —and as it is reasonable to expect that all the Agricultural Societies, the Farmers and Planters generally, will cheerfully contribute to an Establishment of such universal interest.—Therefore

Resolved, That one thousand dollars of the sum now in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society. be appropriated to the establishment of a Fundthe profits of which shall go to the support of a to improve our own country-to augment the Professorship of Agriculture at the University of

Resolved, For the furtherance of this design, crease the said fund, that a committee be ap-pointed to solicit donations not to exceed one dollar from individuals in every part of this Com-

Resolved, That the aforesaid appropriation, together with all that may accrue under the foregoing Resolutions, be loaned to individuals on good personal security, or to corporate Bodies; sons on agriculture for its essential charge. The fund contemplated for the support of

Resolved, That the funds above referred to, together with donations of books, and property COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

James Barbour, Th. M. Randolph, Th. G. Watkins, Wm. D. Meriwether, and Peter Minor.

of any other description, be with the permission of the Legislature, transferred to the Rector and Visitors of the University in their corporate capacity.

(Extract from the minutes.) P. MINOR, Sec'ry.

In pursuance of the above resolutions, the following letter has been addressed to the Presidents of the Agricultural Societies in the state of

Society to provide for Agriculture the advantage success in rearing new species or varieties, of of a Professorship, to be incorporated in the peculiar value, would yield in seeds and stocks, University of Virginia; the means proposed for a profit defraying the expenses incurred on this making the provision; and the hope entertained head.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. pointed to procure and present to Col. Thomas without being repaired by a melicrating system M. Randolph, Governor of this commonwealth, of husbandry; and much of what remains in forest

As a further means of advancing the great object, it has occurred to the Albemarle Society, that a distinct Professorship in the University of the State, if sanctioned by the proper authority,

To the due success of agriculture, as of other science; the latter without the enlightened precepts of the former, is generally enslaved to ancient modes, however erroneous, or is at best but too tardy and partial in adopting salutary changes. In no instance, perhaps, is habit more unyielding, or irrational practice more prevalent than among those who cultivate the earth. And this is the more to be lamented, as agriculture is still so far below the attainments to which it may fairly aspire.

A professorship of agriculture might derive spe-Resolved, For the furtherance of this design, that the President be requested to prepare an adher citizens; one and all of them will feel it to be their duty, and find it a pleasure to assist the illustrious Madison in placing AGRICULTURE, "the mother of all the ARTS and SCITURE, "the mother of all the ARTS and SCITURE, and the committee be and the committee be and the committee be and the committee be and comm ture is a field on which it has already begun to shed its rays, and on which it promises to do much towards unveiling the processes of nature to which the principles of agriculture are related. The professional lectures on chemistry, which are to embrace those principles, could not fail to be auxiliary to a professorship having les-

The fund contemplated for the support of such dual shall amount to one thousand dellars or up-wards, landed security shall be required: That the interest shall be payable semi-annually, and shall be resinvested until the resinvested and the same transport of such from unexpended subscriptions, from special do-nations, and from a diffusive contribution not exshall be re-invested, until the yearly profits of the Fund shall be sufficient to afford an income equal at least to a Professorship in the University. that with the other resources, means may be gathered not only adequate to the immediate views entertained; but justifying an enlargement of them.

Should this prove to be the case, it will be an improvement of the plan of agricultural instruc-tion, to provide and place under the superinten-dance of the Professor, a small farm in the vi-cinage, to be cultivated, partly as a pattern farm illustrating practically a system at once profitable and improving, partly as an experimental farm, not only bringing to the test new modes of culture and management, but introducing new plants and animals deemed worthy of experi-ment. In obtaining these, aid might be found in wheat and solide Cocan by Capt. Ridgely of the frigate Constellation—whereupon, Resolved, that the Society's thanks be presented to Mr. Skinner, and that the said seeds be left in the care of Col.

Society of Albemarle, explain the wish of the ries; and it might well happen that occasional tries; and it might well happen that occasional tries; and it might well happen that occasional tries; and it might well happen that occasional tries. the patriotic attention of the public and private

By order of the Society, JAMES MADISON, Pres't.

-00 OBSERVATIONS, &c.—OLIVES, GRAPES WOOL AND SILK.

We have just received the following Tract from its worthy author, whose benevolent feelto exert his talents for the benefit of Society. To improve the condition of his fellow beings, to human happiness, are the high objects of his constant and generous solicitude.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

State.

It has frequently been asserted, and probably with truth, that slavery is an obstacle to improvements and to the increase of the white population. The late distressing events in Charleston prove that it certainly is attended with con-

siderable danger.

Very few persons in the Southern, as well as in the Northern states look upon it in any other light to administer palliatives. Some means at this time seem necessary to be adopted to check the growing evil, whether it is intended ever to suppress slavery totally, or merely to modify it so as to correct in a great degree the worst effects of by the French government. it and prevent, if possible, the recurrence of the From these indisputable for

In order to answer this question, it will be necessary to take a brief view of the present state of things, considering at the same time the probable causes that led to the evil complained of.

There is not the smallest doubt that the condition of our slaves has been very greatly and progressively ameliorated since the revolutionary war. The spirit of philanthropy which has been more generally diffused with education, knowledge and milder manners, joined particularly to the self interest of the owners of slaves, have availed much. The introduction of labour-saving machinery has rendered the labour of the slaves much lighter than formerly, beside which they are better fed, better clothed and treated less harshly. If we compare the situation of our slaves with that of the labouring class of other countries, the former will be found, most undoubtedly, to have considerably the advantage. Whatever be the dearth of provisions, clothing, fuel, kc. they are sure to be abundantly supplied.—When they are sick, they have always good medical attendance; they have no uneasiness con-

spirit of imitation and emulation, which is the when disabled by disease, infirmities or old age, increase of their number by obliging all slaves spirit of imitation and emulation, which is the when disabled by disease, infiliables of old age, and entersource of improvement in every art and enter-they are certain of their usual support without ever shall acquire their freedom, by prize.

You will oblige, Sir, the Society of Albemarle, mendicity. Their work is usually light, never. Among the several means that suggest them-You will oblige, Sir, the Society of Albemarle, mendicity. Their work is usually light, never Among the several means that suggest them-by laying this communication before that over above their power, and it is not uncommon to see selves to us, none seem so well calculated to anwhich you preside; and by transmitting its senti-ments thereon; which will afford particular plea-sure, if they should accord with the views of this Society, and promise so valuable a co-operation of this among the poor class in Europe. The part and some money judiciously expended; for in carrying them into effect. ings and intelligent mind, impel him frequently he is fully satisfied that happen what may, he United States. Neither would emigration from to exert his talents for the benefit of Society. To will be supplied with food and raiment, and he is other states favor the plan here to be developed; improve the condition of his fellow beings, to never in danger of seeing the constable seize his besides, we have not for the inhabitants of other exalt their character and augment the sum of bed for house rent, &c. Notwithstanding all this, states, except mechanics, inducements to emigrawe admit that slavery is far from being desira-ble, either for the slave or the master: Apathy, Western country. indolence, and want of energy and industry are alike, generally, the portion of both. Our house particular which, it is presumed, no one will disservants lead still an easier life. Their number pute, and that is, that the power and wealth of Observations by A Member of the Board of Public Works of South Carolina, suggested by recent events, respecting a change of POPULA-but little to do, and here, perhaps lies a great population. Therefore the great object of governments is, or ought to be to promote the population of their country in proportion to their effective population. Therefore the great object of governments is, or ought to be to promote the population of their country in proportion to their effective population. Therefore the great object of governments is, or ought to be to promote the population of their country in proportion to their effective population. Therefore the great object of governments is, or ought to be to promote the population of their country in proportion to their effective population. indulgence of masters, many have been allowed to able for them, that the people may be industri-learn to read and write. It is among these idle ous, honest and happy, as well as numerous. We pampered fellows that we must ever expect to have here an uncommon inducement for endeafind discontent, and it is a well known fact that vouring to produce such a state of things, and it all the blacks concerned in the late attempt at an is that were our state thickly inhabited by an ininsurrection belonged to very indulgent masters, dustrious class of white people, our slaves would ne and were, almost without exception, fully in the ver think of making any attempt at an insurrec-enjoyment of their master's confidence. Many of tion. Besides this, if it should ever be thought than as a great evil entailed upon us by our anterest of them were, or pretended to be, very religious, advisable to suppress slavery entirely and send cestors, and, like hereditary diseases of the human body, the cure is extremely difficult, and of St. Domingo, it is almost without an excepmight be independent and happy, if they would be all that can be done with comparative facility is tion also, that the most indulgent masters were the first sacrificed. Severe masters kept their slaves at work on the plantations a very long time after that country was in a state of re-bellion and the negroes had been declared free

slaves in towns, and which it becomes our duty to remedy, is that many mechanics and others hire their own time from their owners. If they are intelligent and industrious, they undertake work on their own account, by which they make a great deal of money which they spend as they please, and by that means, create a great degree of jealousy among the others who are not allowed similar privileges. If they are vicious and ill disposed, it puts it in their power to do a great deal of mischief. Another source of disquiet among the slaves, one which perhaps justice and equity prevents our remedying, or which at least cannot be remedied but on the plea of expediency and the great law of nature, self-preservation, s the great number of free negroes and other coloured people who live among us. Some few of them are honest and respectable, but the greatest number are otherwise. Their mixing with our slaves renders them dangerous by their counsels and the example of the idle or dissolute night be raised, it is presumed, in this tract of lives which many of them lead. Would it country, viz: Olive oil, wool, silk, and wine.

the subject of agriculture, and to cherish that cerning the bringing up of their children, and not be well for our legislature to prevent the

of his own time; he sleeps, or he works in set this way, it is necessary to give it a directhe ground allowed him for a garden, by which iton. As for emigration from other states to this, means he is enabled to procure a few articles of we conceive it not so desirable as that from Eucomfort. But whether he sleeps or works for himself, his mind is absolutely free from any kind of trouble either for the present or the future, for himself or for his children. In short this state would be effected, but also that of the

among the most intelligent, and, by the misplaced ry article of culture, commerce or industry, suitindustrious, we should have a population of whites ready to spread itself on our richer lands.

Supposing the state of South Carolina to contain sixteen millions of acres, (accuracy is not here essential)it is thought that nearly one half of it is pine barrens, sand-hills and other pine lands to correct in a great negative property is the recurrence of the late disturbances. It is not intended here to disturbance in disturbance and surface to disturbance and barrens and sand-hills, which support at present but a very scanty population of such in-efficient people, with some few exceptions, that it may not be considered as adding in the least to the wealth or power of the state.— The land itself is considered as of little or no value in its present state. Is this vast tract of country really of no value? and is it not capable of useful productions and of supporting a more numerous and better class of people? This is what we are going to examine.

In what precedes let it not be imagined that we intend to cast indiscriminately any censure on of some exceptions of honest and industrious all the inhabitants of the sand hills. people, which serve to prove that their lands have some value, as some of them live decently and raise numerous children; and, were they taught the raising of productions better adapted to their soil, might be in comparative affluence.

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sheep, and those who have tried it have suc-tages which our soil and climate offer to our paceeded but imperfectly. It cannot be denied that triotism, as well as to our industry. and Sir John Sinclair, among others, the following observations: "Wolves are named as a mo-"tive for not keeping sheep; surely they cannot source of w be serious who urge it. They abound all over ties, by afform Europe, in France and Spain, among the greaties, by afform est flocks in the world; and no wolf could get nufactures. "into my sheep houses, or at least I may say, "that nothing is so easy as to keep him out, even "of a yard. Dogs are also an enemy; but Ame-"rica surely has laws, as well as we, that make "every man answerable for the mischief done "by his dog. By night, if secure from wolves "they are secure from dogs; and by day, shep-"herds may have loaded fire arms to kill all "that approach. While they are kept by "scores, such objections may hold good; but when "by hundreds and thousands, they must vanish." It is very evident that so timid an animal as the sheep must always be protected against its enemies, and that a fair experiment can never be made with them unless it is with a number competent to defray the expense of a shepherd. A shepherd with a pair of dogs, it is believed could be easily procured from Europe and kept here at a very small expense; as the wages of such a man are there very triffing. Hundreds of exten-sive flocks would find abundant and wholesome pastures in our sand-hills, and a sufficiency of cow-peas, &c. might easily be raised for their

invaluable animal as an article of commerce, the raw materials they want. Every effort of this carcases of which would also be a most valua-kind tends to cement the bonds of our union, and ble addition to our meat markets. Many objective consideration, independent of any other, ought tions have been raised against the rearing of to induce us to avail ourselves of all the advan-

and attention paid to them; but the expense atand attention paid to them; but the expense atin a small way, and many of us may remember a
tending on these cares will probably always exceed the proceeds, so long as we keep them in
such small numbers as has been done heretofore in
this country. We find in the invaluable correspondence of Gen. Washington with Arthur Young
raised in other countries, either in quantity of subcentral transfer at doubt, for it has repeatedly been raised
in a small way, and many of us may remember a
tending on these cares will probably always exville wearing in Columbia during the last war,
silk homespun clothes. It is not within our reach
at this moment to ascertain the amount of silk
raised in other countries, either in quantity of substance or in its value in money; but we know it is very great, and it is undoubtedly a considerable source of wealth wherever it is raised in quantities, by affording employment for many poor people and furnishing materials for the richest ma-

Colonel John L. Sullivan, in his very valuable little essay on the "principles of political eco"nomy applicable to the public works, com"merce and finance of South-Carolina," says, (page 8;) "The Southern states, whenever it is "for their advantage, will supply the rest of the states (besides their present staples,) with all "the sugar, oil and wine, they may require.—
"A report of the secretary of the treasury, a "few years ago, estimates the value imported in "one year, to have been, in wine, eight millions "of dollars, in spirits, eight millions," &c. and (in page 21,) "Those extensive tracts of sandy soil fity acres, still it would form a population of one hundred thousand; but it is susceptible of maintaining many more, probably one family or more Colonel John L. Sullivan, in his very valuable that the experiment has never been fully made.

The Olive Tree is supposed not to thrive well at berry tree grows very well here, as the writer that injurious luxuriance experienced in richer a considerable distance from the sea; but it does of this can prove by ocular demonstration, having not require a rich soil, and it is probable would upwards of one hundred of them. The climate rot. 4th. The climate is similar to those known grow and thrive in the pine barrens in the lower is very stranged as for the part of the state. Particular and convenient spots worm, and our sand-hills are eminently calculatof these lands might be selected for the purpose ed to raise great quantities of silk of the best of making the experiment with great probability quality; for it is found that, as the olive oil is of to do well in all countries in similar latitudes, effort success. The writer of this, for want of ex- a superior quality when raised on a poor sandy perience, can say nothing positive on the subject, soil, so is the silk produced from worms on the South America produce wines, and why not South of success. The winter of this, for want of experience, can say nothing positive on the subject, soil, so is the silk produced from worms on the care the olive is cultivated most successfully, and the writings of eminent authors. The celebrated ence to the author already quoted, "the Abbe Rosier, says: sier," will prove this satisfactorily.

"The choice of soil is in general very indifferent if the olive tree, since we see it grow and succeed well in sandy, stoney, gravelly, and in succeed well in sandy, stoney, gravelly, and will be objected, perhaps, that the soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing of our upper districts is better suited to the writing of our upper districts is better suited to the writing of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing of our upper districts of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil of our upper districts is soil of our upper districts is soil the tree soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil or our upper districts is better suited to the soil of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil or our upper districts of our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil or our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil or our upper districts is better suited to the writing soil or our upper districts is our upper districts is soil or our upper districts is soil

vast resources, and advantages of every kind? The culture of the grape requires, or rather admits of a dense population. It has a tendency to diminish the practice of intoxication, by furnishing a lighter beverage for the working class of people; and the advantages of habits of tempersheep, like any other domestic animal, cannot be raised in this country cannot ance and sobriety are incalculable. By it a vast be raised to advantage without having some care admit of a doubt; for it has repeatedly been raised extent of country, now of no value, would rival in products some of our best lands. Who can foretell the value of these lands? Similar ones in other countries, when under this invaluable culture are, sold at enormous prices. What advantages in a political point of view! Nearly five millions of acres of land now unproductive and uninhabited, after a few years, bearing nearly the same prices as some our most valuable lands, and thickly settled by a hardy, industrious and honest people. What a source of revenue to the state, and what an efficient force for the defence nufactures.

The next and last object of culture recommended for our sandy lands, and probably the most important in every respect, is the GRAPE. the other states in population and power?

It is not intended here to induce a belief that "the same soils in the South of Europe, where health reigns perennial, yield those mild tonic wines so friendly to health, temperance and prosumer to labour and industry, in the first." Many other writers have expressed the collection of manures, and encouraged by the taining many more, probably one family or more the same opinion, and it is a matter of surprise example of abler cultivators, would soon change the face of the country and render it comparative-

cow-peas, &c. might easily be raised for their wintering.

This object, it is true would not directly tend to increase much our population, as very few persons are sufficient for a great number of sheep; but by adding considerably to our wealth and means of subsistence, would promote the intended object.

SILK is the next object to be considered. The mulberry tree, on which the silk worm feeds, is found to grow spontaneously all over the state, in our sand-hills as well as on the rich banks of our rivers. The imported seed of the European mul-

provisions, so as to be as independent as practica-

A question here naturally occurs, which is: What will be the expense of forming such an establishment? This is, perhaps, not the proper place to enter into more of the many details of the plan; but the expense would necessarily depend on the number of families first brought in, and this to be sufficient to make a very full experiment, need not be considerable; but, however the plan is carried into execution, it must be the work of time and of the efforts of disinterested patriotism or legislative assistance. A small number of families having been thus brought and settled; they would undoubtedly invite their friends to join them, and, in the course of time, when their successes could no longer be doubted, persons having capital to enable them to emigrate at their own expense, purchase land and form settlements, would come and add to the number as well as to the stock of industry and wealth of the state. Thousands of poor people in France, Germany, &c. whose industry, hard labour and the strictest economy can scarcely af-ford them the means of supporting life, would be happy to come here, and even supposing, (which is very improbable,) that they could not succeed in raising the vine to advantage; they would still be better off than in their own country, where they have no prospect of ever acquiring an inch of property. Here by their labour, they would be certain of their support, they would enjoy tranquillity and freedom, of which they can have no hope in Europe. They would be here in a country as healthy as any spot on earth; for this is most undoubtedly the character of our sand-hills. Therefore, even in the event of a very improbable failure of the principal ebject of culture, the others could not fail, and while we would have increased the wealth and importance of our state, we should enjoy the philanthropic pleasure of having bettered the condition of thousands of people, by placing them in the full enjoyment of all the addition. Those late sown, are more crisp, is grown in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional placing them in the full enjoyment of all the additional places. Liberty and Equality.

in the prospect of this state furnishing to the Swedes early in July. United States all the wines and brandies for their great proportion of the wool and all the silk they may work up into cloths, stockings, rib-bands, &c. Let us also view in the prospect, ticable reality.

TURNIP CULTURE.

forming each his settlement. Besides the cul-tivation of the vine, they would raise their own of a public journal, to enjoy retirement, peace Your obedient servant, and pleasure in the cultivation of his ample fields. As an agriculturist he is justly entitled to be ranked among the most useful of that valuable class of citizens. The county of Albany owes much to his spirited exertions, and his example in promoting the interests of agriculture. His farm, situated a few miles from the city of Albany, which when purchased by him a few years since, was merely waste land, and hardly considered worth cultivating, has become under his management and indefatigible industry, one of the best and most productive in the county.

The vegetable raised by Mr. Buel to which his
communication relates, is held in high esteem at Albany, and we doubt not those he proposes sending to this city will be soon disposed of after their arrival, of which we shall give notice.

To the Editors of the Statesman.

As you profess to devote a portion of your payear to a greater extent than before.

places, that the turnip requires a moist, peaty, of the quantity of butter sent to that market or very rich soil, is erroneous. It is equally an from New Hampshire, estimates it at no less error that they will not grow on old lands, provided they have a dry and sandy soil. In Norfolk there have been raised fine crops on soils which were eight-ninths silex; and perhaps they

vantages of a free government, viz: Abundance, which are maturing during the heats of Septem-dollars in one season. It is with propriety termber. I therefore sow late; the common sorts ed a loss, because this difference of quality ari-Let us allow ourselves for a moment to indulge from the 25th July to the 6th August, and the ses principally from defect in the manner of ma-

consumption. What enormous sums retained in the country, produced by the soil and the industry of its inhabitants! Have we not a right also to expect besides wine and brandy, raisns, almonds, figs and other fruit, which we now get a summer of the great expense. From the same countries from the

bands, &c. Let us also view in the prospect, the great security we should enjoy as the natural consequence of so great an increase of our white population, and the great facility which this state of things would give us to abolish slavery, if ever it should be thought advisable to do so.—Such a state of prosperity is so dazzling that it seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were allowed the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems as if we were basking in the sunshine of visionary schemes, rather than coolly and soberly deliberating on the means of attaining a practical seems at the less that the fat red top and green top, the flow of the climate, where alone we must look for a market even of our own Southern States and for the climate, where alone we must look for a market even of our own Southern States and for the climate, where alone we must look for a market even of our own Southern States and for the climate, where alone we must look for a market even of our own Southern States and of the climate, where alone we must look for a market even of our own Southern States same year) clover, rye, wheat, flax and peas.

Most of the ground had a light dressing of manure, which was ploughed under, and the seed not prevent from fermenting and becoming ran-

them their lands, with the necessary means of per editors, but retired from the political arena them. I think they are not surpassed for beauty

JESSE BUEL

-00 BUTTER, CHEESE AND WINE.

Extract from the Report of Messrs. Bartlett and Harvey, to the Rockingham Agricultural Society, at the late Cattle Show in Exeter, N. H.

"The article of butter itself is deemed by your committee of so much interest to the citizens of New Hampshire as to have deserved much more consideration than it is in their power at this time to bestow upon it. The hills and vales of New Hampshire, in a climate where most kinds of grain can never be an object of cultivation, beyond the immediate wants of the farmer, suggest to us the propriety of studying the best means to avail ourselves of the profits of grazing.—Your committee will not stop to give estimates of the net proceeds to the farper to the interests of agriculture, I take the li-mers of the article of butter; for we need no berty of communicating some facts relative to stronger evidence in favour of it as a lucrative the turnip culture, which I have prosecuted this source of income, than the fact of the great quantity annually sent to market from this state, My farm, on the Albany commons, is a sandy above that of domestic consumption.-A merloam, and, so far as I can jndge, very much re-sembles the celebrated turnip soil of Norfolk, in whose extensive purchases and sales of this ar-England. The idea, which is prevalent in many ticle gave him very accurate means of judging

do best where the sand does not constitute less considerations in relation to the immense saving, than 70 per cent. of the soil. I find I grow the best crop on the sides and tops of my most sandy hills; while in places more moist, and abounding in more vegetable matter, they are of has ascertained that of all the butter from New diminished size, ill flavored, and stringy. Hence Hampshire sold in that market, about one third it has become a primary rule in my practice to only is found to be of the first sort, one third sewedes early in July.

As a crop for cattle food, I have yet but little be added the delay and difficulty of finding a at great expense, from the same countries from upon the surface of the ground, they keep perwhich we get our wines? Furnishing at the same time to the manufactures of the North, a cattle, with as little labour as any food. I have raised turnips five years, with uniform success, and always as a second cropt. You probably recollect the high reputation they obtained in the Albany market as a table vegetable. This nure, which was ploughed under, and the seed not prevent from fermenting and becoming ran-sown broadcast, and harrowed in. They were thinned and weeded with the hoe once only. The following communication relating to I contemplate sending a few hundred bushels the culture of turnips is from one who lately belonged to the fraternity of newspa-will do me the favour to call at the boat and view not shut our eyes to our faults and imperfections.

compelled to admit, that there is through the committee to be subject to the same objection; gallons of water, and to each gallon of the mix-State a culpable negligence in the manner of ma-still buyers would have great reason to rejoice ture was added three and a half pounds of white king and packing butter; and it is still more painful to come to the conclusion which we canpainful to come to the conclusion which we cannot resist, that Rockingham, on this head, deserves of Mr. Gordon. It would exhibit a wonderful bunged tight." more censure than any of her sister counties. improvement from its present condition. It is While her population and wealth would justify however to be hoped that such is not the defollowing receipt. us in looking for praise worthy examples in all the arts, the products of the dairies of Hills borough, Cheshire, Grafton and even the yet almost unsettled Coos, give us specimens of skill worthy of imitation; and Strafford is now labour to the view of their neighbours.

"To each gallon of clear juice was added two gallons of water, and to each gallon of mixture was added three and a half pounds of good brown sustended Coos, give us specimens of skill worthy of imitation; and Strafford is now labour to the view of their neighbours. availing herself of the talents and assiduous zeal of her best citizens in agricultural improvements. In the examination of the wines, the commitation of the wines, the commitation of the best 4th proof Cogniac brancy was added to each barrel, dom, if ever, furnish like evidence.

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The three samples, between which the committee found it most difficult to decide, were

premium was awarded.

were Miss Mary Adams of Londonderry, Mr. come victims to such poisons. quality. The old cheese of Mr. Gilman was of very fine flavour, but the committee believe, from its hardness and dryness, too much power for its hardness and dryness, too much power of the press was applied. While the curd is to be separated from the whey with the utmost exactness—it is believed to be best done not by the press. By cutting (not breaking) the curd and suffering it to drain a sufficient time, the whey will separate itself, and the press will be used only to give the curd its form and compactness; while if the curd and whey are, as too often happens, put together into the press. By cutting the press was preferred; and the current, for body and flavour, was preferred; and the committee award flavour, because he is a very low ebb here. If money be often happens, put together into the press, the flavour of a good income often happens, put together into the press, the to Mr. Stevens the premium. This wine had no his object, and he is in want of a good income force which expels the latter, carries with it the distilled spirit mixed with it, and was made by less solid though not less rich part of the curd. the following receipt:

It is with regret the committee find themselves The cheese of Mr. Gordon appeared to the

It is not an apology for us to say that our soil is an investigation required, and were aided by the and stirred up thoroughly." not new, that our fields and pastures are com- well timed opinions of many more experienced paratively unproductive. The soil of Rockingham will compare with any county—much of it
ed that few samples were exhibited. The commade in the same proportions but without the has an advantage in the facility of procuring mittee indulge no extravagant fancies that our brandy. As the committee have no second predressing that no other section of the state can currant wine is to become a substitute entirely mium to award, it is unnecessary to discrimidressing that no other section of the state can boast. So much of it as is in the vicinity of the tide waters has always an inexhaustible supply—to all parts of the county lime and plaster are easily and cheaply conveyed. Under the auspicies of this society, with the liberal patronage of this society, with the liberal patronage of an enlightened legislature, which we have no doubt will be extended to bring the aids of science to the labours of the husbandman, it candoubt will be extended to bring the aids of science to the labours of the husbandman, it candoubt will be doubted, that the time is fast approaching with questions concerning its age, or the particular the market for cash, at two dollars per callon. not be doubted, that the time is fast approaching with questions concerning its age, or the particular the market for cash, at two dollars per gallon.

The present state of our machinery and prounds on the products of the dairy, will not for which it was made—take from his eloquent hat want of competitors, be confined to the notice of rangue upon his "London picked particular," a few specimens of very small quantities. It is, it would be a proclamation of science to not a that improvement which it demands, and of however, in the present instance due to the comfew fashionable dinner tables. Such revolutions which it is unquestionably susceptible. petitors for the premiums on butter to say, that are not be expected, and perhaps not at once to in general the quality was such as to do them be desired, while for every gallon they pay a high credit for neatness, care and skill; and dollar toward the support of government. But the committee regret that our markets so sel- it is to be hoped an increased manufacture of The following article on DYEING appeared about current wine may diminish gradually the consumption of the more expensive imported wines, and supplant entirely the use of those of inferior those of Mr. Bradbury Robinson, of Greenland, quality. Large as may be the quantity at pre-Mr. Biley L. Thing, of Brentwood, and Hon. Na-thaniel Gilman, of Exeter. Mr. R.'s and G.'s but-now sold for imported wine, compounded in this ter was in cakes neatly pressed in moulds. Mr. country of ingredients, some of which are very Thing's closely packed in firkins.—They were all very perfectly manufactured, properly seasoned and of fine flavour. That of Mr. Robinson, which is almost the only wine found while it was fully equal, if not superior to the will be the country shops, and also at most shops in could comprehend that an answer was forth-coming to some of my observations on dye-taste so vitiated as to drink for pleasure this ing, and in the Statesman of this day, it has made compound, which is almost the only wine found its appearance. It was some time before I at the country shops, and also at most shops in could comprehend the meaning of the author, other in every quality in which the palate was sea ports, it is not of great importance what may or find out what application it had to any thing concerned, excelled in its colour and general be the result of the experiment. But it is known I had written on the subject. On looking over appearance, and to him the committee awarded that wine is often prescribed by physicians, and my papers, I found my friend and countryman the first premium. To Mr. Thing, the second there is too much reason to believe, that many had very strangely mis-read my article on the unfortunate patients, whose constitutions might subject of dyeing. The only candidates for premiums on Cheese, have withstood the original disease, have be-

Benjamin Sandborn of Kingston, Hon. Nathaniel The currant grows almost spontaneously in retical errors, to learn first to read what that Gilman of Exeter, and Mr. John Gordon of Exthis country; it may, with ease be produced in person has written on this subject, and then to eter. For the richness, fineness of flavour, and any quantity—the process of making the wine understand what he is writing about himself. perfect state of preservation, the cheese of is easy and cheap, and its quality, while it is My brother artist may be a good practical dyer Miss Adams was considered best; and to her much above the inferior imported wines, has none in many of the colours, and be able to make the committee award the first premium. The of the deleterious properties of the manufactur-woad, and no doubt would be willing to make cheeses of Mr. Sandborn were deemed next in ed compounds. In judging of its quality, we money by both; this is very natural and very quality, and to him the second premium is ought to consider what improvements age and justifiable; but when he attempts to theorize on awarded.—The other cheese offered were of good fining, what selection of fruit, place of ripening, the art, it is another thing, and he must not be quality. The old cheese of Mr. Gilman was of and mode of making, may add to it. Bestow displeased if I inform him that he has herein

" To each gallon of clear juice was added two

The red wine of Mr. Stevens was made by the

"To each gallon of clear juice was added two

Both these samples were of the vintage of 1821. Mr. Tilton's was of the vintage of 1820, and

UNINTENTIONALLY DEFERRED.

a month since in the New York Statesman, in reply to a letter contained in that paper, and which was republished in No. 31 of this Vol. page 247.—Edit. Am. Far.

TO MY BROTHBR DYER OF CINCINNATI, OHIO,

I would recommend my correspondent before he attempts to call another to account for theo-

into error on the theory of dyeing.

my opinion as addressed to the Editors of the

Statesman.

ingredients are not mentioned, one of which I thirty years, and am well acquainted with its advantages and disadvantages. It is a cheap fine colours, such as Saxon blue, green, pink, delicate colours, but at the expense of their beauty."

"All dyers should know, that when bright much injured by making it known! colours are wanted, the first step to be taken is to clear the water of all mineral and animal substances. This is all that is necessary to prepare the liquor for any bright colour; but if raw water be added, or steam suffered to flow into the vessel, the beauty of the colour will be destroyed, in proportion to the quantity admitted."

suredly could not, had you been capable of wri-not penetrate through the goods, and that on this ting it, have issued such a parade of nonsensical account those who used steam usually had fireand contradictory theory. The next time you places under their boilers to employ a fire-heat employ a substitute let me beg of you for your own sake, to look out for some person who will impression until I was informed by Messrs. express your thoughts more consistently.

I have never given any receipt, or described beral friends, Messrs. Carter and Prentiss, I gave the process which was first discovered by your humble servant, of dyeing scarlet with the colouring matter of a shell lac, or what is called lac stances." lake, and here also the process is very different from that of dyeing with cochineal. In that eserroneous, you may know where to attach the

these essays, on the use of nitro muris tartrate of potash, I merely mentioned that in the old process . . " " aqua regia nearly saturated with tin, was u id in the proportion of three pounds will be destroyed, in proportion to the quantity to one of co hineal." That "the materials were admitted." added whilst the liquor was boiling, the acid first, and the others in succession. Soon as the cream of tartar is precipitated into the liquor, a curd-

this country are as liable to imbibe erroneous no-tions as they are correct ones, he will excuse me try" when the subject did cause me to speak of the water? Here all the alleged impurities must if I attempt to show him, wherein he has fallen them. The practice and theory is here strangely be gone, every thing must be in the best state jumbled together.—And is it really true that you for colouring, and yet this water will not pro-have seen one of the ingredients in this country duce good colours. In the course of your criticisms on Hopson, have seen one of the ingredients in this country you have the two following clauses referring to that is used in producing scarlet?—this is truly surprising! and you must think so, for it appears "Your correspondent who has written on the scarlet dye, appears to be acquainted with only a part of the theory of that art, as two essential woods that was a substitute for tumeric, as otherwise in assisting him in any way that can these are often used in England; but if you have seen since my arrival in this country.— have I would advise you to seal up your lips him in future to deal in plain matter of fact, and Your friend is also in an error in supposing he hermetically and never let it escape, for it is of not to attempt that which is beyond his reach. can render colour more brilliant by using steam, too much consequence to be given away!!! If I have made use of steaming in dyeing for nearly you should remain in that country until next August, and put on your spectacles, and search the plants in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, and expeditious mode: but it cannot be used for you will no doubt meet with the cochineal fly in great numbers, it being there every year about crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, and all other that season; but should you make this discovery I hope you will keep it close, as you may be

I am "also in an error in supposing I can render colour more brilliant by using steam."— In removing from the state of New-Jersey to Brooklyn in the state of New-York, in June last, some of my papers got mislaid and I cannot find two of my first essays; but this I am confident of that no such assertion was ever made in any In this short compass you have included more of them—as far as I remember, I asserted that errors than could be explained away in fifty pamany of the bright colours could not be done ges of close letter-press. I cannot credit that with a steam heat, as it had been found only to the essay was written by yourself, you most as-paint them, by which I meant that the dye did not penetrate through the goods, and that on this when it was wanted. This has ever been my Haights', who are inferior to none in the theory and practice of dyeing, that some beautiful reds any mode of dyeing scarlet after the plan pursu- and other colours, I saw in their dyeing house ed in England, with cochineal. I first gave an were done by steam-heat. I must acknowledge account of a new mode discovered by me in the that this information has, at any rate, suspended years, 1807, 8 and 10, with nitro muris tartrate all the decisive objections I had previously enof potash, and of course all other ingredients com-tertained to this mode of colouring, and if it monly used were left out, excepting the colour-should be found to answer as well upon cloth as ing matter, and if you will take the pains to look it has done upon their yarn, there cannot be a

"All dyers should know that when bright colours are wanted, the first step to be taken is to not be expected that new arguments can now be clear the water of all mineral and animal sub-

I should like to know of this writer by what from that of dyeing with cochineal. In that essay, I stated that the receipt was lately obtained from England; and, for your further information, let me inform you that it was copied from the specification of the patentee, so that if it be or of a saline nature, and what effect does his a more elaborate work. My object will be gainne specification of the patentee, so that if it be or of a saline nature, and what effect does his a more elaborate work. My object will be gainroneous, you may know where to attach the metallic substance produce on fine colours? It is necessary to have an answer to these queries before I can judge of the correctness of his posihese essays, on the use of nitro muris tartrate tion that it is necessary to remove it. tion that it is necessary to remove it.

"But if raw water be added, or steam suffered crease the very misery they were intended to alto flow into the vessel, the beauty of the colour leviate. If this result be once generally attain-"But if raw water be added, or steam suffered

This is the last article I shall have to answer, ling appearance is immediately formed, &c."—
This is the nearest approximation I have made, dyeing of scarlet the liquor is so much wasted by winding the cloth into a buck of raw water, that and as it was given to throw light on another during a day's working it has to be filled up one process, it could not be considered as a receipt. This is the nearest approximation I have made, winding the cloth into a buck of raw water, that during a day's working it has to be filled up one third or more with raw water, eight or ten times; imputed, and believed without much investigation.

The charge of being uncharitable is readily imputed, and believed without much investigation. It seems I cannot be "acquainted with the the- and without any thing being added to correct its tion; but even when undeserved, it is among ory of dyeing because I left out two of the ingre- rawness. If nothing is wanted to be removed those which are most irksome in sufferance.

tisfaction; but as the young and rising artists of dients used in producing the colour, one of which from water but mineral and animal substances,

In a few days I shall answer the queries that have been put relative to other subjects, and alto be a secret of too much value to be exposed though I have felt an irresistible propensity to best promote his interest; but I would advise

HOPSON.

LETTERS on the Poor LAWS, originally published in the Petersburg Intelligencer, and addressed to the Representative of that town.

LETTER I.

SIR-I do not know if you have ever seriously considered the subject upon which I am about to address you, but as you are a general reader, I am confident it cannot have entirely escaped your notice. The great and rapidly increasing burthen of the Poor Laws demands some alleviation; and he will deserve well of his country who arrests the progress of so considerable an evil. I am aware that a proposition, to abolish the whole system of the Poor Laws, may subject its advocates to the censure of all those kind old women whose heads are as tender as their hearts —and that much popularity, with the unthinking, must be sacrificed by the first attempt to aban-don the Poor to the 'hard charity of an unfeeling world;' yet I am so convinced by arguments, which are doubtless as familiar to yourself as to me, that every permanent provision for paupers necessarily increases their numbers; that I am anxious, by means of these short letters to you, to lay the reasoning upon their subject before that portion of our fellow-citizens whose want of leisure has prevented their attention to this branch of political economy. The very general and profound ignorance of the great body of our people upon this subject is not less a matter ing matter, and if you will take the pains to look it has done upon their yarn, there cannot be a over that article again, you will find I stated doubt of its being capable of producing any that I never had an opportunity of bringing this to perfection. In another paper to my very lied to their rights or interests, were more enlightened than those of any other nation. It will advanced to maintain propositions, which more than twenty years of continual opposition and atof the burthen they impose upon industry, ined ; if the great body of the people be once fairly convinced of the true tendency of the laws to which I object, if they be satisfied that they have and it caps the climax of the whole. Can dyeing hitherto only inflamed a wound which they atgo on without letting raw water run into the fur-

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all real benevolence. True charity is an ample, but a costly cloak for many human frailties; and all of us are anxwith which men flatter themselves that one of that relief on vice which they snatch from virtue. their most imperious duties here has not been neglected, because the legislature has established Poor Laws; and hence the indifference with which they pass by objects of the most abject poverty and extreme distress, with the contented declaration that they have paid their poor rates, and that the doors of the poor-houses are open. As far as regards the merits of the donor, that which is unwillingly given would be better withheld; of a Aursery, of the different kinds of good fruits, since it might be applied to some useful purpose; at Harlem, the seat of Thomas Edmondson, Esq. and the useful application of wealth is in itself within the limits of this city, as lately extended. is unwillingly given would be better withheld; since it might be applied to some useful purpose; and the useful application of wealth is in itself highly meritorious and praiseworthy. But that which is forcibly abstracted from us by a superior power, although employed in the relief of misery, can be no more imputed to us for right. cousness; than the relief bestowed by Gil Blas of the operation of laws which they dare not support of paupers, was freely given, yet would selections that may be forwarded. blessings pronounced upon him who giveth his all to the poor, be extremely problematical.— TALE OF THE MAHOMETAN AND HOG.
To give money carelessly and without regard to
the object on whom it is bestowed may be profusion and extravagance, but is not generosity or benevolence. And who are those with whom our poor houses overflow? The decayed artisan?—No! his pride will not permit him to come there, and his probity has made him friends elsewhere. The worn out laborer? No! in his youth he reared a family by his industry, and they now repay the obligation. The children of virtuous poverty? No! their parents, in this country, are yet generally able to maintain them. Except then, a few orphans and occasionally an insolated being, whom disease or accident has disabled, the inmates of our poor houses are the offspring of vice, or the dregs of debauchery. Not on-

which ero most triburat in milerance.

should very unwillingly incur such a charge, ly to support idleness and vice, but to hold out en-with a consciousness of its injustice, at the commencement of my task; for, exclusive of any but foolish and wicked. And do we not encourage personal distress at being so regarded, the argu-personal distress at the second district at the second distri personal distress at being so regarded, the ments of a selfish and unfeeling man are always listened to with suspicion and often treated with listened to with liste that there is not only no exercise of individual sure than of toil and care, live freely then, take charity in any compliance with legislative pro- no care for to-morrow, and if at any time, disvisions for the poor; but that such provisions tend directly to paralize, and eventually to destroy those finer feelings which are the source of but it may perhaps suffice us both,"—would you call such a man charitable, or prescribe Hellebore and the straight waistcoat for his madness? Yet this is the charity of the Poor Laws, offerious to possess it, while many are unable, and ed not to an individual, but to the whole mass of more, I fear, unwilling to come up to its price. the people. And the time may come here, as it A flimsier stuff, then, must be procured, which has already arrived in other countries, which will serve as well for a covering, look as well at a distance, deceive the multitude, and at length medy is applied, and speedily, more than half deceive ourselves into a belief that we have dist the profits of industry must go to the support of covered a sufficient substitute for that which is idleness. In my next letter I propose to prove that said to be above all, and without which all the Poor Laws do actually check charitable intenrest is of no avail. Hence the self complaisance tions, and are unjust inasmuch as they bestow

> I am, with respect, &c. LUCIUS.

306 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER,

HARLEM NURSERY.

It is with peculiar satisfaction, that we find se-

misery, can be no more imputed to us for right-cure a supply of standards to enrich their farms some for me. I have also instructed the same

bors can afford, even while they complain aloud Farmer, who will deliver them over to the nur
sire to acquire the plant, so that I hope the exof the operation of laws which they dare not repeal; and curse in their hearts the expense of maintaining those, whom, in most cases, idleness, dissipation and profligacy have reduced to paupers. But, even if it could be supposed that all which is thus extorted by the law, for the support of paupers, was freely given, yet would selections that may be forwarded.

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- "Good musselmen, beware of pork:
 "There is a part in ev'ry swine,
 "No follower or friend of mine
- " May taste, what'er his inclination,
- "On pain of excommunication."

Such Mahomet's mysterious charge-And thus he left the point at large, Had hethe sinful part express'd, They might with safety eat the rest: But, for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debar'd; So set their wits to work to find What joint the prophet had in mind.

Much controversy therefore rose; These chose the back, the belly those: By some 'tis confidently said, He meant not to forbid the head: While others at that doctrine rail, And piously prefer the tail: Thus, conscience-freed, from ev'ry clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.

You laugh-'tis well. The tale apply'd May make you laugh on t'other side. "Renounce the world," the preacher cries, "We do," a multitude replies; While one, as innocent, regards A snug and friendly game at cards: And one (whatever you may say) Can see no evil in a play. Some love a concert or a race, And others shooting, or a chase. Revil'd and lov'd renounc'd and follow'd, Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallow'd! Each thinks his neighbour makes too free; Yet likes a slice as well as he. With sophistry their sauce they sweeten. Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

Editorial Correspondence.

ARRACACHA, ZANTE-CURRANTS, FLAX DRESSING MACHINES, CIDER MILL AND PRESS, HARD SOAP, AND HUBER ON BEES. W-, Pennsylvania,

cure a supply of standards to enrich their farms, some for me. I have also instructed the same and gardens, will be such, that we presume all person to obtain for me, if practicable, some may participate in its utility, so as to remunerate plants or cuttings of the Zante Currant, an article of much consequence in domestic economy, taking—one, so long desired in this section of the country.

The 'quality' of charity, like that of merety, is not 'strained,' as we cannot be merciful from the hope of gain, so neither can we be charitable from the fear of loss: the open hand.

We, therefore, wish to suggest, that it would protect the plants regularly from the inclementation. we, therefore, wish to suggest, that it would protect the plants regularly from the inclementation of forced to expand by the gripe of the law. And yet any many are there who arrogate to them selves the praises due to benevolence, because the wealth of their county enables them to support their poor more liberally than their neighbors can afford, even while they complain alord

dressing flax, as, from the promulgated reports of it by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, I had reason to expect, I find it altogether inefficient, and a mere bauble. Three times more can be accomplished by the common brake, than with this new machine, which is apt to tear and injure the Flax. I had two of the machines sent to me, and if you should wish to see one, I will present you with one of mine. Considering the very great difference, that exists between the two countries, in the circumstance of manual labour, I should say that the English hand machines generally are not suitable for this country. Salisbury's have been used in houses of industry. where constant employment is the object, and certainly his machines are well calculated for this purpose, as they will keep a person employ ed three times longer than would a machine more efficient.

but separate—the principle of both is common. fore made use of the limits the more freely." The press is worked with a wooden screw and lever, and the mill consists of a frame of wood, cessary to sell them upon their arrival here, and on which are placed two wooden cylinders pa-rallel to each other—having iron teeth studded Lexington, and myself, purchased them at \$750 over them, and projecting about five-eighths of each.—We have about 200 of their offspring an inch from the surface of each cylinder, and with which we are much pleased-and we are so placed as to pass between one another in the now raising about 100 of their calves a year. rotary motion given to them by the handles which are affixed, one on the end of each cywhich are affixed, one on the end of each cy-linder, but on opposite sides of the frame. A wooden trough is placed on top of the frame, and immediately over the cylinders, so that the apples when put therein, fall on the re-volving cylinders, which crush them, and the contents (the liquor and pomace) pass through into a leave the placed underseath. E. K. talks into a large tub placed underneath. E. K. tells me that the only difference he has observed between this and the Devonshire apple mills for ders of the latter being of cast iron-I have mestic pigeon, but hitherto without success. therefore thought it unnecessary to send you any sketch of my mill, but should you desire it, I shall with great pleasure comply. I have not gravelled—they appeared domesticated, descendyet put mine into operation, but I am told that ed to the yard, fed with the fowls, and would almost a man and boy may grind 100 bushels per day come to the call of my servants; they however took with it.

have favoured the public in your Journal, Vol. 4,

as we can wish for.

On the management of Bees you have favoured us with extracts from the British Apiarian ;-I presume you have seen the little book of Huber of final success, but it was of short durationsubject of natural history, than any one before to "rest a foot" near their former dwelling. or since his time. Several subsequent writers have presumed to question, and sometimes to contradict his assertions, for want of that peculiar skill, address and perseverance which belonged to Huber and his assistant. But any gentleman who hath both leisure and inclination to actually and sometimes to motherly correspondents understand the economother which and the economother properties are properties and the economother properties and the econ quaint himself with the admirable order and gratify a economy of Nature in this emblem of industry, should consult Huber, and may safely take the results of his experiments as his Code. C. S.

IMPORTED CATTLE.

Extract to the Editor, dated Versailles, Kentucky, Nov. 27th 1822.

You sometime ago, requested information of all the cattle which have been lately imported to the United States.—I am in possession of two 1 27—Rye, 70 to 75 cts.—Corn, 62 to 65 cts.—bulls of the short horned breed; one of them is Oats, 35 to 40 cts.—Flour, best white wheat, of the improved milk breed—they were imported by Mr. James Prentiss, of Lexington, in the fall of the year, 1817. Messrs. Cropper, Benson, eyed, 70 to 75 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to \$10—Timoand Co. of Liverpool, had them purchased and thy seed, 41 to \$5-Whiskey, from the warons, shipped on board the American ship Sampson, 35 to 36 cts. per gal.—Apple brandy, 34 to 32 Cap. Boyle, to the care of C. F. Price, Philadel-phia—the order was for two of the best young bulls in the kingdom, without limit as to price—none—No. 2, \$6—Bacon, round, \$10 to 11 cts. and Messrs. C. B. and Co. write as follows:-"We have now to advise that we have through a friend of ours, who is a very great judge in ces have not varied for several weeks past. these matters, procured two bulls, one of them his own breeding, out of the celebrated Durham' improved breed, and the other which he travelled some distance to procure, is of the improved milk breed .- One of them is ten months old, the other is rather older than we could have wished, but we were strongly recommended to take him; he is nearly two years old.—We have paid 50 guineas for each of them—they has no use for it. Enquire at the office of the might have been procured for much less money; American Farmer.

My cider mill and press are not, as I told you but not of such character as we have thought that I expected to find them, in one machine, ourselves justified in sending-and we have there-

The misfortunes of the importer made it ne-

I am, Sir, Your obed't serv't, NATHANIEL HART.

PIGEONS:

HOW ARE THEY TO BE DOMESTICATED.

District of Columbia, Nov. 10th, 1818.

DEAR SIR,

After preparing what I deemed a suitable lows: apartment in the South gable-end of my stable, sale in Balt, at Thomas's, consists in the cylin- I have made repeated attempts to raise the do-French leave in about ten or twelve weeks. The receipt for soap making, with which you then procured double the number, cut their wings, and fed them as before-they continued No. 2, page 14, is an excellent one, and has ena-bled us to supply ourselves with as good hard soap the flight of their prodecessors. The last attempt, I not only succeeded in raising two or three pair, but was favoured with the return of most of the former absentees-this gave me hopes on bees, an author, who, notwithstanding the sneers and criticisms against him, I will venture their final departure, which took place the last to say, has thrown more light on this particular week, since which, they have not condescended

Should any of your goodnatured fatherly or

LOVER OF SQUABS.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY White wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40-Red do., \$1 22 to -Hay, \$17 per ton-Straw, \$10 50 to 11. Maryland Tobacco continues very dull-pri

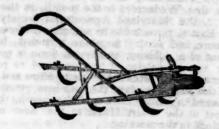
THRESHING MACHINE,

FOR SALE.

An English Treshing Machine, of the most ap-

JOSEPH T. FORD,

MANUFACTURER OF IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY Pratt-st. Bridge, Jones' Falls, Baltimore,



Has on hand a large and complete assortment of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. as fol-

SMITH'S PLOUGH.

	The second second second	~	JOGII.			
10. 4,	a four-horse P	lough	ekori.		\$17	00
3,	three-horse	do.		-	14	00
2,		do.			12	00
2,	common size	do.			10	00
2,	light	do.			8	00
2,	do. (with poi	nts,)			7	00
1,	do	-			7	50
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PEACOCK'S PATENT PLOUGH.

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0.	11,	large Plough \$18	σo
	9,	do 16	00
	8,	do: 15	00
	5,	do 10	00
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Dagon or Carey Plough, Corn shovel Plough, and Substratum Plough;

plants, &cc.

HARROWS.

Hinge Harrow	-	TARREST AND	2000	\$12 to 18
W, do.		-undigenting	o levin	10 to 15
Diamond Harrow	0.3160	2 / 1 / / 2	- 7 1	8 to 15
Common corn do.		11120	de juis al	6 to 10
CITTE PRIVITE A PROTECTION	- 0		2.045	SUND EARLY

CULTIVATORS, of all sizes and constructions, at from

PATENT HAY AND GRAIN RAKE,

Of which J. T. F. is the sole maker and vender for Baltimore County.)

This rake is drawn by one horse, and has the reputation of accomplishing as much work as ten or twelve men, and much better than is usually done with the hand-rake. It possesses great advantages over the common horse-rake, tinually on, the hay or grain being discharged at pleasure, without any stoppage or impediment.

J. T. F. has always a large assortment of wagons, carts, drays, Jersey-wagons, used by fa-milies, light-hand carts, wheel-barrows, with suitable harness for all or any of the before named articles.

Torders from any section of the country, promptly attended to.

Baltimore, November 5th, 1822.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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AGRICULTURE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—No. 3.

On Wednesday the 6th of November, being the first Wednesday in the month, in the year 1822, the Maryland Agricultural Society met at Easton, pursuant to its adjournment from Bal-timore, and sundry members attended; but for want of a sufficient number to form a quorum for the transaction of business, and to permit the society to attend the Cattle Show and Fair on the following day, the members present adjourned to Friday the 8th of the month, then to meet at the Court House at the hour of ten

o'clock in the morning.

On Thursday the 7th of the month, and the first day appointed for the exhibition, the Com-mittee of arrangement and such of the judges, previously elected and notified, as were in attendance, assembled at half past 9 o'clock, at Lowes' hotel, according to the rules published for the occasion; and the judges, attending from different districts of the State, were introduced to each other, and associated for the respective objects of their appointment. The Chairmen were furnished with the class of animals and articles about to be submitted to their judgment, and with a list of the persons composing the judges of the several classes thus organized; and addressed by the Committee upon the nature and importance of their trust as connected with the best interests of Agriculture, and upon the manner of performing this service, and reporting their decisions. The Committee and the Judges, accompanied by the members of the Society, and a numerous concourse of citizens, proceeded to the Field of exhibition. Intelligent farmers from most of the counties on the Eastern Shore, many gentlemen of the first consideration in the civil departments, and several respectable agriculturists and graziers from the Western Shore, and from the neigh-bouring states, attended, and honoured the meeting by their presence. Among them we observed with pleasure three Ex-Governors of the State, some members of the Senate of the United States, and the presiding Officer of that dignified body, deservedly distinguished for his ability and patriotism.

The spectators in groups and companies, as it suited their pleasure, proceeded round the in-closure and examined the animals exhibited; and although the Committee had prepared nearly eighty convenient pens for their accommodation, it was found necessary, from the number entered with the Secretary, to exclude all horses, mares, jacks and mules from the stalls, and to reserve them entirely for the cattle, sheep and swine These fine animals thus excluded from the pens were, however, brought out to the field at the appointed hour, and displayed to great advantage. The number and quality of every kind which appeared to the spectators, the proud parade of implements of husbandry, articles of household manufacture, were viewed with equal surprise and satisfaction: It was the first attempt of this nature on the Eastern real objects of the Society in proposing it were to its inhabitants than deserving the attention of not, until much more lately, properly under-the graziers and butchers who provide the stood by the Body of our farmers. Such a scene markets of the larger gities was not therefore anticipated; and in truth it on Friday the 8th of November, in the same surpassed the reasonable calculation of all. It year, the Society met at the Court House in was highly pleasing to observe the serious and Easton, at ten o'clock, according to its adjournearnest regard with which the attending farmers ment, and many members attended.

viewed and examined every thing before them—

The President of the Society took the chair viewed and examined every thing before them—
The President of the Set the fine horses, mares and mules as they alterand organized the meeting.

importation from abroad, and the mixed de-late Secretary of the Society, being announced, scendants of these—the effect of care and attention bestowed upon our own domestic breed—bers proceed to fill the vacancy occasioned the fine display of sheep and swine—the nice thereby. It was so resolved; and Mr. James construction of improved implements and the excellence of their performance—the interest taken ed Secretary. by citizens of the first character for wealth and dr. Ezekiel Forman, the late assistant Seducation in the concerns of agriculture—the cretary, having resigned that office, the memopportunity and material desire of making bers present proceeded to supply that vacancy; these concerns a common cause: all these were and Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, was seen and observed by every individual; and it thereupon unanimously elected assistant Secrecannot be questioned that the effects impress-tary. He was notified of his appointment and ed upon the mind by those observations will have an early tendency to produce important chan-ges in all those departments of husbandry, in committee of five members be appointed to con-which the want of knowledge, or the force of sider the expediency of an application to the antient habits, has occasioned error. These are General Assembly, for an act of incorporation, the effects which the Society propose by these for the advancement of agriculture and for the exhibitions, and we trust they will not be disappointed. They serve to excite a spirit of inquiry, to lead to useful experiments, to remove prejudice, and to produce conviction. The present occasion appeared to give satisfaction in every respect. The desire to see and understand was universally prevalent. There was sometimes a pressure of curiosity and not of rudes. was the pressure of curiosity and not of rude- judges, appointed to examine and judge of the ness or impertinence: mutual respect was shown merits of the animals and articles exhibited; and to one another, and no disorder was observa-ble in any quarter of the field. The citizens in general were so much engaged with the variin general were so much engaged with the vari-ous and attractive objects of the exhibition that took the station assigned to him; and the Chairthe booths of entertainment placed at a conve-men of the respective bodies presented in alnient distance, were frequently unoccupied.

The members of the Society were exceeding-agreeably to the award of the judges. ly gratified with the arrangements of the Com- A motion was then made and seconded, and it mittee, and with all the branches of the exhi- was thereupon unanimously resolved, that the Hotel prepared for their entertainment, and cy entrusted to him by the said Committee, in partook in harmony and pleasure of the sump-tuous repast provided for them by the land-modation of the animals and articles exhibited, lord.

our farmers, possessing very good cattle and assemblage of spectators. sheep, were restrained from bringing them by a belief, that they would appear to no advantage ving recommended to the Society, that certain in consequence of their thin condition, caused by the dryness of the preceding season; and others should be presented to the owners of certain were prevented by an unwillingness to put them articles, which, though a little inferior to others and the encouragement derived from the libe to the candidates as recommended by the judg-ral conduct and good will of the attending mem-es—and they were delivered by the President ral conduct and good will of the attending members, and from all the transactions of this au-accordingly. the remarkable exhibition of many fine spicious day, will produce the happiest results. No further business being laid before the Sottles of household manufacture, were viewed. The display of a future exhibition, there is ciety, they adjourned to the first Wednesday in large manufacture. every reason to believe, will prove that the June next, then to meet in Baltimore. Eastern Shore, among other advantages, possesses an abundant stock of valuable animals, and

nately passed along-the beautiful cattle of late| The decease of Mr. John E. Howard, Jr. the

ternate order their several reports and judg-Mean while the judges proceeded to examine ments, having first openly read the same; and the classes of animals and articles respectively the President on receiving them, one after the committed to their charge, and made minutes other, in an obliging manner delivered the resofthe merits of each preparatory to their reports. pective premiums to the successful candidates,

bition; and having indulged themselves in the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Saminteresting scene around them until the hour uel T. Kennard, a member of the Committee appointed for their dinner, they repaired with of arrangement, for the assiduity and marked the distinguished strangers to the room in the attention with which he had executed the agenand in so arranging their plans and designs as It may be added to the close of our remarks to make the exhibition peculiarly convenient to upon the proceedings of the day, that many of the members, and satisfactory to a numerous

The judges on Domestic Manufactures, hain comparison with superior animals of high of the same kind, to which they had awarded character, which were expected at the show. premiums, were truly meritorious and entitled But upon another occasion there will be a bet- to much distinction: it was, on motion, unanimouster understanding of the designs of the Society; ly resolved, that those premiums be presented

TEST.

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Assist. Sec'y.

ward N. Hambleton, Elisha Wilson, Daniel Su-

^{*} Some of our Farmers are not perfectly satisfied with the report of the Judges on the sub-iect of Horses. These gentlemen appear to have considered the excellence of horses to consist al-

to examine and judge of the merits of the Stal-three years old, and got by Oscar, were much common country breed, a premium of \$5.

lions and Mares exhibited for premiums and for admired; but were too young to be considered as MILCH COWS.

sented a fine stock of these animals.

We see, on the North and South, with pleasure, the states of New York and Virginia about to settle the preference of their favorite Stallions, by the infallible experiment of a contest on the turf. We are, by view, to form the best judgment in

our power.

By antient history we are taught the great re-spect paid to the Horse. On one occasion, his apparent sagacity pointed to the selection of a King; and at a later period, another monarch, relying on the strength and fleetness of this noble animal, in a case of great emergency, ex-claimed, "My kingdom for a Horse." Their inestimable value in forming the cavalry of the country, that important branch of the army, for the protection of the constitutional rights of the people, is tested by the practice of all the nations of Europe, where the turf has been rethe best evidence of their superior excellence .-We regret that this practice is not more frequent in our own country, as it would promote the efficiency of the national cavalry, which we consider a material portion of the national defence.

To the Honorable James Nabb, for his Horse Chance-Medley, by Chance, out of a Medley Mare, we award the first premium of \$20 To the Honorable William R. Stuart, for his Horse Messenger, by Messenger, out of a Granby Mare, we award the second pre-

To Isaac Spencer, Esq. for his Horse Moreau, by Moreau, out of a Sky-Scraper Mare, we award the third premium of

To Mr. Gustavus W. T. Wright, for his Mare Aurora, by Vingt-un, out of Pandora, begot by grey Diomed, begot by old Medley, we award the first premium of

To the Hon. Charles Goldsborough, for his grey Mare, by King William, out of a country Mare, we award the second premium

And to Nicholas Goldsborough, for his grey Mare, by Canton, out of a fine Mare, we award the third premium of

Mr. Shepherd's Horse Columbia; and Silver Heels, belonging to Mr. Wright, the late Governor, were exhibited and greatly admired.— cultural Society, to examine and award premiums horses gained for their owners, the first ums for the best Neat Cattle, present the follow-premiums at the Cattle Shows in Baltimore, in 1821 and 1822 respectively.

Mr. Nabb's young horse Murat, and the young

most exclusively in their capacity for the Turf.— It is admitted that a mixture of such horses with common mares, has been sometimes productive of animals well fitted for the saddle and the to Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton, a premium of \$15, draught. But in other countries, and especially for his fine bull calf four months old, of very suin England, some care has been taken to prevent perior size and form, of the short horned breed. such mixtures ; and the Breeders have found it more conducive to their several purposes to pre-serve the different stocks of the race horse, the hunter, the dray horse, the coach horse, the farm old, of good size and figure, of the Alderney and horse, and others, entire and unmixed. Among Dutch breeds. our farmers, whose peculiar advantage is the main object of the Society, it is probable the Cana- they award to Robert Goldsborough, Esq. of Taldian Breed, or other horses famed for strength and the draught, should be more the subject of preference than the race horse. A MEMBER.

admired; but were too young to be considered as Stallions, in the opinion of the judges.

ience for the turf.

A number of young horses were shewn and considered as Colts of great merit, as to size and figure; which, at future meetings of the Society, will meet, no doubt, with their just rewards.
ROBERT WRIGHT, Chairman.

NO. 2.--ASSES AND MULES.

The Judges appointed to examine and decide upon the Asses and Mules exhibited for premium at the Maryland Cattle Show and Fair, No. 3, Report and award as follows :

To Dr. Joseph N. Gordon, of Kent county, the premium of \$15 for his imported Maltese Jack; which they recommend to the attention of the

Mr. John Tilghman, of Queen Ann's county, exhibited his Spanish Jack, the Knight of Malta, which the judges think a fine animal, and worthy garded as the best nursery for fine horses, and of public attention. Mr. Tilghman likewise extheir trials of speed and bottom in the course, hibited a remarkably good Jennet, sired by the

The Judges award the first premium for a two year old Mule, to John C. Sutton, of Kent county, which they think the most perfect animal of the kind they have ever seen.

The second premium for a two year old Mule, was awarded to Samuel Merritt, of the same county, not much inferior to Mr. Sutton's; both these Mules were sired by the above Jack be-

longing to Dr. Gordon.

A pair of Mules exhibited by James L. Chamberlaine, of Talbot county, three years old last spring, were considered very good Mules. Like-wise, one of the same age belonging to Nicholas Goldsborough, was considered a very fine mule; as was also a three year old Mule exhibited by another person. A very remarkable fine year old Mule was shown by Samuel Stevens, Jr. of the same county.

The Judges are of opinion that they never saw exhibited better or more valuable Mules, upon any similar occasion, and in their judgment, they reflect the greatest credit upon those gentlemen

who have bred them.

WM. R. STUART, Chairman.

NO. 3.—BULLS AND CATTLE.

The Judges appointed by the Maryland Agri-

For the best Bull over two years old, they award to John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, a premium of \$20, for his promising and well formed Bull SULTAN, of the Devon breed.*

For the second best Bull under two years old, they award to Gen. Potter, of Caroline county, a premium of \$10, for his young bull 18 months

For the third best Bull under two years old,

* Bred by RICHARD CATON, Esq. out of FLO-RA by TAURUS, both imported; and has been The Judges viewed and examined with pecusold to Mr. J. D. Witherspoon, of South Carolina. liar satisfaction, two yokes of handsome young

livan and James Denny, who have been appointed horse of Mr. Elisha Wright, of Caroline, both bot county, for his bull 18 months old, of the

For the best Milch Cow, they award to Robert REPORT, That they have carefully examined the several Stallions and Mares so exhibited, and with great satisfaction remark, that the field pre-Mr. Gough and Messrs. Joseph Court & Co.

For the second best Milch Cow, they award to Mr. Samuel T. Kennard, of Easton, for his milch cow of the common country breed, a premium of

\$10.

For the third best Milch Cow, they award to Mr. R. P. Emmons, of Talbot county, a premium of \$5, for his milch cow of the country breed. HEIFERS.

For the best Heifer under two years old, they award to Mr. Joseph Harrison, of Talbot county, for his white Heifer of 18 months old, a premium

of \$10. For the second best Heifer under two years old, they award to Mr. Levi Stocker, of Talbot county, a premium of \$5, for his red Heifer of

the country breed.

OXEN.

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, they award to Mr. Samuel Smith, of Queen Ann's county, a premium of \$15. They are of good size and form, and tractable in the yoke.

For the second best yoke of Working Oxen, they award to Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough, of

Talbot county, a premium of \$10.

BEEF. For the best stall fed Beef, they award to Gen. Thomas M. Forman, of Cœcil county, for his large

well formed Steer, a premium of \$10.

For the best grass fed Beef, they award to Mr. Thomas Ford, of Caroline county, a premium of \$10.

The judges noticed with much pleasure ten handsome cattle of various breeds, exhibited by Col. Edward Lloyd, of Wye; among them his beau-tiful and well formed imported bull Champion, of the improved short horned breed; also his remarkably handsome imported heifer Shepherdess, of the same blood.

They were also much gratified with the fine appearance of two bull calves, exhibited by the said gentleman, and sired by the famous Teeswater Bull Bergami, shewing the great advantages to be derived by a single cross from the best improved stock.

They also observed several fine beef Steers, of Col. Lloyd's, of good size, and possessing many good points belonging to excellent beef, and shewing that they had beed fed and managed in a

superior manner.

They also viewed and particularly admired several very fine milch Cows and two spayed Heifers of the common country breed, exhibited by Nicholas Hammond, Esq. of Easton; two of the milch cows were of a large size and very fine appearance, and showed that they had been well fed when young, and treated with proper attention—the best mode of improving the country breed.

The Judges were much pleased with a fine Heifer, exhibited by Dr. George W. Thomas, of Chester Town; but as she had taken a premium at a former exhibition of this Society, they are of opinion that she is not entitled, from that circumstance, to a premium at this time. They also noticed two bull calves of the Polled breed, exhibited by the same gentleman, which evinced his laudable attention to the improvement of the best breed of cattle.

The Judges also noticed a yoke of working oxen, exhibited by Nicholas Martin, Esq. of promising

appearance.

Thomas Emory, of Queen Ann's county; one as follows: yoke three years old, and the other under two; To James very gentle and governable in the yoke. These oxen, from having been accustomed to the yoke Ram exhibited. at an early period, proved the great advantage of breaking such animals to the draft when young. An additional pleasure was derived from the and Bakewell blood. knowledge that these oxen had been gentled and broken to the yoke by two of Col. Emory's sons, rery active and fine looking youths, who were both present. When the sons of respectable farmers are thus taught to labour in early life, and ed Bakewell blood. These were the only wethers kins' is a handsome specimen of his ingenuity; to believe that they are not degraded by following the plough, we may reasonably expect to see the greatest improvements in agriculture.

HENRY MAYNADIER, Chairman.

NO. 4.-SWINE.

The Judges appointed to decide on the merits of the Swine, entered upon that duty with a confidence inspired by the fine and beautiful display of animals submitted to their inspection. They take leave to express the high gratification they experienced, on finding their most sanguine ex-pectations so far surpassed. They consider the time as near at hand when this most valuable, but much neglected race, the very basis of hus-bandry, will assume that high station among our domestic animals, to which their importance so justly entitles them. After devoting to this subect, their most deliberate consideration and their best judgment, they proceeded to award the premiums as follows :-

For the best Boar, to George Wright, of Queen

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For the second best Boar, to Elijah Forman, Esq.

For the third best Boar, to Edward Lloyd, Jr. Esq. of Talbot county.

For the best Sow, to Samuel Kennard, Esq. of Talbot county.

For the second best Sow, to Nicholas Goldsbo-

rough, Esq. of Talbot county. For the third best Sow, to Samuel Jackson, Esq.

o do.

The Judges cannot take leave of this interesting subject, without paying a just tribute to the merits and various excellences of a number of young Swine, whose fine appearance excited their particular admiration. A young Barrow of Samuel NO. 6.—IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY. ate to its age—a beautiful sow of Mr. A. T. Ross —and the valuable proportion and symmetry of different Implements of Husbandry, exhibited for tion, in possession of some of the kinds, for some shoats exhibited by Mr. James S. Henesley, premiums as well as for inspection, after careful—which premiums have been assigned, greatly of Queen Ann's, of the Dutch, and by Mr. Love- ly examining the same, Report as follows: day, of Talbot, of the Cobbett breed. John S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, the enlightened and trict of Columbia, is entitled to the premium for their articles had been produced. indefatigable Editor of the Farmer, exhibited a the best plough.

performance of a duty, somewhat invidious, which Davis. was rendered more difficult by the misarrange-

NO. 5.-REPORT ON SHEEP.

The Judges who were appointed to examine the kind, of excellent construction and powerful in operation; but not so well calculated for general and regret, that not a single piece appeared.

oxen, exhibited together in a small cart, by Col. land Cattle Show, beg leave to award and adjudge juse, on account of the high price at which he

To James Nabb, Esq. the premium of \$8, for his full blood Bakewell Ram. This was the only

To Samuel Stevens, Esq. the premium of \$8, for the best Ewe, being a mixture of the Merino

To James Nabb, the premium of \$6, for the second best Ewe, of the mixed Bakewell blood.

of that age exhibited.

To Samuel Stevens, the premium \$5, for two general use. best Wethers under two years old, of the mixed A machin Merino and Bakewell blood.

To Edward Winder, Esq. the premium of \$3, its performance, it is thought necessary to not for the two next best Wethers under two years old, of the mixed Bakewell blood.

WM. POTTER,

And in addition to the above, there were exhibited merely for show, by Nicholas Hammond, Esq. two yearling country Wethers, large and well covered with wool.

Six of the Tunis mountain broad tailed Sheep, were entered for premium by James Goldsbo-rough, Esq. which from the unpromising weather,

riety at least, of this kind of stock.

The Judges have much pleasure in remarkable Report:

Report:

The Judges have much pleasure in remarkable Report:

The Judges were very much gratified to see there was ample evidence of the The Judges were very much gratified to see advantages already derived to our country, from the number, quality and beauty of several desthe introduction of the valuable Bakewell and criptions of manufactures, offered for premiums; Merino stocks amongst us—the one for improving amongst which they feel themselves called the quantity and quality of the wool, and both for upon to mention particularly the articles of producing a greater aptitude to fat. But they can-hearth-rugs and counterpanes; of each of which not close this report without regretting that the number of sheep brought out was not greater, as they believe this shore to abound, and perhaps to they believe this shore to abound, and perhaps to the decision. excel, in stock of this description particularly. They have, however, to regret that there They are indeed persuaded, that some of the gentlemen who exhibited sheep on this occasion, could competition; and indeed that there were others have shown whole flocks that would not have for which they were authorized to award prefine as they certainly are.

THOS. EMORY, NS. G. GOLDSBOROUGH. WM. H. TILGHMAN.

That Mr. Gideon Davis of Georgetown, Dis-

high reputation which they have acquired on the as all the ploughs exhibited were of very hand-Western Shore.

ufactured in all the surrounding country, that they were greatly surprized there should be but some construction, and efficient in operation; they were greatly surprized there should be but The Judges conclude with begging the indul- but under all these circumstances, they have a single piece upon the table. The piece exhigence of the Society, for any imperfection in the thought proper to give the preference to Mr. bited was, however, a very good and handsome

ment of some of the papers, which might have premium for the best constructed Harrow, for Of FLANNEL, there were several pieces; three the cultivation of Indian corn. The Judges of which they deem worthy of particular nother respective competitors, as well as to themselves.

R. BROWNE,

R. BROWNE ANDREW SKINNER,
S. DICKINSON.

and invented by Dayton; the simplicity of its conperior fineness, softness, and resemblance to imported finence. The one presented by Miss Sufficiency of this machine, entitles it to the notice of every farmer who consults economy in the consults and consults economy in the consults and consults and consults are consults. Banning, both of Talbot county, were management of his stock.

Mr. Eastman exhibited a machine of the same cles, and not much inferior to the first.

sells it.

A Corn Sheller was also exhibited by Mr. Sinclair, of very simple construction; and the Judges have thought it a very useful implement.

Two Wheat Fans were presented for the inspection of the Judges, one by Mr. Sinclair and the other by Mr. Watkins; both improvements on the old fashioned Fan, and both much approved by the Judges; but the preference is thought due to Mr. Sinclair's, on account of its but it is rather complex in form, and too dear for

A machine for breaking Flax was also pre-sented to the Judges by Mr. Sinclair; but from

JNO. C. HENRY, JOHN W. BATTEE, SAMUEL HAYES, EWD. TILGHMAN, 3d.

NO. 7.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Judges, appointed by the Committee of arrangement to examine the articles of Domeswere not brought up. They would have afford-tic Manufacture which have been exhibited, ed, had they reached the field, an interesting vaand to award the premiums to which they might be thought entitled, have performed that

was, with respect to some articles, but little been much inferior to their selected specimens, miums, of which there was not a single specimen offered. The Judges hope this will never be the case again, and that, whenever a future opportunity shall be presented, every person possessing a really good article, will not hesitate to become a competitor for the premium. There are unquestionably many individuals, superior to those which were exhibited; some of whom might have obtained the silver plate, if

The first thing upon the list, for which the young Boar and Sow, whose great growth and healthy appearance, fully entitled them to the cide between the candidates for this premium, ufactured in all the surrounding country, that one. It belonged to Mr. Abel Gouty, of Caro-That Mr. Nathan Townsend is entitled to the line county, to whom the premium is awarded.

considered very substantial and excellent arti-

offered, and they were so nearly equal in quality, that their decision was principally made up on account of the superiority of Colours. The Judges award the premium to Mrs. Mary Loockerman, of Talbot county: The other piece was exhibited by Mrs. Lucretia Teackle.

Of HEARTH-RUGS the exhibition was truly gratifying, and the competition much greater than the Judges expected. They have awarded the premium to Mrs. Delila Byus, of Dored the premium to Mrs. Delila Byus, of Dorchester county; but they are constrained to deciding between Mrs. Byus's, and the rug of Mrs. Eliza T. Goldsborough of Talbot county.

The Judges beg leave to recommend to the Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised in England," being so strong that you "have been enabled to deciding between Mrs. Byus's, and the rug of warded, be respectfully presented to Mrs. Eliza T. Goldsborough of Talbot county.

There were several others presented, very Levin Caulk for his Counterpage. These are in contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near Cincinnati, "contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near contains three times as much colouring matter as what is raised near colouring matter as what is r Judges particularly noticed one belonging to in quality and value to those of the same kind, rect information, I should have looked upon Miss Mary M. Dawson, of Talbot county, and to which the premiums have been adjudged, that it as merely the boastings of a person ignorant another to Misses Caroline and Henrietta Harthe Judges feel particularly anxious for the sucriss, of Rockhall, in Kent county. Indeed all the cess of this recommendation. rugs were beautiful and highly creditable to the makers.

The display of Counterpanes was also ex-eedingly pleasing to the Judges. They have ceedingly pleasing to the Judges. They have awarded the premium to Gen. William Potter, of Caroline county. They have, however, to make a similar declaration with respect to this article as to that of hearth-rugs—that they had real difficulty in determining between Gen. which, four offered by Mrs. Jane Catrop, of Tal-

to be entitled to any premium.

There were two pieces of TABLE-LINEN ex-ty. hibited; but the Judges did not think them any mium offered by the Society for the best parcel way remarkable, and therefore have awarded no premium for this article.

mium offered by the Society for the best parcel C. GOLDSBOROUGH, JOHN LEEDS KERR,

OF Towelling, there was none presented.

There was but little competition with respect to knit woollen Stockings. The Judges have awarded the premium to Mrs. Elizabeth Rathell, f Talbot county. There was but one pair of knit cotton Stockings, and only one pair of knit thread Stockings. The first was offered by Miss Eliza Jones, and the last by Mrs. Mary Jones, both of the same county ; to whom the premiums harcel was exceedingly admired-no flour supe-

were respectively awarded.

Show by Miss Evelina Martin, of Talbot county, the service of Farmers who desire hure, wh t seed pounds of that dye, or thirty-two pounds to the they considered a very beautiful article, and what.

EDIT. AM. FARM. highly evinctve of her ingenuity and taste. A sample of Poplin, offered by Miss Mary Hull, of Easton, and of Yarn, intended for flannel, by Mrs. Ann Kennard, of the same place, were viewed with much approbation, and considered as handsome articles of their kind.

Two Hats in imitation of Leghorn, made of grass callected near Baltimore, were presented of your observations on dyeing. The firs on or-

There were but two pieces of CARPETING by Mr. James Lear and Mrs. Jane K. Crawford, der has relation to the article of woad, "whefered, and they were so nearly equal in qua- which the Judges deemed worthy of great praise; ther it is in demand here," &c. and they regret that they had not at their disposal a premium for these articles.

> in his garden, with the taste of which they were perfect, expensive and mischievous"-and you much pleased, and for which, in their opinion, he

is entitled to the greatest credit.

Levin Caulk, for his Counterpane. These ar- in any part of Europe, where the master dyers There were several others presented, very Levin Caulk, for his Counterpane. These ar- in any part of Europe, where the master dyers handsome and excellent; amongst which the ticles were highly meritorious, and so nearly equal are mostly men of scientific talent and cor-

SAMUEL GROOME. WILLIAM CLARK, THOMAS CULBRETH, RICHARD PATTISON, ANTHONY ROSS.

NO. 8.-REPORT ON BUTTER.*

on the quality of the different parcels of Butter,

the table very handsome and valuable; amongst sented to the notice of the Judges, the greater the truth. These postulatory assertions of yours bot county, were observed by the Judges with those, the Judges, after a careful examination, seland to lead the public to expectations that can great approbation. There was another exhibit-lected eight or ten parcels, which they judged never be realized. They prove one thing howeld by Mrs. Jonathan Spencer, of the same country be of superior and nearly equal excellence, ver, that your mind has seldom taken a range ty, which they cannot refrain from particularly and which would have done credit to the market beyond the woad vat and woad field. commending, as the cotton of which it was made of any city in the United States. There was grew on her husband's farm, and was spun and wore by herself. It is a handsome and good article. There was also a neat and excellent be given, nor was there a perfect unanimity in one, made partly of cotton and partly of wool, the decision finally made. After repeated tri-belonging to Mrs. Mary Thompson, of the als and tastings, a majority of the judges de-cided in favor of a particular parcel, which, The Judges were surprised that of an article in their opinion, possessed, in rather a greater the produce will be about four thousand four should be but a single piece presented; and important qualities, of firm texture, good colour hundred and eighty pounds, when fit for the they exceedingly regret that they are obliged to and excellent flavour. On opening the paper at-declare, that they do not consider it of a quality tached to this parcel, it appeared to be the pro-

DAVID BARNUM, WM. G. W. SMALL, THOS. TENANT.

Easton, Nov. 8, 1822.

* To give the Judges of this article the most agreeable means of deciding on its value, a small parcel of bread had been laid on the table. This rior, or, as some thought, equal to it, had ever been seen before. It was an uncommon sample, There were several other articles produced been seen before. It was an uncommon sample, for inspection, for which the Judges had no authority to award premiums, but which deserved and had been prepared at a neighbouring Wind Mill, from wheat raised by Mr. Tench Tilghman; to be admired. A specimen of Lace sent to the who will probably have 1500 bushels next year, at digo plant did not afford more than sixteen to the who will probably have 1500 bushels next year, at the service of Farmers who desire there were several other articles produced been seen before. It was an uncommon sample, of South Carolina, and soon after he had given up the making of indigo, he informed me, as nearly a service of the servi

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN. ON DYEING.

To my Brother Dyer of Cincinnati.
In my last essay I promised to give an answer to some queries that were put to me in the course pidly acquire a princely fortune; and if this as-of your observations on dyeing. The firs on or-sertion of yours has not been thrasonically spo-

Before I answer those questions, interesting only to yourself, I must beg leave to take notice Mr. John Willis, of Oxford, submitted to the of some assertions made by you that "no good Judges a bottle of Wine made on the 7th day of black, blue, green or purple can be produced September last, of Constantia Grapes, cultivated without woad, and that all other modes are imgo on to say that no substitute for woad can be found; but that the woad you have raised near

have considered it as unworthy of being answered, for every dyer there of the least information. would have seen it in its true light; but the very formidable impression which it must necessarily produce on the American dyers, who cannot be expected to have much judgment in the art, makes it necessary that the fallacy of your statement should be exposed. I do not suspect you The Judges, to whom it was referred to decide of having wilfully mistated facts, but I charge the quality of the different parcels of Butter, you with having no knowledge of the original Potter's counterpane and a very beautiful and offered for premium at the Cattle Show and Fair, properties of woad, and of having your judg-excellent one exhibited by Mr. Levin Caulk, of on Thursday, the 7th inst. report,

Talbot county. There were several others on That twenty-eight parcels of Butter were preconclusions that are diametrically opposed to part of which were of very good quality. From are calculated to do an immensity of mischief,

Long before your grandfather's great, great grandfather was ushered upon this globe, all the blues made in Europe were dyed with woad alone, nor was indigo ever seen there until America was discovered-therefore there can be nothing extraordinary in your being able to colour

blue with it at the present day.

market, for every acre planted, and each hundred, when it has been raised in a good season perty of Mrs. Jonathan Spencer, of Talbot counis said by some to contain two per cent. of indity. The Judges therefore award to her the prego, and by others three, and during a certain go, and by others three, and during a certain period of the late continental war, the French obtained their principal supply of indigo from this plant. You have asserted that the woad you have raised in the state of Ohio, will give three times as much colouring matter as that which is raised in England. I must beg leave to remind you, however, that we have nothing more than your bare assertion for this highly important statement, but should you be correct, you cannot possibly make money more rapidly than by raising this very plant and manufac-turing it into indigo. In a letter I received some few years since from Gen. Wade Hampton, then his negroes during the manufacturing, and the small produce, it barely paid expenses. Now my dear sir, if you can obtain one hundred and sixty pounds of even ordinary indigo from one acre of land, you never need go away from the spot where you now are, for there you may ra-

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fect, expensive and mischievous." This is strong fect, expensive and mischievous." This is strong fect, expensive and pre-supposes that you have in your possession, either from your own practice, or from that of some other persons equally respectable, documents to prove that no other plant can be successfully used in place of woad; if can be successfully used in place of woad; if the indigofera.

This is strong of reference.

You further ask me to give a description of 250 lbs. of green grass.

No kind of grass supports the heat of the sun better—and from the first of July until killed by growing wild in your woods, that is, a species of the frost, it will afford a constant and abundant the indigofera.

The seed should be sown as early in the spring frost is over and the plants. you are in possession of such, you cannot con-fer a greater favour on mankind than by making GUINEA GRASS.

GUINEA GRASS.

Extracted from the Wilmington Recorder, North Carolina, by request of the writer.

Mr. Smith Lam so much of the writer.

Mr. Smith Lam so much of the writer.

GUINEA GRASS.

as the danger from frost is over, and the plants set out when two or three inches high. They will readily take root. A basket or two of the young plants will be sufficient for an account. both as colouring matter and as a medium of fermentation, and that the former is brought into action by the latter. Now, notwithstanding your broad assertion that every substitute for it must have a mischievous tendency, I cannot but believe that if any plant can be found containing an equal quantity of colouring matter, with succulent juices sufficient to bring that colouring matter into action, it cannot but answer as good a purpose as woad; and further, that if a plant can be found containing a much greater portion of colouring matter, with the necessary succulent juices, it must answer a better purpose than woad. That the indigofera, tinctoria, or the wild indigo plant, is the very ma-terial that will be found superior to it, producing more colouring matter that shall be superior in permanency and brilliancy, I shall, against your bare assertion, bring the authority of Francis Cauch, Anderson, Roberts, Mungo Park, Marsden and Barrow.

You wish to know "if there be a demand for woad here." I have had woad for sale in this city for about twelve months, of prime quality, and highly approved of by those who have used it, and in that time I have sold about thirty hundred: how much others have disposed of during the same period I cannot inform you. I have now between two and three tons in the market and have offered it at a low price. The fact is that only a few of the manufacturers are as yet in the way of using woad, and for your further information, I must observe, that a gentleman who has land admirably adapted for the purpose is about to undertake the manufacture, secundum ertem, and he is determined to sell it at a moderate profit, for the purpose of encouraging the

consumption.

On your second query, whether "the manufacturers here would give a reasonable compen-sation to be instructed in the art of dyeing," I am not competent to determine; and if I were, it would be improper for me to give advice on the subject, as I have a work ready for the press, the price of which will not exceed three dollars, which, to the best of my knowledge, will give instruction on every process of the woollen manufacture, and of every colour in dyeing. Should this work prove deficient, it is very likely that your knowledge may then become doubly valuable.

who may happen to require it can answer. The best instructions, that were ever given for manufacturing of woad, are contained in a letter from the late Mr. John Parish to the Bath and West from plants set out the first and second week in of England Agricultural Society, a copy of which is the second week in May, without any trouble except cutting down.

ken, I congratulate you as being on the high road to fortune and to fame.

In the next place you have asserted that in your opinion no substitute for woad can be found," and that "the attempt to produce certain colours with any thing else would be impersional colours with any thing else would be impersionable of purchasing it as a book feet, expensive and mischievous." This is strong feet, expensive and mischievous." This is strong of reference.

Ven further ask containing a description of 250 lbs of recent of the 25th September it had been cut four times, and in two weeks would be cut the fifth.

From twenty roots, the fourth cutting yielded

mense importance, of introducing the culture and at 25 cents a paper, containing four ounces.*

propagation of the Guinea Grass, and of the highly beneficial consequences that will reward those family to keep a cow in town, or supply a dray who will take the little trouble of trying faith-horse with food all the summer. fully, an experiment, that I cannot resist the temptation of making one more effort to bring it into notice. The paper you published was too long for the attention of many readers, and the kindly brought me some seed, which Mr. Gales facts too scattered to obtain their particular no-obligingly sent me, I sowed part of it in a bed opportunity, of essentially serving your customers and country, by sending you a short but distinct view of the important subject, from a former piece, at home, with 200 roots; and from the same

proportion of the product.

In the East Indies it grows to the height of seven feet-admits of being frequently cut-makes excellent hay. Cattle eat it both in a fresh and

dry state with great avidity.

root and grew finely.

When the plants attained a proper size, he took them up, and dividing the roots, set them out this work prove deficient, it is very likely that your knowledge may then become doubly valuable.

The answer to your first query will be an answer to your first query will be an answer to your third.

You request also to know, "if any persons here are desirous of becoming acquainted with the manufacture of woad," and if "they would be willing to give a reasonable compensation for the plants attained a proper size, he took them out this work prove deficient, it is very likely that your knowledge may then become doubly valuable.

The answer to your first query will be an answer to your first query will be an answer to your third.

You request also to know, "if any persons here are desirous of becoming acquainted with the manufacture of woad," and if "they would be willing to give a reasonable compensation for the lot very poor soil—grass there 6 and it." These are questions which none but those who may happen to require it can answer. The

of England Agricultural Society, a copy of which May, without any trouble except cutting down We sowed one of these kinds which we re-

Seed may be had at J. Gale's, store, Raleigh,

EXPERIENCE.

5th July, 1822.

About the 20th of May, Mr. A. S. Allen having tice and recollection. I therefore offer you an 52 feet long by 5 feet wide, in three drills. From publication, with an account of my own success. bed many more roots can and ought to be taken, it GUINEA GRASS.

If it be found to succeed in North Carolina, it larly and too thick. This, with a little difference will be more valuable than the discovery of a of soil at one end of the bed from the other, ocgold mine.

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in Jamaica, considered it next in importance to the sugar cane. Most of the grazing farms throughout the island were originally created, and are still supported chiefly by ginally created, and are still supported, chiefly by ly as April, at Natches, began only the 16th Jumeans of this valuable herbage. Hence the plenty, I think I shall defer it till that day. Besides ty of norned cattle for the butcher and planter; the above bed, which I shall call my experiment which is such, that few markets in Europe can bed, I have sowed a much larger space of ground, furnish beef at a cheaper rate, or of a better from which I shall have it in my power to give liquality, than Jamaica.

berally, to any persons, without distinction, disposed to give it due attention, and who will leave their to give it due attention, and who will leave their berally, to any persons, without distinction, disposed ceeding belief.

From not more than six plants, a pint of seed ground they wish to fill. I will endeavour to have was given to one person. No doubt but a small these plants in town on Thursday, by sending a boat on purpose, and with pleasure.
COLUMELLA.

AGAIN.

13th July, 1822. The Guinea Grass that was a little upwards of Colonel Laurens, formerly President of Con-feet 6 inches on the 5th inst. was measured yes-gress, Ambassdor, &c. sowed one-fourth of an acre, of very indifferent land, in drills. Seed sprung, and soon covered the ground with grass intention expressed, I made my first cutting four feet high and upwards. In August, divided on the 16th; but I was too late for more than one of the roots into twenty-eight parts, which half, which has gone to seed. Is it not extraorwere immediately replanted. Every part took divary, that in this more northern climate than was and crown finally. Natches, the grass sown on the 20th May here, Dr. Brown sowed the seed in the city of Natches, in the month of April, in holes two feet apart.—
When the plants attained a proper size, he took mine being too far advanced to cut; from the plants attained a proper size, he took

ceived from North Carolina and the District of Columbia—the plants matured, and we give a partial representation thereof below: See Fig. 1. layers.—12. Gardeners.—13. Printers are nearly three times as large as red clover seed. We had some, prelated the properties of the ladies and societies; after divine service, the Mayor and Corporation.

The seeds thereof are nearly three times as large as red clover seed. We had some, precisely like them, sent to us last summer, and these were called Egyptian Millet Seeds. This cession were dressed in new apparel, with sashplant is mentioned in No. 13, pages 103—4, of our present vol. and we shall receive a parcel of seed this winter, as therein stated, for grand others engaged in the cotton trade, cotton and they were succeeded by a train of ladies, tuitous distribution.

from some sprigs of Guinea Grass that were ob-tained from Jamaica—we compared the chaffy who were chiefly dressed in white clothing.— buds on these, with some which we received in a The exhibition had a most pleasing and novel



If the Grass grown by COLUMELLA, resemble fig. 1, and if that grown by Dr. Brown, at Natches, be represented in fig. 2, then is the difference in the ripening of their seeds explained.

The reader may find a valuable article on Guinea Grass, in our first volume, No. 21, pages 163-5, furnished by our much esteemed corres-state, and by Henry Laurens in South Carolina-with its history and Botanical Description.

esting ceremony of "Preston Guild," commenced of the distance, though the rain poured very fast. upon him, he is ordered to the Poor-House, this day. At an early hour the Union Standard The whole line of procession was thronged with was displayed on the tower of the parish church, and the morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, the inspiring sound of martial music, and the noisy clang of hammers employed in erecting various buildings. The several trades and societies were ranged under the respective banners, and all were actively engaged in setting themselves off to the best advantage. At half beight of feabling with classical chasteness. Sil. themselves off to the best advantage. At half past nine o'clock the Mayor, accompanied by the Recorder, Mr. Justice Park, and the Rev. Vicar, by four horses, escorted by a large party of the Cotton-spinners. His Worship received the deputations from the trades, and the arrangement being completed, at seven minutes past eleven the procession started for the procession started f

trees were carried, and carriages, drawn by which extended from the church to the market-Of the other kind, we did not plant any; but horses, contained the steam-engines and differ-place. we are enabled to give the representation, Fig. 2, ent machinery employed in that business, all at clean state, from Dr. Jno. S. Bellinger, of Dun-cansville, Barnwell District, South Carolina, and with white sashes, and, on a rose-coloured ground, found them to be precisely similar. An account of his cultivation of this Grass and its immense product, may be seen in our third volume, page sion of the Master Tailors claimed particular notice, and excited much laughter, from its singularity. The Smiths were preceded by two stout ject of the legislative establishment is to premen, in antique dresses, carrying axes, followed by two others, one in mail and the other in brass applications being made to individuals for occarmour. The Carpenters and Joiners' Compasional and temporary relief, or in other words, ny had a splendid effect; each man carried a to limit the opportunities which those charitawand, surmounted with a gilt square and com-bly disposed would otherwise have of exercising pass. The "Paradise Lodge of Gardners" were their liberality; and to furnish the unfeeling greatly admired. A large crown of flowers pre-ceded the individuals composing the lodge, toge-ing their duties. The benevolence of a truly ceded the individuals composing the lodge, together with poles bearing specimens of the choicest fruits. Two children raised in a car of flowers, surmounted with trees, personified Adam and Eve, the serpent being placed between them, with a large apple in its mouth. The Printers and Bookbinders came in deservedly for a great share of public attention. In a large vehicle a printing-press was seen at full work, striking off various mottos, which were eagerly purchased. On the side of the carriage appeared the words—"Printing invented in 1440,"—and on the flags—Libertas non licentia," and "Sit lux, et lux fuit."—Next came the Odd Fellows, attired in the eccentric dress of their order. The Free-masons, decorated with their several orders, closed the decorated with their several orders, closed the decorated with their several orders, closed the in adversity, point out the mode and provide procession, and lined the way from the Town-him with the means of renewed exertion. But hall to the church, for the Mayor, Recorder, and the law has directed, that such application shall members of the Corporation, who proceeded on be made, not to the christian, but to the overfoot, together with the officers of the city, bear seers of the poor. In the time of sorrow, then the ing the Mace, &c. The sermon was preached distressed man applies to these overseers with by the Vicar, from the 4th verse of the 122d the confidence of relief. He is examined with FROM A LIVERPOOL PAPER.

PRESTON GUILD.

Monday, Sept. 2.—The important and interesting ceremony of "Preston Guild," commenced the distance, though the rain poured very fast.

The whole line of precession was the product of the conclusion of Divine Service, the suspicion and insults, or perhaps received with out any examination at all: he is treated probably with rudeness or contempt at the best, with indifference and unconcern for his sufferthe King," and "See the conquering Hero comes."

The Mayor and Corporation walked the whole of the distance, though the rain poured very fast.

The whole line of precession was the product of the portange with the line of precession was the product of the product of the distance with the line of precession was the product of the product of the product of the distance with the principal streets of the town back to the bably with rudeness or contempt at the best, with indifference and unconcern for his sufferthe king," and "See the conquering Hero comes."

The Mayor and Corporation walked the whole of the distance, though the rain poured very fast.

The whole line of precession was the product of the product of the distance with the principal streets of the town back to the bably with rudeness or contempt at the best, with indifference and unconcern for his suffer-the King," and "See the conquering Hero comes."

The whole line of precession was the product of the distance with the principal streets of the town back to the principal streets of the town back to the bably with rudeness or contempt at the best, with indifference and unconcern for his suffer-the King," and "See the conquering Hero comes."

The whole line of precession was the product of the distance with the principal streets of the town back to the principal streets of the principal streets of the town back Psalm; and at the conclusion of Divine Service, suspicion and insults, or perhaps received withheight of fashion, with classical chasteness. Sil- (at least such as I have seen) and the prison ver lama over white muslin, with a profusion of Of the two, I think the prison least dangerous pearl ornaments, in a variety of devices of loops, to morals, since in that a general intercourse of broaches, tiaras, necklaces, &c. was the prevailits inmates is under severe restrictions, and

LETTER II. ON THE POOR LAWS.

SIR-I have failed in the object of my first convince you that, the attempts of a Legisla-ture to make people charitable have a tenprison. The same inequity, profligacy, and de-bauchery reigns in one as in the other. The same love of idleness, the same hatred of honest industry, the same contempt for laws, whether human or divine, the same cunning and falsehood, the same resolution to prey upon their fellow men, and the same propensity to blaspheme their Creator, rules the poor-house, the procession started for the parish church in the following order:

1. Tanners', Skinners', Curriers', and Glovers', company.

2. Spinners, Weavers, and Woolcombers.

3. Shoemakers.

4. Carpenters and Join-

stant and laborious toil? But suppose a miracle, let him go out unhurt from the furnace of
this fiery trial; let his social qualities resist the
force of example; let his affections be deaf to
the voice of persuasion; and his morality impenetrable to the shafts of ridicule—what good
has the legislature's charity done him? Can
has the legislature's charity done him? Can
has the legislature of his feelings. charities of a more numerous class?—those whose affords us light. only charity consists in giving money. The greater portion of this class have much feeling, but at least as much dislike to trouble; they are indeed scale what is effected by each lamp or candle humane, but their apathy cannot be made to yield to the active offices of humanity. There are some of these men, who, if they had the proper sum in change to give to a beggar, would bestow it freely, but who would not walk twenty yards to procure it. Such men give money to the miserable, not more from charity than from the oil of the oil without its charcoal.

The cil is to be decomposed in interval of their sum of the universal population of the Globe is 632,000,000 thus subdivided—its decomposition, or convertion into gas) we are to be presented with all the illuminating proto the miserable, not more from charity than from the oil without its charcoal.

The cil is to be decomposed in interval.

Estimate by approximation—In Europe, Births, to the miserable, not more from charity than from selfishness, and a love of their own ease. They suffer less in giving a few dollars to the wretches whom accident casts in their way, than they would suffer from a reflection that possibly one will be state of an air to the pipes in the streets.

Deaths, per annum, 6,371,370; per diem, 17,458; hour, 727; minute, 62; second, 1.

Deaths, per annum, 5,058,822; per diem, 13,860; hour, 577; minute, 62; second, 1. would suffer from a reflection that possibly one of those objects had actually died for want of that relief which they withheld. The Poor Laws do not increase the charities of this class—they take away its principal motive to benevothere—since they assure it that the poor shall not actually died for want of the state of an air to the pipes in the streets, and thence to each lamp, where it will be set that the state of an air to the pipes in the streets, and thence to each lamp, where it will be set they assure they assure it that the poor shall not plence—since they assure it the sta not actually die, nor even be in any great danger of starvation. Those who would support the poor from the ostentation of humanity are de-prived of that inducement, since a man can however is the case.

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ouse, rison. erous rse of and o vice uch a ated? he es. con. s, and at the y conalize. It consists of those whose reading and reflections have convinced them of the ruinous gas lights for various purposes.

It consists of those whose reading and reflections have convinced them of the ruinous gas lights for various purposes.

Mr. Ackerman, of London, who has a very extensive printing and engraving establishment, and whose name is not unknown in this country, which will but increase the evils of pauperism, and hasten that catastrophe, which the Poor Laws, if persisted in, must unawhich the Poor Laws, if persisted in this calculated to this which the Poor Laws, if persisted in the ruinous gas lights for various purposes.

Mr. Ackerman, of London, who has a very extensive printing and engraving establishment, and whose name is not unknown in this country, states that his printers use 16 gas lamps dinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, instead of charcoal for heating their copper has furnished the example of the most extraor-dinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, instead of charcoal for heating their copper has furnished the example of the most extraor-dinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, which the Poor Laws, if persisted in, must unawhose name is not unknown in this country, states that his printers use 16 gas lamps dinary longevity. The father lived 172 years, which will be a supplied to the proposed to the printers are consequence in the population of only 47,000 souls. In Russia, amongst 891,652 dead, in 1814, there were 3,531 individuals of from 100 to 132 years of age. In Hungary, the family of age. In Hungary, the family of age. In Hungary, the family of age. In Hungary the family of age. In Hungary, the family of age. In Hungary the family of age. In Hungary the family of age. In Hungary the f

they recompense the torture of his feelings ing light is so great that the gas light system Mr. Cook, a manufacturer of metal toys at while caged in this earthly pandemonium? Can has been introduced into Russia, Germany, Birmingham, and who was one of the first to

charity, then, does not seem the most proper the oil, tallow, or other inflammable substances is constantly ready for use; while with cotton or the most efficient for the subject of that to the point where it is consumed. The flame and oil, or charcoal, the workman is always charity, even when he is most deserving.—If of the lamp or candle performs the office of a re-obliged to wait for his lamp or coal getting up, the sphere of a truly benevolent man's exertions tort and fire, and decomposes the oil or tallow; that is till it is sufficiently on fire to do his work. is contracted by the effect of Poor Laws, will the gas thus produced takes fire, keeping up the Thus a great quantity of oil is always burned they not reduce into a still narrower compass the process of decomposition, and at the same time away useless; but with the gas the moment the

The proposed plan of employing gas lights is a moment is lost." humane, but their apathy cannot be made to yield now used. Instead of the trouble of filling lamps, to the active offices of humanity. There are removing the crust of charcoal that collects

It will be scarcely credited that many intelligent and in other respects well informed per-

by the law. And thus, one of the most copious kind, having a flame of the same size, and it is years. England is generally accounted to concern the Poor Laws.

Laws the Poor Laws There is yet another class (a small one I fear) arts, as soldering, heating copper plates, &c. commencement of the present century there hose charities the Poor Laws completely par- In proof of this we shall extract some parts of were in Ireland 41 individuals from the age of whose charities the Poor Laws completely par- In proof of this we shall extract some parts of were in Ireland 41 individuals from the age of alize. It consists of those whose reading and the statement of persons who have long used 95 to 104, in a population of only 47,000 souls. In

voidably produce.—It may be objected to this letter that the picture which I have drawn of the Poor-house is better suited to a declamation than a serious argument. I can only reply that I have painted faithfully from that Poor-house with which I am best acquainted, and which ought to be as well regulated as any in the state; and that the saving in consequence is \$\mathbb{L}25\$ sterling annually.—The whole of Mr. Ackerman's establishment, his public library, printing offices and work shops, together with his dwelling house from the kitchen to the drawing room, are lighted with gas to the total exclusion of all other lights. The annual expenses of lighting this establishment before the introduction of gas lights, he states at £150 sterling. dwelling house from the kitchen to the drawing observations of Edvinds of Edv and that I hope to prove hereafter that the duction of gas lights, he states at £160 sterling

they obliterate the remembrance of his terrors for the safety of his soul? Can they chase away the shadows of guiltiness which have haunted him since the impure contact? Or can he, when want again assails him, implore aid from such hands, on such terms? A legislature's such hands, on such terms? A legislature's the such parts of Europe.

The theory of the production of gas light is precotton, or where charcoal is employed to produce a moderate heat, the gas flame will be found much superior both as to quickness and such hands, on such terms? A legislature's the wick by capillary attraction conveys in eatness in the work; the flame is sharper, and the superior between the s stop-cock is turned, the lamp is ready, and not

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

According to a Satistical Chart, published in

Persons arrived at the age of 100-in 1800, according to Larrey, there were at Cairo 35 indisons, believe the reverse to be the fact-such viduals who had attained to the age of 100 and wever is the case.

The utility of gas lights is not limited to the seen at St. Jean de Page, a town in Gallicia, 13 gain little credit by doing that, which, if he does not do, will be as well or better done by the law. And thus, one of the most copious same quantity of heat as a lamp of the usual the oldest 127; their ages made together, 1,499

and that I hope to prove hereafter that the better the condition and the regulations of Poorhouses, the more quickly will that rum arrive, which it is my object to guard against: and if it were even possible to make the labour of paupers nearly but not entirely support themselves in Poorhouses, the dangers I apprehend would be increased and hastened.

I remain, with respect, &c. LUCIUS.

GAS LIGHTS.

As the City Gas Company are proceeding with great rapidity in completing their works, and lay
addition of gas lights, he states at £160 sterling —the present expense of gas, £40 5s.—making the brailing of gas £119 15s. per which it is my object to guard against: and if the present expense of gas, £40 5s.—making the brailing of gas £119 15s. per which it is my object to guard against: and if the present expense of gas, £40 5s.—making —the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, after the distribution of the premiums, the Crawford hat, manufactured by Miss HARRISON, of Duchess county, which took the first premium, was purchased by Alexander Spensor and the same comparison to them as a bright summer sunshine does to a murky November day; nor are we, as formerly, almost suffocated with the effluvia of charcoal and fumes of candles and lamps.—In addition to this, the damage sustain—the follows for the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, after the distribution of the premiums, the Crawford hat, manufactured by Miss Harrical Agriculation at the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, after the distribution of the premiums, the Crawford hat, manufactured by Miss Harrical Agriculation at the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, at 14th the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, at 14th the sale at Washington Hall, on the 14th, in this city, at 15th premium, was purchased by Alexander Spensor and the sale of the sale of the sa

twelve years, of grass from the garden of colonel the valuable properties of the Dutch oven. Hav-jit with the Editor to judge whether it may be Rutgers, by T. R. Smith, Esq. of this city, at 31 ing satisfied myself by experiment that it is ad-expedient or not to publish our communications,

From a Poughkeepsie Paper, New York. At the Duchess county fair last week, Miss Ju-LIA HARRISON, of Amenia, exhibited the finest imitation Leghorn hat, of her own manufacture, even seen in this country. She was offered for it one hundred and fifty dollars on the spot, but revery tolerable wages for these hard times.

evincing their sense of her superiority. This is luable products .- N. Y. Advertiser. as it should be. It must have been gratifying to her feelings, and rouse the ambition of others.

From the Rochester Telegraph, New York.
Arrived at this village on Wednesday last, the canal boat Western Trader, Captain Garney, from Utica, with a full freight of emigrants, conhave come the distance of 150 miles, for the moderate sum of \$1 50 each; thus completely elu-cidating one of the many important benefits of the great western canal.

> >0 TANNING DISCOVERY.

Six weeks since, application was made to a person for the loan of one thousand pounds to a young chemist, who had made a discovery; he was too poor to substantiate by experiment. The money was obtained, and in a few days re-paid by the borrower, already raised to sudden affluence by the private disposal of his invention; It is a new mode of tanning skins, combining such rapidity and economy, as promise to the public an immediate and immense advantage. Raw hides hitherto lying twelve months in the tan pit, and subjected to a process otherwise defec-tive and precarious, are now perfect leather within six weeks, and at less than half the expense. The gentleman who bought the invention, is a noted opposition member and contractor; and from the terms of his stipulation, we may form some judgment of the probable magni-tude of the results. He has paid him ten thou-sand pounds down, he has given him obligatory deeds securing him £5,000 on the first of January, £5,000 per annum for the four years next succeeding, and afterwards £11,000 a year for life It is expected that the price of a pair of boots will not exceed eight shillings, and a corresponding fall will be produced in all articles of leather manufacture.—London Globe.

PATENT GRIDIRON.

New-York, 12th Nov. 1822.

To MR. MUSSEY.

I willingly, sir, give you my opinion on your patent, economical utensil, the hollow-barred Gridiron, with a Reflector and a Dripping-Pan.

Broiling has been considered as the most sa-unpleasant taste. voury, but at the same time the most wasteful way of cooking meat. Your invention removes in a great measure, from this operation, the charge of extravagance, by saving the fat and juice from destruction by the hot coals. The rays of heat bent on all Farmers to report whatever they be-repelled from the bright surface of tin, add to it lieve may be new and useful to others, and leave

dollars. The elegant lace veil which attracted mirably calculated to render flesh palatable in a so much attention, made by Mrs. Bush, of this saving manner, I recommend your gridiron and city, was purchased by John L. Graham, Esq. at 21 dollars. combining the luxury of eating with frugality in

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

N. B. The above Gridiron may be seen at this office, and orders received for them.-Nat. Adv.

BUTTER.

fused to sell at that price. It is said that this ingenious young lady was busily occupied for ten is known, is manufactured in considerable quanticle. It is said that this ingenious young lady was busily occupied for ten is known, is manufactured in considerable quanticle. The Steer was weighed in our presence, at the Hay Scales in this town; and was found to weigh 2996 pounds. The Heifer is nearly as large as the Steer, and is supposed the labor at the rate of fifteen dollars a week, made 2535 lbs. of butter from 20 cows. His farm by good judges to weigh within 200 pounds as the steer was weighed in our presence, at the Hay Scales in this town; and was found to weigh 2996 pounds. The Heifer is nearly as large as the Steer, and is supposed by good judges to weigh within 200 pounds as the steer was weighed in our presence, at the Hay Scales in this town; and was found to weigh 2996 pounds. The Heifer is nearly as large as the Steer, and is supposed by good judges to weigh within 200 pounds as the steer was weighed in our presence, at the Hay Scales in this town; and was found to weigh 2996 pounds. The Heifer is nearly as large as the Steer, and is supposed by good judges to weigh within 200 pounds as the steer was weighed in our presence. is only 95 acres; he has 39 hogs kept on milk, This meritorious young lady, we are happy to which will weigh 200 lbs. each, when killed.—learn, was much caressed at the agricultural Col. Moses Crawford, of Montgomery, produced ball. The gentlemen vied with one another, in 2051 lbs. of butter from 20 cows. These are va-

Unparalleled Munificence.-The Hon. Stephen Van Renssalear, has engaged Professor A. Eaton, of Troy, to take a Geological and Agricultural Survey of the Great Canal route from Albany to Buffalo, a distance of 380 miles. The survey is to include the breadth of ten miles. An accusisting of eight families, in all 60 persons, who rate investigation of the rocks, soils, minerals and plants, is to be made on both sides of the canal.-The method of culture adopted by the best practical farmers is to be sought out, and all varieties of soil to be analyzed .- Albany Daily Adv.

BUTTER MAKING IN COLD OR WIN-TER WEATHER.

200

Rahway, New Jersey, Feb. 24, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.
Respected Friend,—Thy favour with the papers came safe, for which please to accept my most sincere acknowledgments. I feel myself greatly in debt already, and have a sincere wish, if I only had the means, to be in any way useful to the support of a paper, which I believe will produce the most important and beneficial effects,

upon the agriculture of this country.

If not generally known, it may be useful to mention a very easy and excellent method of making Butter, in winter, or in cold weather, late in the fall. We began it last fall, and have practised it since with uniform success. It consists simply in heating the cream, instead of souring it, in the usual troublesome and tedious manner.-The cream, as it is skimmed, is put into a vessel, until enough is collected for churning, and kept in any convenient place where it will not freeze. It is then poured into a copper or brass kettle and hung over the fire until scalding hot, but is not suffered to boil-it is then poured back again into the cream pot, and left to stand till even-ing, by which time it will be nearly cool, rather cooler than new milk; it is then churned, and with us, has never failed to produce good butter, in a very short time; and of a better quality and colour than when soured in the usual way. It is indeed scarcely any more trouble to make butter in this way in winter, than in the usual mode, in summer. Care, however, must be taken that the fire be not too strong, as if the cream should be in the least burnt, it will give the butter an ply to

I thought it right to mention this process to you, as we have found it to save a great deal of trouble and some vexation. And now that we have such a convenient medium, I think it is incum-

I am respectfully thy friend, HUGH HARTSHORN.

CHILLICOTHE TWIN CALVES.

We were, on Saturday last in common with a number of persons, favoured with the sight of these beautiful animals. They are 2 wins, and were raised and fatted by our respected fellow-citizen, GEORGE RENICK, Esq. of this neighbourhood. They are seven years old; and for size and beauty have seldom been equalled in America. The Steer was weighed in our premuch; but as she appeared somewhat wild, it was deemed unsafe to weigh her. We understand that it is Mr. Renick's intention to take them down the river to Orleans.

Chillicothe Supporter.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. White wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40-Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30—Rye, 70 to 75 cts.—Corn, 48 to 50 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cts.—Flour, best white wheat \$7 37 \(\frac{1}{2}\)—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87 \(\frac{1}{2}\)—What, do. 6 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)—do. do. 5 75—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to Timothy seed, 41 to \$5-Flax seed, 75 to 80-Whiskey, from the wagons, 34 to 35 cts per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do, 65 to 70 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Shad, No. 1, none—No. 2, \$6-Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts—Straw, \$10 50 to 11 per ton-Hay, \$17 50 to 18.

No material change in the trade or prices of Maryland Tobacco since last report.

Houses, Lots, and Lands. THOMAS W. GRIFFITH,

At his Office near the Exchange, Baltimore receives, registers and exhibits, descriptions of all kinds of REAL ESTATE, which it is desirable to buy, sell, exchange or rent.

Property is advertised and conveyances made when required, and every other assistance offered in effecting sales or purchasers on moderate terms. Experience has proved that much trouble, expense and delay have been saved by such agencies, and no doubt is enter-tained but the establishment will receive that support necessary to render the Office a public as well as a private benefit.

October 15th, 1822.

FOR SALE,

At a low price, and on a long credit,
The FARM on Elk Ridge, occupied by Mr
H. Scott, and formerly owned by Luther Mar
tin, Esq. containing about 1100 acres.

It is situated about eleven miles from this city near the Washington road, and is considered re markably healthy. The situation is handsome and the land easily improved by plaster and cle ver. This property will be divided if required and immediate possession given. For terms w

FOR SALE.

ROBERT & JOHN OLIVER.

A Heifer of two years old, from an imported Devon Cow, by the celebrated Improve Durham Short Horn Bull, Denton.—Price Si -Apply to the Editor.

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AGRICULTURE.

FIRST VIRGINIA CATTLE SHOW.

for the ensuing year:

JAMES M. GARNETT, President.

JOHN TALIAFERRO, of Hagley, Vice President.

ginia, and that our President be requested to address a letter to the President of said society, ex- of the Committee. pressive of this sentiment; and also to give genewill be taken into consideration at our Spring meeting, there being too few members now pre-

ner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, for the many instances of polite attention to the interests rienced at his hands, and for his meritorious la-bours in the cause of agriculture generally.

to the patronage of our sister societies,

Twenty-five new members were admitted.

Ordered, That the committee on premiums cause a detailed report of the exhibition, together with such remarks as they may deem proper, to be drawn up and published.

Donaldson, of Ky. He is a fine animal, and is 3d do 11 5 350 4th do 11 4 340 5th do 11 5 350 5th do 11 5

Ordered, that the address of our President deivered to the citizens assembled at the Cattle for the best Milch Cow, Show, be published with the proceedings of this morning.

Extract from the Minutes, WM. F. GRAY, Sec'y.

REPORT of the Committee appointed to pre- for the best Ram; and

of the Proceedings of the Fredericksburg Agricultural Society at their late meeting; and of their Agricultural Show.

The public are now satisfied, that our Society

Their Agricultural Show.

The public are now satisfied, that our Society

Their Agricultural Show.

The public are now satisfied, that our Society

Their Agricultural Show.

The public are now satisfied, that our Society

The public are now satisfied that our Society

Th their Agricultural Show.

The Society met, according to notice, at the Indian Queen Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the Indian Queen Hotel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of the Ish November, and continued by adjournment, until the evening of the 14th.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

In this part of the Anteint Dominion. The Among the various Implements exhibited, all are quite in earnest, in what they have so long of which appeared to be useful, in their way, the Committee examined, with much satisfaction, the will to offer good premiums, for the encouragement of Agriculture; and that it will be entirely their own fault, if hereafter our Shows and Fairs should not merit their constant attention, and if the provided by Mr. Meyers, of Georgetown, (Dist. of Col.) which turned with should not merit their constant attention, and great comparative ease, and had a motion communicated both to the screen and the riddle by

cordial support. WILLIAM F. GRAY, Secretary.

JOHN T. FORD, Assistant Secretary.

ROBERT S. CHEW, Treasurer.

Committee of Correspondence.

John Taliaferro, Robert Lewis, Garrit Minor, Enoch Mason, Wm. F. Gray.

George Hamilton, Robert Lewis, John Gray, Sen. Wm. Richardson, Enoch Mason, Carey Selden, Wm. Bernard, John T. Ford, James Selden, Wm. Bernard, John T. Ford, James Senock, Henry Thompson.

A circular letter from the President of the Albrought on the ground was not very great, the of great service on the extensive flat corn fields deficiency was not severely felt; and this defect of the lower country. A circular letter from the President of the Aldeficiency was not severely felt; and this defect bemarle Agricultural Society, accompanied with being seen, better arrangements will, of course,

The following is the result of the adjudications an agricultural people.

ral notice to all our members, that the proposition devise and inscription, cost \$33, was unanimous- ran's. The committee here subjoin their calculy awarded to Mr. Ira Lipscomb, of Spotsylva-lations, and leave it to the public to decide. nia, for his Horse Superior, as the best Stallion sent to decide finelly on so important a subject.
On motion, Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to J. S. Skin-land. exhibited. The Committee regret, that they

In regard to the Mares, although several were exhibited, the Committee being divided in opiand wishes of this society which we have expe- nion, as to their merits, no premium was award-

bours in the cause of agriculture generally.

Resolved, unanimously, That this meeting vice and inscription, cost \$28, was awarded to vice with much satisfaction, the elegant workmanship displayed on the premium plate awarded by the society; and that the artist, Mr. War-ner, of Baltimore, be respectfully recommended Sun, imported from England by Mr. Smith Saunders, of Kentucky, and came out of a fine milch Cow of the Cross breed, belonging to General

Hogs.—A Silver Mug, cost \$15, was awarded make any comparative trial of them. to Mr. Geo. T. Hord, of Caroline, for the best But the most singular exhibition of

mittee are well convinced, from what they heard for some Pine-Apple Cheese, of his own making on every side, that the display would greatly The making of Cheese, is a branch of domestic have exceeded what it was, if their worthy, but economy, too much neglected in this State; and

municated both to the screen and the riddle by The Show was held within one of the beauti-the same turn of the handle. But the commit-

The committee also noticed with much satisbemarle Agricultural Society, accompanied with much satiscertain proceedings of that society, proposing the
creation of a fund for the support of a Professorship of Agriculture in the University of Virginia,
and inviting the co-operation of this society for
that purpose, was read—Whereupon it was

The first day, according to arrangement, was
ton of Stock; the second, to the examination of
the purpose, was read—Whereupon it was

Agricultural male satisterminate also noticed with much satisfaction, a beautiful Counterpane, made by Mrs.

Cummings, and a good looking roll of cloth made
by Mrs. Scott, of Spotsylvania, and fulled by Mr.

Curtis, of Fredericksburg. The committee intion of Stock; the second, to the examination of
dulge the hope that at the property of the real purpose, was read—Whereupon it was Resolved, That the members of this meeting highly approve of the proposition of the Albemarle Society for the establishment of an Agricultural Professorship at the University of Virginian and the Stock, the second, to the Calabian that the Pleasure of awarding some handsome handsome highly approve of the proposition of the Albemarle Society for the establishment of an Agricultural Professorship at the University of Virginian and the Stock, the second, to the Calabian that the pleasure of awarding some handsome premiums, for the encouragement of this branch of industry and ingenuity; being well convinced that the fire-side manufactories are the best for

the Committee.

Horses.—A Silver Pitcher, with emblematic McCormick's, Wood's or Freeborn's, and Coch-

	M'CORM	ICK'S.	7 15 6
Widt	h of Furrows	Depth	Foree.
1st trial	16 inches	7 inches	330
2d do	14	84	330
3d do	151	7	330
4th do	14	74	330
	FREEBC	RN'S.	- (-1
1st trial	15 inches	51	350
2d do	15	51	350
3d do	13	51	350
4th do	15	5 1	350
5th do	14	41	350
6th do	13	6	350
	COCHR	AN'S.	
1st trial	12	51	350
2d do	11	5 1	350
3d do	11	5	350
4th do	11	4	340
	• D 1 T		

awarded to Mr Geo. N. Grymes, of King-George, being time to clean them, the committee thought it would be doing injustice to the proprietors to

But the most singular exhibition of all, and one that caused general amusement, was the specta-Sheep .- A Silver Mug, cost \$15, was awarded cle of two little goats completely harnessed and to Mr. John Gray, of Travellers' Rest, Stafford, attached to a cart, in which sat the driver, a man EPOR? of the Committee appointed to prefor the best Kam; and
pare for publication, an account of the Fredericksburg Agricultural Show, on the 13th and
to Capt. Lewis W. Daingerfield, of Spotsylvaparent ease and security. They were perfectly
tractable and true to the draft. This equipage, 14th November, 1822.

The Committee take peculiar pleasure in reporting to their Fellow Citizens, the result of the First Virginia Agricultural Show—inasmuch as the exhibition both of Stock and Agricultural the exhibition both of Stock and Agricultural Implements, far exceeded their expectations.—The Show of Horses and of Cattle was very fine of Sheep and Hogs, excellent. And the Com-

been awarded for want of competitors. The meetings and exhibitions, to the one now before years, and exert, for its promotion, all the agribeautiful cup, for instance, offered for the best us. And I beg leave to avail myself of the precultural talent and information among us; inbeef, was not claimed by any one, although good sent occasion, to offer my cordial congratulations stead of the afflicting prospect of deserted habitations, falling into ruins—of fields, once under country abounds, as our markets daily testify. It with us, on this auspicious commencement of our culture, but now barren, desolate, and rarely is hoped that this will not be the case at any full long meditated Agricultural Shows. It is true,

pate the happiest results: and they look forward state of attainable perfection, if that art, which to our next November Show as one which will fills the purse and sustains the sword of the nastill more satisfactorily develope the agricultural tion; that art, by which, under God, we all live, that ever restless, erratic spirit, the general tenresources of this section of our country;—stimuand move, and have our being; which supplies dency of which is, to convert civilized man into late our zeal, yet farther to augment them; and not only most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any means are better adapted to promote the prospetity of every branch of husbandry, than well sus
""" and move, and have our being; which supplies a kind of wandering Arab, a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the endearing Arab, a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the endearing Arab, a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the endearing Arab, a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the endearing Arab, a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few, if any most of the necessaries, but also of the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, the satisfy all parties interested, that few is a stranger to all the satisfy all parties interested, the satisfy all parties interested, the satisfy all parties interested, the satisfy all parties interested in the satisfy a tained Agricultural Shows and Fairs.

Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, after the fatuated reliance upon the innate energies (as it business had been concluded, the Society partook would appear) of their art, or on some other yet ed to doubt our moral right to pursue such a of a sumptuous DINNER, prepared by Mr. J. Gray, Jr. of the Indian Queen. The President of folded arms, and drawn as it were within their the Society presided at the Goard, and Robert Society presided at the President of the Society presided at the Goard, and Robert Society president of the Society presiden

. The Day we celebrate-May each return of it invigorate our zeal, and augment our professional knowledge.

better culture to both, or the first will soon change themselves to bring it to perfection? No, my masters.

3. Free Exports and Imports-The best secu-

less of their faith; Agriculture would give them frequently mixed with them, and sought to realize more of her money, and less of her complaints.

5. Fair, free Trade and Universal Commerce-

universal good government.

6. Prohibitory Duties, and the self-flagellations of Sancho Panza, plants from the same nursery-A fool's cap, with ass's ears, is due to the inventors of both.

7. Moderate and competent profits to all, ex-

travagant ones to none.

8. Steady and regular prices to every occupa-tion, the healthful trade-winds of national Pros-

9. Our Plough-shares and our Swords-May the first never be last, nor the last first.

10. Speed to our Ploughs, industry, skill, and honesty to their drivers; and a prudent, enlight-ened economy to the owners of the soil.

11. Banks—The most appropriate ones for Agriculture, are those erected by the Spade.

12. The Land and the Ocean-The value of the first, much depends on the free use of the last. 13. The Matrons and Maidens of Confederating to establish, with a view to elicit all that is ed America—Our last toast, but the first objects known among us, in regard to the improvement of our esteem and affection.

MR. GARNETT'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS

with regret, that nearly one half of the premium at last become sensible of the great benefits and objects, always present to our minds, were plate prepared and offered by the society, has not which may result to our agriculture from similar plate prepared and offered by the society, has not which may result to our agriculture from similar we zealously to pursue such a plan, for a few been awarded for want of competitors. The meetings and exhibitions, to the one now before years, and exert, for its promotion, all the agriture Show; but that the munificent intentions and that we have not, nor could we have, for the first stead of frequently having to undergo the pangs laudable exertions of the society will be met by time, an exhibition, to be compared with the of separation from our dearest friends and cona corresponding confidence and zeal on the part many highly imposing, and praise-worthy spec- nexions, compelled to seek, in distant regions.

friends, there cannot be a more absurd, nor perhis own. If such belief be not sheer madness, it is, wise in their own conceit, either to receive, or impart knowledge. As well might we expect, that the plants which are reared for human sustenance, would yield their fruit without human labor; or that the aggregate products of human industry, exercised in all the infinitely diversified pursuits of life, would be found spontaneous in their present abundance, as that the theory and practice of agriculture can be brought to perfecperity; exorbitant gain, the tornadoes that ruin tion, or made even to approximate, in any very profitable degree, towards it, unless her sons can be prevailed upon to act more as a body, moving in harmonious concert—afleast, in regard to their great leading interests. In other words, they should seek opportunities of frequently meeting together; of conferring, consulting, and combining for the general good; of interchanging the results of individual experience and observation; of encouraging by joint, but voluntary contribu-tions, such exhibitions as we are now endeavor-ing to establish, with a view to elicit all that is of stock, of agricultural implements, of the various processes by which the soil itself can be best cultivated, and most effectually fertilized-and, It affords me a degree of gratification which in short, of doing every thing in their power, to honor to be connected with this society, I shall leannot easily express, to behold so conclusive a elevate, to honour, and to perfect the profession ever deem it my duty, to press similar topics upprosf, as this assemblage presents, that we have

a corresponding confidence and zeal on the part of their fellow citizens.

Upon the whole, however, the entire exhibition was highly gratifying. Not less than one thousand spectators attended the first day; all apparently wishing well to the cause; and many of them determined to aid it by something more efficient than mere good wishes. From this auspicious commencement, your committee anticitate of attainable parently and industry are pushing on all picious commencement, your committee anticitate of attainable parently imposing, and praise-worthy spectators, and praise-worthy spectators, which have, for that support which our exhausted soil can no longer yield, we should behold the heart-cheering, delightful spectacle of a moral, industrious, well informed, and happy population, gradually, but continually increasing, in a ratio proportioned to the the same efficient than mere good wishes. From this auspicious commencement, your committee anticitation of our lands, and industry are pushing on all our agricultural resources. We should no longer with the consequent expansion and multiplication of our agricultural resources. We should no longer with the support which our exhausted soil can no longer yield, we should behold the heart-cheering, delightful spectacle of a moral, industrious, well informed, and happy population, gradually, but continually increasing, in a ratio proportioned to the total augmented fertility of our lands, and the consequent expansion and multiplication of our agricultural resources. We should no longer with the support which our exhausted soil can no longer yield, we should behold the heart-cheering, delightful spectacle of a moral, industrious, well informed, and happy population, gradually, but continually increasing, in a ratio proportion-del to the current and the consequence of witness the rapid depopulation of several of the good old United States from the operation of On the second day of the late meeting of the are still some among us, I fear, who, in their inbert Lewis, Esq. acted as Vice-President. The following Toasts were drank, and mirth, song a finger, or bestowing a cent towards the improvement of this first and best of all occupations. Can they imagine it is all-sufficient to the two preceding days:

The Double resident and as finger, without ever spending a thought, moving the first should be following to the first object. A contrary course of several process of the constitution of our soil, as an essential means of attainting the first object. A contrary course of several process of the constitution of our soil, as an essential means of attainting the first object. any concert or co-operation among those who ing the first object. A contrary course of conpursue it? Is it so unlike all other avocations duct, if pursued by all the nations of the earth, would evidently have rendered the whole habita onal knowledge.

2. Our soil and our Intellects—We must give of each individual, engaged in it, will suffice of ble globe itself, in the course of a few centuries, inadequate to the support of its inhabitants. To improve our agriculture, therefore, is a moral dunicious notion, than the belief, that each man, for himself, can study and practice any, or all the occupation. In a political point of view, there rity for regular demand and supply.

4. The Congress of the United States—Would they give Agriculture more of their works, and seclusion from his agricultural brethren, as if he seclusion from his agricultural brethren, as if he frequently mixed with them, and sought to realize all the benefits of their experience, as well as of their experience, as well as of this countries with more pleasing anticipations of his country's prosperity and happiness, than The best pioneers, for liberty, knowledge, and at least, the pitiable folly of those who are far too the prospect of realizing such a state of society, as an agricultural people may form and maintain, if they will only avail themselves of all the means which are naturally connected with, and grow out of their pursuits, for the promotion of knowledge and virtue; for the security and beneficent use of property; and for the permanent enjoyment of the highest degree of earthly fellcity, which social man is capable of attaining.-This, my friends, is no romantic vision; no picture, the coloring of which is borrowed from an imagination, too sanguine, in regard to what may be done, provided only proper means are used, and assiduously applied. It would occupy more of our time than we can now spare, to attempt even a brief enumeration of these means. Let it suffice for the present, that I earnestly entreat you to turn your attention oftener to the objects at which I have merely hinted. There is nothing can afford us ampler scope for improving reflec-tion, nor any thing in which our temporal interests are more deeply concerned.

Although the foregoing speculations may not appear to have any immediate connexion with the purposes of our present meeting, they have been suggested by it; and as long as I have the honor to be connected with this society, I shall ever deem it my duty, to press similar topics up-

attempts to legislate them into mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Not that I mean to charge the authors of these acts with design-ing such an effect; but if it be really produced,

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may ised, more empt Let treat jects hing flecnterr not with have the. shall uitaexhibitions; as well as to suggest a few hints, in relation to the feelings and views of those who attend them-either as mere spectators, contributors, or competitors for distinction.

We all well know the slow progress made by agricultural improvements, and the time which always elapses, before they get into general use. Our scepticism, in this respect, exceeds that even of St. Thomas himself; for we believe nothing stance of this fact, as any that I have ever known. The two first ever brought to this town, remained in the stable yard of the Indian Queen Tavern nearly a year, before any one would even tle or nothing, because we pay for it after months, and often years of delay, in some kind of agricultural product—or, because, as it constitutes to suggest a few hints, for the consideration of an item in that unlucky thing called a black-those who mean to compete for the premiums smith's account, it is never paid for at all. There which we have already offered. smith's account, it is never paid for at all. There is so wide a difference between this method of obtaining our agricultural implements, and paying what is emphatically called "actual cash" for them; that the Solomons of our tribe, who are never surprised into the juvenile indiscretion of being the first to try a new thing—especially if it comes from a distance, and "costs money;" it comes from a distance, and "costs money;" it comes from a distance, and "costs money; force, be inclined to question the correctness of shaking their wise heads at, and consigning to ruin the man who dares to violate this cardinal maxim of their rural economy. Nothing is better calculated to banish these ridiculous prejudices; and nothing more facilitates the general adoption of agricultural implements, of every kind, than the frequent recurrence of spectacles of a similar character to the present. For, on rather of those inventions, which mechanical skill and

may aid in illustrating the relative importance of the agricultural portion of our people, as a component, and most material part of our great body politic; in awakening sufficient vigilance, to guard politic; in awakening sufficient vigilance, to guard sainst encroachment on their rights; and in against encroachment on their rights; and in the such as live next door to us. That mind has necessary them more sensitive of the too frequent very et been formed, I believe, which could bear making all due allowances for their respective making all due allowances for the due to the due to the due to the making all due allowances for the due to the due to the due to the due to the d terially impaired by it. Another advantage, and tee of any design to thwart their particular efforts by no means the smallest, evidently resulting to gain the prizes at which they have aimed. I from such associations, is, that we learn to apprefeel the more solicitous on this subject from my the purity of their motives would be but a poor alleviation of the evil.

Let me now solicit your attention, for a few minutes, to the particular objects of our present meeting; and to an endeavor, briefly to point out some of the many advantages resulting from such some of the purity of the capabilities of our art, when anxious wish that in this our first attempt of the capabilities of our art, when anxious wish that in this our first attempt of the solicitous on this subject from my anxious appreciation of our form when anxious solicit tous on this subject from my anxious anxious wish that in this our first attempt of the solicitous on this subject from my anxious anxious solicit when anxious solicit tous on this subject from my anxious anxious solicit tous of what can be kind, no circumstance should occur, either to effected by those who follow it assiduously, under produce disagreement among ourselves; or to the influence of those powerful, because voluntative the slightest obstacle in the way of our further tous solicit tous on this subject from my anxious solicit tous of what can be kind, no circumstance should occur, either to effected by those who follow it assiduously, under produce disagreement among ourselves; or to our further tous with the capabilities of our art, when anxious should be tought to the solicity of the capabilities of our art, when anxious should be tought to the slight tous of the capabilities of our art to the produce estimate more highly the power, resources, and correctly: But the same thing may possibly hap-honorable character of agricultural pursuits, in pen here, which I see by the public Journals has comparison with any other, instead of undervataken place in one of our sister states; and I luing them, as far too many of us appear to do. Men, in fact, must respect themselves and their time. The case alluded to, is one of an indiviprofession, to obtain the respect of others. And dual, evidently interested, coming forward to arunless our agricultural people evince their re-raign either the judgment, or the justice, or both gard for their own occupation, by always assert-ing the rank to which they have a just claim, in ested, who were selected by one of our sister sothe great scale of national interest, they may cieties to form a committee of premiums. This

then a resident here, had not boldly resolved, at suggest, that, if they notice any thing which falls only be an insulated, and single mistake, unacevery risk, to achieve the perilous adventure of making the first trial. Even after he had demonstrated the merit of this plough, I dare say it was nearly ten years, before it was generally used in all the contiguous parts of the country. Nearly a similar fate has attended those superior was already diffused itself. In one year leads to so the country was may hope for such an accession of such as I sincerely trust, with feelings are some was may hope for such an accession of such as a superior of such as a Nearly a similar fate has attended those superior ploughs, which have been slowly superceding the Carey. One principal reason, perhaps, of this may be, that after our cobbling Smiths once get two dollars,) as will considerably augment the into a way of generally making a new agricultural simplement, according to their fashion, which into a way of generally resembles almost any thing better than the article designed to be imitated; a common prevails, that this implement costs us litter or nothing, because we pay for it after months.

Fredericksburg.

And now, before I conclude, I must make free

ble occasion. If they serve no other end, they ingenuity have devised for our use; and of which, cannot expect those who fail to obtain rewards we either might not hear for years; or if hearing, to be equally pleased with those who gain them; the agricultural portion of our people, as a component, and most material part of our great body as many do, to our own farms, nearly secluded for our present and genuine friends that we near—and require not only to see, and to feel, before we give any credit to what we are told; but rarely then, act immediately upon our belief. The History of the Carey or Dagon Plough among us, furnishes as remarkable an instance of philosophic fact, as any that I have a seed on national interest, they may credit to form a committee of premiums. This count with certainty, upon being degraded, not being a common cause to all agricultural societies, I must take the liberty to offer one or two own.

As to the feelings and views of those who at-As to the feelings and views of those who attend such exhibitions as the present, in the character either of spectators, contributors, or competitors for premiums, I will now offer a few remarks. Of the first, I shall only say, that I take it for granted, they have come well disposed to with any individual who complains of what he onvery nearly a year, before any one would even try them. During all this time, they lay the objects of doubt and cunning suspicion, to all the knowing ones, each fearing to meddle with them, lest he should render himself a mark of ridicule to the rest, for putting any faith in so ill-looking a tool. And there probably they would have continued for years, if an enterprising Yankee, then a resident here, had not boldly resolved, at suggest, that, if they notice any thing which falls only be an insulated, and single mistake, unactive risk, to achieve the perilous adventure of very short of their expectations, that I take right decisions in the end, will never take part try them. During all this time, they lay the form come well disposed to with an end, will never take part try them. During all this time, they have come well disposed to with an end, will never take part try them. During all this time, they have come well disposed to with an end, will never take part try them. During all this time, they have come well disposed to with an end, will never take part try them. During all this time, they have come well disposed to with the disposed to the humble effort made to inter-ly conceives to be an injury, and that to himself alone, in opposition to the decision of numerous and obviously impartial arbiters, who are so it creumstanced, as to have no possible interest, ly trust, that we all think much alike on the either direct, remote, or contingent in deciding our institution, yet I cannot forbear to against him. At the worst, such a decision on only be an insulated, and single mistake, unactive try them. During all this time, they have conceives to be an injury, and that to himself with the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and that to himself the onceives to be an injury, and

LETTER III. ON THE POOR LAWS.

SIR-I have employed more time, and been

sistence. Where the whole produce of the lands second and third classes in society become then If they were wise, if they would weigh well and labour of a nation are more than sufficient the lowest, and as the same causes continue to what they do, the arguments in this letter, for the support of its inhabitants, food and the operate, are also extinguished. But as in all pressed home, would abolish the Poor Laws. other necessaries of life being readily obtained, countries which have been long settled, the rich But they will not listen, they will not learn, the every impediment to the gratification of the constant and universal desire of procreation is re- evident that the number of those who can mar- miseries of others cannot warn them, and the stant and universal desire of procreation is rewident that the number of those who can marmiseries of others cannot warn them, and the
moved by the facility with which young families
are maintained. Early and prolific marriages
and that this number must be continually deare the consequence of a state in which food is
plenty and the means of obtaining it not very
laborious. In such a state not only are marriages
of the increase of its inhabitants must be very
laborious. In such a state not only are marriages
of the increase of its inhabitants must be very
laborious. Thus it may require huntion of the evils, which the Poor Laws will more numerous and prolific, but the offspring nearly a minimum.—Thus it may require hun-of such marriages are more certainly reared to dreds, nay thousands of years to bring a nation tail upon a distant posterity; and shall confine maturity than they could be if the means of sub-to that state in which no more children can be myself in the succeeding letters to the mischiefs sistence were precarious, and the labour necessa-born, or rather, no more can be raised than are ry to obtain it excessive. To be assured of the just sufficient to supply the places of those who truth of these principles, it is only necessary to die. But if in the progress of a nation to this observe the difference of the rate of increase in state, and before it was nearly arrived at, a law the population of old and new countries. Great was passed to divide all the wealth of the coun-Britain has required 56 years to double its population, while it is ascertained that the same increase is produced by procreation* alone in ability to maintain a family, and the same dethe United States in less than 25 years.—That this rapid increase is the result of procreation, be unrestrained and the measure of population and not (as some have supposed) of emigration, rapidly filled up. Independently of the injusthe authorities to which I have referred will tice of such a law, which robs industry and in-

purchase, there must be an end to any increase Yet this is the direct effect of all Poor Laws-

The population of every country will increase or at least raised, to supply the places of those that their end will not be like theirs? Can they in proportion to the increase of its means of sub-who die, must in time become extinct. The tread in the steps of the lost, and yet be saved? genuity of their rewards, (for wealth can only But no more men can live and no more chil- have been acquired by the ingenuity or indusdren can be raised, than can eat. It follows, try of its possessors or their ancestors) to besthen, that if the whole product of all the land tow them upon idleness and profligacy; (for and labour of any country were a fixed quantity, these, although not the only, are the most prolimeter the number of inhabitants amounted to as many as were sufficient to consume all the food, which the land produced or the labour could all the evils and misery of excessive population? in the number of inhabitants. Every child born they take away the property of the rich to give and raised, then, must have subsisted on the food to the poor; they increase the rapidity of popuof some other person who was starved or died lation without increasing the amount of producabout the time that child was born. And every tion, by enabling the poor to marry, not in confor it that portion which had subsisted another, encourage idleness and bestow a bounty on demust starve. In a country so circumstanced, bauchery by declaring that their offspring shall the desire of propagating the species, which acts be supported at the general expense.-From uniformly, constantly and universally, which the natural consequences of such a tax upon in-rules alike the haughtiest hero and the mean-dustry, and such a bounty upon idleness, we see est hind, and in the gratification of which, alone, the enjoyments of the monarch and the beggar are equalized, can only be indulged in by those who have the power of depriving some other persons of their portion of food, and marother persons of their portion of food to a year, form most, doubled in the very time when her weight was alriage would necessarily be confined to a very few most doubled in the political balance of Europe; of the most powerful and wealthy. But, the dewe see her groaning under a burthen which her sire being equally strong in all, and only res-wisest statesmen are unable to remove, and her trained by the idea of beholding their children very throne rocked by the commotion of a poperish before their eyes, the most indefatigable pulation forced into life by the hot-bed cultivaindustry, the strictest care and the most rigid tion of law before art and industry had won from economy would be exerted by every one to secure to himself the means of life, and to arrest from others the means of gratifying his own passions. But the legitimate exertions of prudence, industry and economy, would soon give dence, industry and economy, would soon give way to more lawless means of acquiring and our countrymen. They are like all men, deaf preserving property. It is surely unnecessary to the voice which warns them of future ill, to point out the crimes harrors and ultimate blind to the approach of distant down. to point out the crimes, horrors, and ultimate ruin which await a nation thus excessively populated.—To this state all countries at first rapidly, and afterwards more slowly approximate.

As it becomes more difficult to raise a family coming ruin? How long shall a loaf now be of "in that state, and is found to possess the virginial to the voice which warns them of luture iii, blind to the approach of distant danger, and heedless of consequences that are remote. How parcel of Senna seeds from Wm. Cattell, Esq. long shall a grain of present good be greater in the eyes of the shortsighted, than a mountain of that, "the plant is cultivated by some persons coming ruin? How long shall a loaf now be of "in that state, and is found to possess the virginial to the coming ruin." the poorer classes are more and more deterred more worth to the improvident than a harvest "tues of the imported Senna, from marriage, suffer greater privations, and as hereafter? How long shall they love a moment "the plant are collected before

to some of the best known principles of popula- of wealth. A class thus deprived of the means will be wrought for them? Do they believe that tion.

I remain yours, &c. LUCIUS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

There is a species of talent wanting in this country, which is as rare as it is valuable. We confess our own want of it, and we most sincerely regret it, because it disables us from forming any satisfactory opinion upon those great public improvements on which hundreds, and hundreds of thousands of the public money are annually expended. We mean the talent of Civil Engineering. The best mode of clearing and improving our rivers (taking into account the present and probable situation of the country some fifty years hence) is one of those problems, which cannot be too seriously considered; because an error in this may cost the public an immense sum of money. Few people are qualified to discuss itstill fewer, to put into execution all the details of a good scheme, which they devised. He, who has the necessary talents for it, ought to be well child born when no other person ceased to consume sequence of having added to, but of having di-food, or whose parents were unable to procure vided the common stock of wealth; and thus rewarded. The salary ought to be good; and is and so scarce. We have sometimes wished, that a competent professor would establish a school in some central and eligible situation in the U. States, for the purpose of teaching the science on proper principles. We have men to teach us the elements of gunnery and fortification-others, to teach architecture, by practice at least, if not by theory-and yet the art of civil engineering which is so important to this young and thriving

country, is left almost to chance medley.

At all events a small library, consisting of the best approved authors, both theoretical and prac tical, American and foreign, ought to be attached to the Virginia Board of Public Works.

We conclude these hasty remarks by calling to the reader's attention the advertisement of our Secretary, to the Board of Public Works, A Civil Engineer, in place of Mr. Moore, deceased, is wanted. This situation is worthy of the attention of those, who are properly qualified.

Edit. Richmond Enq.

SENNA.

"in that state, and is found to possess the vir-"tues of the imported Senna. The leaves of "the plant are collected before they are touchthe rich continue to marry, are successively de-prived of subsistence to maintain the offspring in the state of England, do they think that the of these seeds amongst our correspondents, but same foolish policy will not have the same ter-rible termination? Do they hope that a miracle who may wish to experiment therewith, if ear-

[.] Seubert's Statistical Annals, page 28, et. seq. and Edinburgh Review, p. 364 to 367.

been able to bring it into use. It is to be hoped that our men of science will encourage the of the leaves of Senna, as causing gripes and agriculturists of this country, by giving fair tripains in the bowels; but this is a mere preals of whatever their industry and enterprize judice, for both leaves and pedicles act in the under the mangers in the stables. Instinct, no may present to their notice. But of this we can-very same way.

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Edit. Am. Far.



of oval, pointed, and nerved pinnæ, of a yellowish green colour. Flowers yellow, forming a spike, consisting of five petals. The pod is curv-

HISTORY.—It grows principally in Upper Egypt, from whence the leaves are brought, dried and picked from the stalks, to Alexandria dried and picked from the stalks, to Alexandria in Egypt, and thence imported into Europe.

As much injury is done in barns to the different kinds of grain, by these insects, I wish the society to devote some attention to the most and not a full inch in length, of a lively yellowish green colour, a faint, not very disagreavening their ravages. I have endeavoured for lowing green colour, a faint, not very disagreavening their ravages. I have endeavoured for laste. Some inferior sorts are brought from other habits, and am willing to state the result of my places; these may be easily distinguished by conclusions, hoping it may occasion, from some var, (or what is commonly termed slobbering)

which, if brought into notice, might be made to supply the place of imported articles, for which large sums are now sent abroad, and we beg to recommend this important branch of rural economy, to our country practitioners of medicine—who are for the most part enquiring, and therefore good farmers.

Edit. Am. Far. ses large enough to purge.

PREPARATIONS .- INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, an ounce and a half;

ginger, powdered one drachm;
boiling distilled water, one pint:
Macerate them for an hour in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor when cold.-

Take of Senna, three drachms;

lesser cardamon seeds, husked and bruised, half a drachm-

boiling water, as much as will yield a filtered infusion of six ounces:—
Digest for an hour and filter when cold.

SENNA; OR EGYPTIAN CASSIA.

pared at one time by the London college, is to hemp, that a few layers of it, spread among the grain, at the time of putting it in the barn, four feet, resembling a shrub, and sending out clert dose. It is of advantage that it should be bern of the society, and others are possessed of the society, and others are possessed of the society. hollow woody stems. Leaves in alternate or-used fresh prepared, as it is apt to spoil very der, and compound, composed of several pair quickly.

THE MEANS OF DESTROYING THEM.

FROM THE WEST CHESTER REPUBLICAN.

ly application be made to us. The best important information. I beported senna, usually sells at 40 or 50 cts. per ed, from Mocha; or larger, broader, and round lib. The Senna of our own country is to be found in the shops; and a neighbour tells me that he has a very fine parcel, which he has not the shops in the shops in the shops and a neighbour tells me that he has a very fine parcel, which he has not the shops in doubt, teaches them at the commencement of of the soil shall produce, and offer a fit substitic, operating mildly, and yet effectually; and lie secure, and where they will be somewhat tute for imported articles.

MEDICAL USE.—Senha is a very useful catharcold weather, to seek a retreat where they may lie secure, and where they will be somewhat the for imported articles.

Had they remain-The extract which is here subjoined from sioning the ill consequences which too frequent- ed in the mow, on threshing the grain, they be-Thornton's Family Herbal, shows that there are ly follow the exhibition of the stronger puring in a dormant state, would probably be desseveral varieties of Senna—we know not with ges. The only inconveniences complained of troyed. About the middle of the 5th month, which the American Senna corresponds, or in this drug, are its being apt to gripe, and May, they begin to travel, crawling up the walls, whether it differs in colour or shape from them its nauseous flavour. These are best obviated by adding to the grain be in the barn, they find it; and I have Senna some aromatic substance, as ginger, cin-seen as many as eight or ten on one grain of pondent, at Charleston, proves that the variety continued in South Carolina, of which he has sent us the seed, is equally valuable, since actual trial has proved it so, and it will be seen in page 216, in a letter from Abel Seymour, tent of about a drachm; but it is rather too bulky, apprehend, deposite their eggs in the grain, that Sanna grows on the margin of our right of our right of the seed. Esq. that Senna grows on the margin of our ri-vers spontaneously, and in sufficient abundance doses, and to take one half at night, and the probably, to supply the United States. There other in the morning. It is more conveniently are doubtless many indigenous productions, given in the form of infusion, which is gene-which if herealth into action might be made.

> sliced apples with sugar with it, when it will be weeks it will be very much eaten, and numreadily taken. Senna ought never to be ordered bers of weevils in the bags. Having thus brief-in decoction, Gren says, because it becomes ly stated my opinion of their habits, I will sugperfectly inert, from the total dissipation of the gest a few propositions for destroying them nauseous and volatile principle on which its purgative effects depend. The tincture, on acbe to stack the grain out for one or two years, count of the menstruum, cannot be given in do- and keep all kinds of it from laying in the barn, during the summer season, by this means they would be deprived of food and of a suitable

place to deposite their young.

Many of them may be destroyed by having no grain in the barn from the time they leave their winter retreat, till harvest; except about a double handful of Indian corn in a place, and in several different places. Numbers of them will go to these heaps for food, then about once in two days to riddle them in some clean place with a wheat riddle, the insects will fall through, which may be gathered up and thrown into the fire. Another method is to leave a little straw in the stables at this season, and before harvest Digest for an hour and filter when cold.

This is a well contrived purgative infusion, the aromatic correcting the drastic effects of the Senna. But the quantity ordered to be prepared at one time by the London college, is bers of the society, and others are possessed of facts on this subject which would be highly interesting to those who are troubled with these insects about their barns. It is hoped they will be induced, through the medium of the society or otherwise, to make them public, as it might be the means of saving many bushels of grain annually for the use of the community. ISAAC SHARPLESS.

veral experiments, I am induced to believe that hog to the plank, passing the strap close behind have decoyed away his birds; and this supposition is rather confirmed as they appear occasioned by a rapid fermentation or decomposition of the food in the stomach; when an abundant discharge of this kind takes place, the &c. one drew the hind legs as far back as possihorse may truly be called diseased; and in that ble without injury to the hog, the other securcase fermentation may go on in the stomach, for ed the head and fore-feet. The hair was close-it cannot, when an animal is in health, although ly trimmed with a pair of large scissors from the process of digestion not more than half a cen-the hip bone, down towards the belly, then

leged it to be occasioned by the horse eating a ken to return the bag to its former situation; he quantity of insects-others that it is the effect of says, more are lost from want of attention in plaster; and some that it is produced by eating that particular, than any other. herbs that possess mercurial properties; but if He then put a piece of hogs' lard in the the latter were the case, we would see their gums wound, and sowed it up very slack. The adand salivary glands swelled and extended; we know vantage attending his mode, is, there is not the that moisture and heat are the principal auxil-liaries of fermentation; we know too, that these of the other method. I always have a piece are both common and natural to the horse; and of the tail cut off to distinguish them from I believe it is generally admitted that some vethose turned out as breeders. getables are easier decomposed than others, in consequence of their being of a less woody nature, for the nearer they approach the firmness of wood, the greater length of time it will take them to decay; the first crop of grass that grows performing the operation, it might be the means in the summer does not make the horse slobber, of your markets being supplied with mutton unless it is a warm, wet season; the second is of almost equal to Mr. Barney's, from the couna quicker growth, more watery, and not so firm ty of Frederick.

as the first, and this seldom fails to produce this

J. S. SKINNE disease, in consequence of its being more easily acted upon than the first.

For the three last summers, the horses have suffered but very little, in this part of the country, by this complaint; the seasons have been exceedingly dry, the grass slow in its growth, very tough and hard; this fall we have had several rains that have started the grass to growing most profusely, and immediately the slobbering commenced; the frost has now check-

when put in the barn, lessens its powers in producing this disease considerably, though not altogether.

These hints, connected as they are with some experience, I thought, might be of use to an investigating class of farmers, and may serve to induce others of more observation, to offer their information on this head, to thy spirited subscribers.

With sentiments of respect, I remain thy friend, JOSEPH KERSEY.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Respectfully Dedicated to Jeremiah Simple. DIRECTIONS FOR SPAYING SWINE.

Frederick County, Md.

Jeremiah Simple, Esq. in Vol. 2, page 350, requested information through your valuable paper, as to the manner of spaying hogs, and was it became as a sun-burnt brick. It was then placed upon a sort of "plateau" on which they could as the one practised by a very expert hand in this part of our county, that has lately been operating on my stock, and happening to recolstant bright and sheltered during the night and wet weather, lina before the Revolution.

As to the Olive Trees, I know by experience they will never stand the sharpness of our winders are thrown, and to which they could ters, but their place may be supply'd by the plant this part of our county, that has lately been operating on my stock, and happening to recolstant bright and wet weather, lina before the Revolution.

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As to the Olive Trees, I know by experience they will never stand the sharpness of our winders are they will never stand the sharpness of our winders are they will never stand the sharpness of our winders are they will never stand the sharpness of our winders.

The pigeons were called seasunum, which yields an infinite quantity very fond of this preparation, and although a of large seed, from whence a sweet oyl is press'd standby dish, some of them were generally enlect friend Simple's request I was very particular in my enquiries.

My neighbour had a plank about ten feet long and

tury ago (if I am rightly informed) was believed to be merely a fermentation, but is now ascribed to the operations of the gastric juice.

Many have been the supposed causes of this common and distressing disorder, some have alting the pride off, the greatest care must be taken to make the beloy, then thous should have the effect to refleve your correspondent to have the being the pride of the hip bone, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the effect to refleve your correspondent, who appears for sometime to have the being thousand have the

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

3004 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PIGEONS; a mode of Domesticating them.

MR. SKINNER,

I observe that "a lover of squabs" is in a sad
plight, and that all his "loves" desert him
when they can flap their pinions. In this predicament he asks your readers to teach him how slobbering commenced; the frost has now checked its growth and prevented the disease.

I have sometimes given plenty of salt with very good success; it assists digestion, and prevents fermentation; second crop clover, well salted when put in the barn, lessens its powers in proding on a farm, and having a "love" like unto since, and selected by a good judge, as the exyour correspondent, the same measures were adopted to ensure a supply of squabs—whether I had heard, or read, that salt was a favourite condiment of that bird is not now recollected; to it was, that some how I had derived the incommands. The growth of it, therefore, formation, that if they at discretion, had account to the agricultural cess to salt, it would not only have the effect to add manufacturing interests. These bucks are of attach your own pigeons to their homes, but the mering race of sheen, but improved. They attach your own pigeons to their homes, but the merino race of sheep, but improved. They would also attract your neighbour's. Be assured are remarkable for the fineness, delicate soft-that the hope of accomplishing the latter, did ness, and singular uniformity of their fleeces, not actuate me to test the truth of my informa-tion—yet the essay was made in the following the proprietors are entitled to a meed of thanks. manner-some stiff clay, free from sand or grit, was procured, and being well kneaded up with salt water, and a liberal portion of salt grains, it was formed into a conical shape, some-what resembling a sugar loaf, though less than the smallest sized loaves. After it was made perfectly dry by exposure to the sun and air, and sheltered during the night and wet weather, standby dish, some of them were generally en- that is very wholsom, and in use amongst the gaged in picking at it. Certain it is, my pigeons were sufficiently domesticated, whether for were sufficiently domesticated, whether for preferably to Oyl Olive, being not so apt to make this cause, I cannot say—neither can I assert those who eat it break out into scabbs as they that this keeping open house had the effect to do in many parts of Italy. This would grow very a foot wide, one end of which was raised, four that this keeping open house had the effect to feet from the ground, the hog was laid on its right side, its hind feet towards the upper end of the plank, he stood at its back. With a strap ble that some of your complainant's neighbours, the plank, he stood at its back.

from that noble animal, the horse; and from se-| resembling a stirrup leather, he buckled the may have hit upon the same plan, and thus tion is rather confirmed, as they appear occasi-onally to return to their old residence, perhaps for the purpose of ascertaining whether it had yet been supplied with this hospitable loaf, which seems to serve as a sort of stimulous, or provocative to their appetites. If these sugges-tions should have the effect to relieve your cor-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

SQUABS.

Your correspondent, who is a "Lover of Squabs," wishes to know how he can prevent his pigeons from leaving him. I advise him, in the first place, to prevent their being disturbed by rats, and then rub some assafætida inside of the boxes.

SAXON SHEEP.

We are pleased to learn, as we do from the following notice, that two choice bucks of this breed have been recently imported, to improve the flocks of fine woolled sheep in Massachusetts; and we hope that some choice Ewes, of the same breed, may be soon introduced, to multiply the opportunities of realizing the advantages that might be derived from this cross.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

From the Northampton, Mass., Gazette, Nov. 20. SAXON SHEEP .- Our enterprising townsmen,

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NOTICE OF THE SESAMUM OR BENE. Extract from a Journal, made when running the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina before the Revolution.

people of Lesser Asia, likewise it is us'd in Egypt kindly here, and has already been planted with good success in North Carolina by way of expe-

cy to his farm, and becoming the leading Member of a society for the promotion of agriculture. The venerable Pickering, in his advanced years, handles with equal dexterity the plough and the pen. And there is no man, whatever his merits or his ambition, who is not proud to be ac-

from the pen of one who, in the course of his life, has filled a large space in the public eye, but seems to be now retiring from the busy scenes of

life.- Nat. Intel.

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CANANDAIGUA, Oct. 22, 1822.
To the Members of the Ontario Agricultural Society.

through every adversity, will once more render about three feet, by which a superior crop The island might be thrown into an entire me valuable to my family, and useful to my fel- is obtained; and the plan of ribbing the vineyard, and would produce several thousand low men.

From the semi savage to its polished state, I have examined with great care and attention the tent by Mr. Young, by which in a fortnight or but remarkably rich, luscious and oily. I pro-

rable benefits will result from these incessant operations. My hope is strengthened by the consideration that, although hitherto no very strong or lasting effects have been evinced among the husbandmen, yet, from the mothers and daugh-ters of our families, we have experienced many solid advantages; and it may safely be estimated

to health and action, I shall return to the bosom of your Society, and devote the remainder of my life to advance the interests of our agriculture destruction of the wire-and manufactures. For, believe me, brethren, if we have no expectation.

AGRICULTURE

we effectuate those purposes, to which destiny tual stimulus of premiums; and had sent one of has pointed us, it must be by bringing into our its Members to inspect the improvements at Holktry. Our fellow citizens most respected, from heighborhoods the arts, the virtues, and the in-ham, and to ascertain what useful hints could their private merits, and most distinguished by their political elevation, compete with each other their political elevation, compete with each other than the political elevation. er for the palm of excellence in it, and engage great society; man must be respected for his usepremiums for the culture of carrots, sanfoin, and actively in the plans for its improvement. We fulness, not for his rank; and nothing short, can lucern, so well adapted for the light soils of Mohave seen a Madison retiring from the Presiden form and perpetuate a people calculated to fix ray; and to promote the extension of the drill the destinies of a continent.

ate farewell.

GIDEON GRANGER.

express purpose of giving a public testimony of their respect to the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, for his great exertions in the cause of Agricul-ture. The diffusion of knowledge on this impor-BRETHREN: Heretofore I have, on several oc-casions, unsuccessfully expressed my desire to severingly and happily been the medium of proretire from your Presidency, and become a pri- moting, justly entitles him to public esteem and vate member of the fraternity. My solicitude gratitude. He was received and entertained by arose from a belief, that the more diffusive were this respectable Society in such a manner as must our honors, the more speedily would this institu-tion rise to that elevation which our interior proved highly creditable to the gentlemen presituation imperiously demands, and which we sent. The Marquis of Huntly and other counare certain to attain, if we are true to ourselves and to future generations.

Reasons which are beyond my control, require

Reasons which are beyond my control, require

Reasons which are beyond my control, require

Reasons which are beyond my control, require In my situation, it cannot be hoped, that for ted by several addresses made by Sir John on the island, one vine serves each landlord, as it months I can be active; and it becomes you to confer your highest honor on some useful citizen. Although the irritations of a frame, worn by indescribable pains, may lead to momentary despondency, yet I feel an humble confidence, that the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the kind power which has hitherto sustained me at the sustained me at t second year's clover ley, or putting one furrow hogsheads.

above the other, practised to a considerable exhave examined with great care and attention the progress of society, and perceive, that in every instance, its march towards real importance, is preceded by a knowledge of husbandry and of the mechanic arts.

With these opinions, I view with deep solicitude the maintenance and progress of our Society; and notwithstanding I perceive its many imperfections, cannot but hope, that the wisdom of precent and future generations will perfect what we have commenced, and that important and durable benefits will result from these incessant intentions of the Members; had purchased or society with the society will result from these incessant intentions the society which in a fortnight or but remarkably rich, luscious and oily. I propose going down in September (it is only 50 miles from this) and making several casks, secundum arter. It requires skill in managing, as that made by the inhabitants, after their rude and careless manner, is by no means a fair test of the power of the grape. They do not suffer it to ferment, but add new apple brandy, to the juice just from the press. At present and future generations will perfect what had collected the most useful works on agriculation. had collected the most useful works on agricul-ture for the use of the Members; had purchased Should you or your friends want a few quarter the most approved implements that had been in-vented; and promoted new discovers by the effec-more, at \$2 per gallon, and will warrant it far

ne destinies of a continent.

It only remains that I take of you an affectionfarms; and on large farms the ingenious machine of Mr. Checketts, of Belgrave-hall, near Leicester, which costs only from £4 to £5 each, and sows three rows. The Society resolved to order the implements, and promote the experiments re-AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

Address of their usefulness; Compliments haid by, on the first among his equals.

This reflection suggested itself on meeting with the subjoined letter in the New York papers, give in their report. They will also on the same day decide the premiums to be given for the best Farmer's Club assembled (although no ordinary and second-best iron ploughs made within the meetings are held in the harvest months,) for the county, and then to be tried on a lea-field near

Editorial Correspondence.

SCUPPERNONG GRAPES-great yield of single Vines, and excellence of the WINE made therefrom—FEATHER GRASS, productive and valuable in North Carolina.

ELIZABETH CITY, 13TH JUNE.

Dear Sir.

that a separation between us should take place.

It is known to a great portion of the Society, that I have for many months laboured under an undefined complaint, alike excruciating in its of red deer, sent by Lord Huntly from Kinra-themselves are the most delicious of all others; afflictions, and uncertain as to its result and termination,

In my situation, it cannot be hoped, that for

above any American wine, or in fact, for many

* This is a very old practice, called raftering by palates, any foreign.

ull, and in some places race-balking: it consists

We have a grass here, called Feather Grass, ploughing the field in single furrows, and leav-'aull, and in some places race-balking: it consists in ploughing the field in single furrows, and leavthat the industry of our females, rising from this ing every furrow-slice lying upon its own width of which I enclose you. It is said by some to institution, already produces a yearly increased of that which is not turned: ribbing is a term repeated from one head, profit of fifty thousand dollars to this infant councertly used for another operation, though very accidently discovered in a branch, near Edenton, and propagated from one head, accidently discovered in a branch, near Edenton, applicable here. One half the surface being thus twenty years since. It is said by others, to be should it please kind Providence to restore me reheated mellow, the land may be prepared for the same as the fescue grass of Scotland. wheat, instead of lying till spring, to be sown with any rate, it answers our soil and climate oats; this is the meaning of the report. Of the better than any other. It is extremely prolific, destruction of the wire-worms by this operation, and bears an immensity of seed. A meadow of we have no expectation.

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant, L. SAWYER.

MANGEL WURTZEL-a large crop from less than One Acre of Land, notwithstanding the severe and long drought of the past season.

Powelton, Philadelphia Co. Nov. 22, 1822.

DEAR SIR.

The enclosed certificate, from Mr. Serrill, who MR. SKINNER, surveyed the land, and the affidavit of my farmer and his assistant, who dibbled, drew, and measured the crop, will answer your enquiries in re-erally recommended that it be sowed about the gard to my Mangel Wurtzel.

I am, dear Sir, your's, JOHN HARE POWEL.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Eso.

Wurtzel, which grew at Powelton, upon the of April, when the ground is yet moist? Would piece of farm land surveyed by Mr. Serrill, and the late frosts injure it? or would it rot in the half bushels, of roots, closely cut beneath the by the sun? An answer to the above queries, crowns, and free from dirt. We loaded the cart would be thankfully received by in which they were hauled, and are satisfied that Your's, with esteem, the load which was weighed by Mr. Armat,* was not larger than thirty others, taken from the ground to which the surveyor's certificate refers. SALES OF VALUABLE LIVE STOCK AT We are convinced that the crop received not more AUCTION, manure, and much less labour, than are usually given to potatoes, in this county.
WILLIAM POWELL,

THOMAS MORRISON, mark.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, SS.

******* Personally appeared before me, the sub* SEAL. * scriber, one of the Justices of the Peace ***** in and for the county aforesaid, the above named Wm. Powell and Thos. Morrison, who on their solemn oaths, according to law, saith that the above statement, signed by them, is correct. The aforesaid William Powell and Thomas Morrison are respectable farmers, and therefore entitled to full credit and belief. Witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty third day of November, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty two.

A pair of TWIN CALVES, male and female, \$100.—Half blood CALVES, by the above Bull, \$15 to \$20.—Merino SHEEP, EWES, at \$5 to \$7\frac{1}{2}.

GEORGE HOWARTH.

Having measured the above piece of ground, I certify it contains one hundred and fifty-five and one quarter square perches. HENRY SERRILL.

November 1822.

. This load, we understand, weighed 1456 hounds; the whole may, therefore be estimated at 45,756 pounds, of clean, trimmed Roots.

ED. AM. FARMER.

SMUT, ENQUIRIES ON THE MODES OF ITS BEING COMMUNICATED.

Albermarle Co. Va. 29th Nov. 1822.

MR. SKINNER,

Sir,—Will you have the goodness to give a place in your paper, to the following queries:

Is the smut communicable to wheat in the growing state, if brought into contact with it?

Is its deleterious quality affected by exposure to the alternations of the weather?

My reasons for asking the above questions, are hat I very imprudently separated my clover seed from the straw, with my Threshing Machine, af-

have a wish to try it, I can easily procure and first and last operation. I took the precaution of WOVE WIRE, suitable for rolling Screens, send you a bushel of seed this fall. straw run through the machine before introducing the clover, nevertheless I apprehend that some smut may have been imparted to it. Shall I in- and made of the best materials—the workmanship cur any danger from smut, under the above the cumstances, by sowing the clover seed in the pug, on my wheat field, in February, and a good my wheat field, in February, and a good will cut Top Fodder as well as straw. Also, Misoland Company and a good will cut Top Fodder as well as straw. Also, Misoland in the pug, on my wheat field, in February, and a good will cut Top Fodder as well as straw. Also, Misoland in the pug, on my wheat field, in February, and a good will cut Top Fodder as well as straw.

MILLET, WHEN SHOULD IT BE SOWED

Steubenville, Ohio, Nov. 19th, 1822.

MR. SKINNER,
Your correspondents, who have written on the subject of Millet, Panicum Italicum, have generally recommended that it be sowed about the 10th of May. Owing to the great droughts which have recorded in the control of the subject of May. Owing to the great droughts which have recorded in this control of the subject of May. Owing to the great droughts which have recorded in this control of the subject of the subje past, it has only partially succeeded-vegetating very slowly, some of it shooting into heads, whilst some of it was just coming up. Why would it We have accurately measured the Mangel not answer to sow it about the middle or last fellow citizen Christopher Hughes, Jr. find that there are nine hundred, eighty-two and an ground, unless it had become sufficiently warmed

Your's, with esteem, JOHN M'DOWELL, Jr.

BULL, of the Alderney and Devonshire Breed. A very beautiful animal, 3 years old, and quite gentle.—\$100. Three very fine imported COWS, of the Alderney and Devonshire breed, justly celebrated both for the quantity and quality of their milk.—\$120 to \$130. Two very superior full blood Heifer Calves, from the above stock, at \$50 to 80.

These cattle were chosen from some of the most celebrated stocks in England, and are generally admitted not to be surpassed by any in this country.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. White wheat, \$1 35 to 1 40-Red do., \$1 27 to 30-Rye, 70 to 75 cts.-Corn, 48 to 50 cts.-Oats, 35 to 371 cts .- Flour, best white wheat, \$7 374-Howard st. Superfine, \$6 874-Wharf, do. 6 123—do. do. 5 75—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 373— Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Shad, No. 1, none—No. 2, \$6—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts—Straw, \$12 per ton-Hay, \$18

No material change in the trade or prices of Marl yand Tobacco since last report.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Ellicott Street, near Pratt-street wharf, Baltimore,

Having lately purchased out Jacob Grafflin's Wire and Wheat Fan Establishment, proposes

is as thick as it can stand. It grows all the win-jter passing a smutty crop of wheat through it; in future adding those branches to his manufacter, and is a very tender, succulent grass. If you an interval of three months clapsed between the tory, and intends keeping ready made, all kinds

And on hand, as usual, a very extensive assortment of PLOUGHS, of all kinds and sizes,

ner's CUTTING BOX, so much famed in North Carolina. Together with various kinds of Cultivators, Harrows and Machines to sow

have prevailed in this country, for several years has carefully raised the last year from the best sorts. He has lately received 150 lbs. of RUTA BAGA SEED, fresh and pure from Sweden, it being a parcel sent in to John S. Skinner, by our

IMPROVED WASHING MACHINES.

A Washing machine, invented by David Wat-son, made by Messrs. Bostock and Cooper, has been recently exhibited in this City, and trial made thereof at David Barnum's Hotel; where we understand it was found to be a safe and expeditious means of cleaning clothes. These machines will be made for sale at \$15 each, by Messrs. Bostock and Cooper, at Washington City; who offer to sell patent rights, and will reply On Tuesday, the 19th of November, near Flushing, on Long Island, at "Bayside," the Farm of to any communications on this subject, if ad-Mr. Timothy Matlack, one very fine imported dressed to them, post paid, at Washington.

Peach-trees for Sale.

The subscriber residing at the North West corner of Market and Frederick streets, has for sale about 1000 peach-trees, consisting of the following varieties: Moor Park Apricot—Magnum Bonums—Lemon Cling Stones—White Peach with red blush, which ripens the latter end of August—Lemon Open Stones—Heath
Peach—Large Late Cling Lemon—Claret, &c.
&c. all which will be sold on reasonable terms.

The present owner of these trees has taken particular pains in making the collection, and from considerable experience in this business, may confidently recommend them as being very excellent of their kind.

HENRY SOUTHERN.

Wm. A. Colman.

Commission Merchant and General Agent, 46, William street, up stairs.

Has for sale a valuable collection of English and American Standard Works and new publications, at London and American prices. He is A gent in New York state, for the National Intelblack eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to ligencer; De Grand's Report; Niles' Weekly Timothy seed, 41 to \$5—Flax seed, 75 to Register. The American Farmer, for whose editors 80-Whiskey, from the wagons, 34 to 35 cts. he will thankfully receive new subscriptions and payment from present subscribers. Of either the Weekly Register and American Farmer, he can furnish complete sets to persons who wish to get the whole of such valuable works, or single vols. to those who have some and may desire to complete the series.

New York City, Nov. 1822.

GENUINE MANGEL WURTZEL SEED. A few pounds can be had on application being made at the Office of the American Farmer.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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HOR FIGULTURE.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-Hous-es; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.—By WILLIAM COB-

"I went by the field of the Slothful and by "the vineyard of the man void of understand-"ing: and lo! it was all grown over with thorns, "and nettles covered the face thereof, and the "stone-wall thereof was broken down. Then "I saw and considered it well: I looked upon

"it and received instruction."

Proverbs: Chap. xxiv. Ver. 30.

1. The proper uses of a Preface appear to be, to give the reader information, which may be useful, during the perusal of the work to which it is prefixed, to explain the nature and of Carolina, at least, object of the work; to point out the method of the arrangement of its several parts; and, in 5. I have divided the for the task the reader is entering upon; which

2. As to the nature of the work, it is, I hope, pretty clearly stated in the Title Page. The object evidently is to cause the art of gardening to be better understood and practised than it useful, and that tend to profit and to the preservation of health, without which latter, life is not worth having. It is incredible to those, who have not had occasion to observe the fact, how large a part of the sustenance of a country-labourer's family, in England, comes out of his little garden. The labourers of England are distinguished from those of other countries by several striking peculiarities, but, by no one are they so strongly distinguished as by their fondness of their gardens, and by the diligence, care and taste, which they show in the management of them. The reproach which Solomon, in the words of my motto, affixes on the slothing preference to one, which, though more strictful and ignorant husbandman, they seem to have constantly in their minds; and to be constantly on the watch to prevent it from applying to themselves. Poverty may apologize for a dirty dress or an unshaven face; men may be negligent of their persons; but the sentence of the whole nation is, that he, who is a sloven in his garden, is a sloven indeed. The inside of a labourer's house, his habits, his qualities as a workman, and almost his morality, may be judged of from the appearance of his garden. If that be neglected, he is, nine times out of ten, a sluggard or a drunkard, or both.

food; as we generally call these only by the name of vegetables, I have chosen that word that word in preference to one, which, though more stricting preference to one, w care and taste, which they show in the mana drunkard, or both.

3. It seems, at first sight, very odd that this

good garden supplies so large a part of what is ought to be done there. With this clearly borne consumed by a family, and keeps supplying it all the year round too, there are many farmers even in England, who grudge even a wheelbarrow full of manure that is bestowed on the garden. den. To remove this neglect as to gardening 8. Those persons, who perform their garden help-mate to the Farm.

Green-Houses, may read the part treating of them, or leave it unread, just as they please; but, I think, that it will not require much to be

short, to afford the means of due preparation The first Chapter treats of the Situation, Soil, gardener. I selected handy and clear-headed of the task ters treat of the raising and managing of the several plants, each under its particular name, the power and the mischief of pretended garclassed under the heads, Vegetables, and Herbs; deners. Tell a gentleman, that this is wrong, now is in America; and, very tew persons will Fruits; Flowers. In each of these last three deny, that there is, in this case, plenty of room Chapters, I have, in arranging my matter, folden, and he instantly and half-angrily replies, deny, that there is, in this case, plenty of room for improvement. America has soil and climate lowed the Alphabetical Order of the names of far surpassing those of England; and yet she is surprisingly deficient in variety as well as quality tend to make the work of fargranger ment must naturally tend to make the work of mous expense, had got two or three poor little melons, while I at hardly any expense at all, had large quantities of very fine ones: "That work must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary, and, as the utility of the lower must be necessary. That may be," said I once to a friend, who, at an enormous expense, had got two or three poor little melons, while I at hardly any expense at all, had large quantities of very fine ones: "That may be," said I, "for skill may consist in getting with which the definition of the matter in that the instantly and native must have must be instantly and native must have must be instantly and native must have must be metally and the instantly and native must have must be metally and the instantly and native must have must be metally and native must have must have must be must have must h referred to, there are two Indexes at the end, one, of the names of the several plants, and, not a desire to be deceived, that produces this the other, of the matters generally. For the species of perverseness: it is a desire not to be same reason, I have numbered the paragraphs thought foolish. The gentleman has chosen the throughout the work. A more proper term gardener; and, the reason why he stickles for might have been found than that of Vegetables, him is, that, if he allow the gardener to be a seeing, that, strictly speaking, that word applies to all things that grow from the earth. which we use, in their natural shape, as human food; as we generally call these only by the freely.

nation to a gold watch set with diamonds.

3. It seems, at first sight, very odd that this taste for gardening should not have been preserved in America; but, it is accounted for by reflecting, that, where land is abundant, attachment and even attention to small spots wear away. To desire to possess land is an universal desire; and vanity makes us prefer quantity to quality. You may prove as clearly as daylight, that it is better, in certain cases, to possess one acre than a hundred; but where do you find the man that prefers the one acre? When large parcels of land are undertaken to be cultivated, that I am supposing myself at, or near, the City of the control of this preface, expressing my hope, that this work may tend to the increasing, in some degree, of a taste for gardening in America. It is a source of much greater profit than is generally imagined; and vanity makes us prefer quantity to the country. I, therefore, for the most part, attion, it is one of the most rational and most conducive to health. It is a pursuit, not only states of the weather, rather than to dates. When I make no particular mention as to times any art or science. It tends to turn the minds of the year, or month, it is to be understood, frivolous or vicious nature. It is indulged at 7. The territory of the United States includes 11. I cannot help, in conclusion of this pre-

small ones are held in contempt; and, though a of New York, and that I am speaking of what

in America is one of the objects of this work; work themselves, will need no caution with resand, I think, I shall, in the progress of the work, show, that the garden may, besides its but, those who employ Gardeners ought by no intrinsic utility, be made to be a most valuable means to leave them to do as they please. Their practical experience is worth something; but, 4. It is impossible to write a book that shall if they are generally found very deficient in exclusively apply to every particular case. Some persons have need of large, while others must those of them be who come to America? want only small, gardens; but, as to Situation Every man, who can dig and hoe and rake, calls soil, and Fencing, the rules will apply to all calimself a Gardener as soon as he lands here ses. Those who want neither Hot-Beds nor generally handy men, and, having been used to spade-work, they, from habit, do things well but, I think, that it will not require much to be said to convince every American Farmer, North of Carolina, at least, that he ought to have a locarry the nicer parts of gardening to perfection, at Botley. I succeeded. But I took
5. I have divided the matters, treated of, thus: Fencing, and Laying-out of Gardens; the second, farm-labourers. They did what I ordered them

cility with which the several parts of it can be "you to expend your money without getting you referred to, there are two Indexes at the end." "any fruit." The truth is, however, that it is But, as we call those products of the garden, standing, rather than allow which to be just he will cheerfully bleed from his purse pretty

but she will be taken at her word.

home. It tends to make home pleasant; and to accounts, desirable to keep all such trees af a dis-ground; which is performed in this manner. endear to us the spot on which it is our lot to tance.

WM. COBBETT.

North Hampstead, Long Island, 1819.

CHAPTER I.

On the Situation, Soil, Fencing, and Laying-out of Gardens. SITUATION.

formed; and, therefore, it is an essential part of the earth out of a watering-pot in a month. my duty to point out what situations are best, as well with respect to the aspect as to the other circumstances.

as possible; because, if the slope be considerable, to be found. The best is, learn of several feet the whole that you have put into the trench, you the heavy rains do great injury, by washing away deep with a bed of lime-stone, sand-stone, or have another clean trench two feet wide and two the soil. However, it is not always in our power sand, below. But, we must take what we find or, deep. You thus proceed, till the whole of your to choose a level spot; but, if there be a slope in rather what we happen to have. If we have a garden-ground be trenched: and then it will the ground, it ought, if possible, to be towards choice, we ought to take that which comes near-have been cleanly turned over to the depth of two the South. For, though such a direction adds to est to perfection, and, if we possibly can, we feet. the points between North and West. After all,

a distance of thirty or forty yards. For the shade could exchange it for some other early in June; calculation. There is no point of greater importance than their roots a great deal more injurious, to every plant growing within the to be burnt up in summer, if you have the be-is preferable, in many cases, to rich ground influence of those roots. It is a common but very nefit of a gravelly bottom in the spring. erroneous notion, in England, that the trees, which grow in the hedges that divide the fields, do injury by their shade only. I had a field of transplanted Ruta Baga, in the hedge on the North West side of which there were five large spreading eak-trees, at some distance from each you must e'en hammer your tools to pieces plants of almost any kind that stand for the spreading eak-trees, at some distance from each other. Opposite each of these trees, which could amongst the stones; for it has been amply proved space of three months in top soil of the same of the Ruta Baga, in nearly a semi-circular form, in which the plants never grew to any size, though those in all the rest of the field were so though those in all the rest of the field were so fine as to draw people from a great distance to look at them. One gentleman, who came out of that, in a country where men have had to choose, difference is so great, that there is room for no Sussey, and who had been a farmer all his life. time, was struck with the sight of these semi-circles; and, looking over the hedge, into a field steril. We must suppose the contrary, and, than the roots of the plant penetrate. But, in of wheat, which had a ditch between it and the upon that supposition we ought to proceed. hedge, and seeing that the wheat, though shaded by the trees, was very little affected by them, he discovered, that it was the roots and not the branches that produced the mischief. The ditch, which had been for ages in the same place, had prevented the roots of the trees from going into the field where the wheat was growing. The ground where the Ruta Baga was growing had been well ploughed and manured; and the plants had not been in the ground more than three months; yet, such was the power of the roots of the trees, and so quickly did it operate, that it almost wholly destroyed the Ruta Baga that stood within its reach. Grass, which matts the ground all over with its roots, and does not degrand much food from any depth, does not suffer man.

The discovered, that it was the roots and not the may be done by ploughing and harrowing, until the ground at top, be perfectly clean; and then, the ground assist us, we should find the roots a great deal longer, and the roots a great deal longer, and the roots are deal longer, and the roots are deal longer, the roots are medical longer. The ground at top, b mand much food from any depth, does not suffer man. much from the roots of trees; but, every other plant does. A Kitchen Garden should, there-fore, have no large trees near it. In the spring preparing the ground. But, this is not all that on a brick pavement with earth laid upon it to and fall tall trees do great harm even by their ought to be done; and it is proper to give di-shade, which robs the garden of the early and the rections for the best way of doing this and every live and thrive in such a state, while it will do

much in other respects, to make a garden near to all along, two feet wide and two feet deep. You running water, and especially to water that may throw the earth out on the side away from the be turned into the garden, the advantage ought garden that is to be. You shovel out the bottom to be profited of; but as to watering with a wa-clean, and make the sides of the trench as nearly tering hot, it is seldom of much use, and it can-perpendicular as possible. Thus you have a not be practised upon a large scale. It is better clean open trench, running, all along one end of to trust to judicious tillage and to the dews and your garden-ground. You then take another 12. Those who have gardens already formed and planted, have of course, not the situation to cannot be furnished, to any extent, by the water-that this new piece contains into the trench, choose. But, I as a suppose, that new gardens ing-pot. A man will raise more moisture, with taking off the top of the new two feet wide, and will, in a country at this, be continually to be a hoe or a spade, in a day, than he can pour on turning that top down into the bottom of the

SOIL.

it may not be in our power to have a level spot, heaviest wheat grows in land with a bottom of garden to contain an acre, and the labourer to nor even a spot nearly level; and then we must clay; but if there be clay within even six feet of earn a dollar a day, the cost of this operation the surface, there will be a coldness in the land, will, of course, be forty dollars; which, per-which will, in spite of all you can do, keep your haps, would be twenty dollars above the expense garden. Of ornamental Gardening I shall speak spring crops a week or ten days behind those of the various ploughings and harrowings, nelittle in the Chapter on Flowers. From a upon land which has not a bottom of clay. Gravel cessary in the other way; but, the difference in Kitchen-Garden all large trees ought to be kept at is warm, and, it would be very desirable, if you the value of the two operations is beyond all

Sussex, and who had been a farmer all his life- and have still to choose, they will have built, and comparison. It is a notion with some persons,

by the trees, was very little affected by them, he the next thing is to prepare the ground. This bage, for instance, we see no roots more than a

At one end of the piece of ground, intended for 15. If it be practicable, without sacrificing too the garden, you make, with a spade, a trench, trench, and then taking the remainder of the earth of the new two feet, and placing it on the top of the earth just turned into the bottom of imstances.

16. The plants, which grow in a garden, pre- the trench. Thus, when you have again should be as nearly on a level fer, like most other plants, the best soil that is velled out the bottom, and put it on the top of

the heat in summer, this is more than coun-lought to reject clay and gravel, not only as a 21. As to the expense of this preparatory terbalanced by the earliness which it causes in the top-soil, but as a bottom soil, however great operation, a man that knows how to use a spade, spring. By all means avoid an inclination to-their distance from the surface. See paragraph will trench four rod in a day very easily in the wards the North, or West, and towards any of 109. 17. Oak-trees love clay, and the finest and ber if the ground be not frozen. Supposing the with shallow tillage; and when the ground has 18. If the land, where you like to have a been deeply moved once, it feels the benefit for on that supposition we ought to proceed. the first place, the roots go much deeper than 19. Having fixed upon the spot for the garden, we generally suppose. When we hull up a cabthe plants are affected by the unmoved ground 20. This is as much as I shall, probably, be being near at hand. If this were not the case, parting rays of the sun. It is therefore, on all thing else. The best way is, then, to trench the very well in ground along side the payement,

though moved only a foot deep. Plants require

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will rill do remember, that he is about to do that, the effects into it. of which are to be felt for ages. There is, however, different from that described in paragraph 20.

23. Your first trench must be opened in the retain, moisture. manner described in that paragraph; but you must not then proceed to turn the top of the next This being the case, take a foot deep of the next off from this, and throw it on the top of the earth that you have just turned into the first trench; and then, where that first trench was there will be earth two feet deep; the bad soil at bottom and the good soil at top. Then you go on regularly. The bottom foot of the fourth two-feet wide piece you turn into the bottom of the second trench, and the top foot of the third two feet wide piece you throw on the top of the earth which is at the bottom of the second trench. And, thus, when you have done, you will have moved all your ground two feet deep, and will have the bad soil at bottom and the good at top.

ter IV.

25. It must be observed, however, that, though the soil be good in its nature down to two feet deep, that which comes to the top in the first mode of trenching, will not be, immediately, so good for use, as the soil which has been at top for ages. It is, in such a case, of great advantage to place the old top soil at the bottom; or part of such a heap, might at all times be depth, the plants and trees thrive and heap are depth, the plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth, the plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants and trees thrive and heap are depth. The plants are developed as the time in seven days more. And but the first time you will have forty cart loads of manure, equal in strength to twenty of yard dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to obtain this sort of manure; and such a heap, where the plants are decoming dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to obtain this sort of manure; and such a heap, where the plants are decoming dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to obtain this sort of manure; and such a heap, where the plants are decoming dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to obtain this sort of manure; and such a heap, where the plants are decoming dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land. It is not expensive to dung, and a vast deal better for a garden, or, indeed, for any other land, or indeed, for any other land, or indeed, for any other land depth, the plants and trees thrive and bear sur-prisingly. But, then, the new top soil must be exceedingly well worked and well and judiciously manured, in order to make it equal to the old top manured, in order to make it equal to the old top soil; which object is, however, very soon accomplished, if the proper means be made use

26. The ground being trenched, in October, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, AND PROFESSORa communication with, and an assistance from, ought to be well manured at toh with good well-beneath as well as from above, in order to give rotted dung, or with soah-boiler's ashes, or some them vigour and fecundity. Plants will live and other good manure; and this might be ploughed, will grow to a certain extent in earthen hots, or dug, in shallowly. Before the frost is gone in or in boxes made of wood; but, there must be the spring, another good coat of manure should holes in the bottom of both, or the plants will be put on; well-rotted manure from the yard; holes in the bottom of both, or the plants will be put on; well-rotted manure from the yard; condition of life. The spirit and feelings which die. See paragraphs 108 and 109.

22. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, that the ground be moved to a good depth, will be realized the ground tance, that the ground be moved to a good depth, it will be realized the ground the plough are now taught the ground the plants which is will be realized the plough are now taught the plants will be realized the plants which they are daily infusing into the mass of society, will be productive of lasting and universal benefits. The followers of the plough are now taught and, he who is about to make a garden should it will bear almost any thing that can be put

27. Thus will the ground be prepared; and here one objection to trenching in certain cases. The I close my directions with regard to the nature soil may not only not be good to the depth of two and preparation of the soil. But, it seems nefeet, but it may be bad long before you come to cessary to add a few words on the subject of masons as Farmers, to fit them for their employthat depth; and, in this case, the trenching, in nures as adapted to a garden. It is generally ment, as youth are prepared to follow other purputting the good soil at bottom, might bring a hungry sand, or even a gravel or clay to the top, which must not be done by any means; for, even in the case of trees, they would perish, or become stunted, because their roots would not find their stunted, because their roots would not find their of that sort of manure, compared to what they use of their time than heretofore. way from the bad soil to the good. In such cases are when raised with the aid of ashes, lime, rags, the top soil must, in the trenching, be kept at the and composts. And, besides, dung, in hot soils fits, which this nation may realise from the juditoh; and, in order to effect this, your mode of and hot climates, adds to the heat; while ashes, clous direction of this animating spirit, that no proceeding, in the trenching, must be somewhat lime, rags and composts do not; but, on the pervades the whole extent of our country; and contrary, they attract, and cause the earth to

28. All the ground in a garden ought always two feet into the bottom of the trench. Let us suppose, now, that you have your first trench, two be well manured once every year. Perhaps it will feet wide as before directed, open and clean, scarcely ever be convenient to any one to ma-

> 29. A great deal more is done by the fermentation of manures than people generally ima-gine. In the month of June take twenty cart loads of earth, which has been shovelled off the surface of a grassy lane, or by a road side, or round about barns, stables, and the like. Lay these twenty loads about a foot thick on some convenient spot. Go and cut up twenty good cart-loads of weeds of any sort, and lay these well shaken up, on the earth. Then cover the weeds with twenty more cart-loads of earth like the former, throwing the earth on lightly. In three days you will see the heap smoke as if on heating will take place, but less furious than the former. Turn it a second time in seven days; and a third time in seven days more. And

(To be Continued.)

SHIPS-INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS-DOMES-TIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.

The happy impulse given by the formation of Agricultural Societies throughout this Union, will be felt by persons in every pursuit and condition of life. The spirit and feelings which to look upon their profession as holding the first rank among the arts, and they are incited to place more reliance upon the discoveries of science, than upon the precepts of tradition. The suits-by judicious combination of practice with theory-whilst their daughters are encouraged by the bestowment of suitable rewards upon household manufactures, to make a more productive

pervades the whole extent of our country; and when we perceive many of our intelligent and worthy citizens in every state, associating to perpetuate and direct this feeling, we cannot doubt the accomplishment of every reasonable

hope connected with the subject.

The union of five counties in Pennsylvania to afford a suitable Theatre whereon to display nure the whole garden at one time; and this is and give notoriety to improvements in Husbandtwo feet all the way along, and, for this once, burnt, is excellent manure for a garden. It has many incidents which have lately occurred to that you have already thrown out of that trench, no seeds of weeds or grass in it. A compost, cheer the friends of Agriculture. On every made of such ashes, some wood-ashes, a small hand we perceive application foot of earth left. Then you will have the bottom foot of earth left. Dig out this and turn it into the bottom of your open trench, and then the first trench will be half filled up, and you will have got your second trench open. Then go to a new two feet wide, that is the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that is the third two feet. Take the top foot deep the top foot deep that is the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet. Take the top foot deep that the third two feet the third the third the third two feet. Take the top foot deep not linger in this career-her government at the instigation of a Clinton, has already established a Board of Agriculture, patronized Agricultural Societies in every county, taken the lead in Internal Improvements; and her distinguished citizens are in turn prompted to individual efforts, and offerings that will shed blessings upon her population. We have there seen munificent individual patronage, extended to Agricultural Associations, we have seen the same hand ex-tending its support to scientific explorations on the whole line of her grand canal-and we are correctly informed that the heart which animates, has prompted the head which guides, 24. At the end of your work, you will, of course, fire. If you put your hand into the earth, you mates, has prompted the head which guides, have an open trench and a half; and this must be will find it too hot to be endured. In a few offer to his follows. have an open trench and a half; and this must be filled up by carrying the earth, which came out of the first trench, round in a cart or wheel-barof the first trench, round in a cart or wheel-barand then turn it very carefully. This will mix row, and putting it into the space that you will and then turn it very carefully. This will mix have open at last. For trees and Asharagus, you the whole well together. You will find the ought to do still more. See Asharagus, in Chap-weeds and grass in a putrid state. Another correspond with their arms of the correspond with the correspond with their arms of the correspond with correspond with their ample means? We were also pleased to learn that the progress of the public works, in New York, has drawn native ta-

THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the delegates chosen for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, to be composed of the practical farmers of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester, Bucks and Delaware counties, was held on Saturday, the 19th of Octa

pike road.

Jonathan Roberts, of Montgomery county, was called to the chair, and Stephen Duncan, of Phi-

ladelphia county, appointed Secretary.

The chairman having stated the objects of the meeting, and the advantages to be derived from cholas Biddle, John Hare Powel, Manuel Eyre, Jesse Kersey, and Richard B. Jones were appointed a committee, to draft a constitution of the society; but such meetings shall be announced by the Recording Secretary in one pointed a committee, to draft a constitution appointed a committee. pointed a committee, to draft a constitution for the government of the Society.

The constitution having been reported, was duly considered, and unanimously adopted.

The Society being thus organized, proceeded to elect their officers for the following year.

President-Jonathan Roberts.

Vice-Presidents-Isaac Wayne, Chester county; James Worth, Bucks county; Stephen Dun-

Bucks county.

DIRECTORS.

nuel Eyre, Aaron Clement, Rueben Hains, George formation touching improvements in husbandry, Blight. Delaware County-Thomas Smith, Saml. West,

Thomas Serrill.

Bucks County—William Long, Thomas G. Kennedy, Henry L. Waddell, John Newbold. Recording Secretary—John Kersey, Chester

county.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Chairman. STEPHEN DUNCAN, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall be styled THE PENN-SYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

2. Its efforts shall be confined to the advance-

ment of agricultural and rural affairs.

3. All citizens of the state shall be eligible as members; any person residing out of the state

may be elected an honorary member.

4. There shall be one President-five Vice Presidents—twenty Directors—one Corresponding
Secretary—one Recording—and two Assistant
Recording Secretaries, who shall be elected
by ballot on the third Thursday of October in

18. The quarterly not be a sident of the Board

19. Every member of two dollars annually.

18. The quarterly not private to make such the sident of the Board

19. Every member of two dollars annually. every year, and continue in office for one year, rized to make such by-laws and regulations as or until a new election shall take place. The judges of the election shall be named by the President, and be sanctioned by a majority of the members present.

5. All the officers shall be PRACTICAL FARMERS, except the Secretaries, who may be chosen with-out regard to their profession or occupation.

6. The Society shall hold quarterly meetings

on the second Saturday (7th day) of January (1st month), April (4th month), October (10th month), and the fourth Saturday, (7th day of July (7th month), for the transaction of their general business; and one annual meeting for the purposes of an Exhibition and Cattle Show.

annual meetings shall be held successively and we hope it will plainly appear to our readers that

ber, at the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaster turn-less than ten members, including the President chievous tendency, both in making the governor a Vice-President.

9. At all meetings the President shall preside; in his absence a Vice-President; in the absence of all the Vice-Presidents, the oldest Director ney, he gives notice in Parliament that a loan will shall perform the duties of the chair.

10. The President, with a majority of the Vice-

fore the time at which it is to be held.

11. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Corresponding Secretary shall ex-officio, be members of the Board of Directors, who shall have full power to hold the annual exhibitions, to make and carry into effect all arrangements necessary therefor, to award such premiums as shall have been offered by the Society, to complete all can, Philadelphia county; George Sheaff, Montgomery county; William Anderson, Delaware county; William Anderson, Delaware county.

Corresponding Secretary—Nicholas Biddle, or a majority of them, shall have drawn in the county in the county. performance of their daties.

12. With the Directors shall rest the care of Montgomery County—Richard B. Jones, N. B. Boileau, Job Roberts, George Holstein.

Chester County—Joshua Hunt, William Evans, amine all accounts—to inspect all communications before they shall be read at any of the quar-Moses Pennock, Joseph Kersey.

tions before they shall be read at any of the quar
Philadelphia County—John Hare Powel, Materly meetings; to collect and communicate inor implements employed in its operation.

13. The Treasurer shall collect all monies due to the Society-pay orders drawn in due formkeep the accounts regularly stated in the books of the Society, and when required, shall produce he is possessed of, or a proportional share of it,

them at any stated or special meeting.

14. It shall be the duty of one of the Recording Secretaries to give such aid to the Treasurer in keeping his accounts, collecting the subscriptions of the members, and paying the debts of the Society, as he shall require.

Secretary to revise all reports and communications before they shall be made public by authority of

the Society

16. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to preserve the books and papers of the Society, and to attend, or cause one of his assistants advantage or disadvantage of the bargain. These to attend, all its meetings; and in like manner to keep the books and papers, and to attend the in the situation of the original subscriber, as to meetings of the Board of Directors. the payment of instalments, forfeitures, &c. and

17. Every member shall pay to the Treasurer

18. The quarterly meetings are hereby authorized to make such by-laws and regulations as with these fundamental laws; but no fundamental law shall be altered or repealed, nor shall any new fundamental law be added, except at one of the quarterly meetings, and after notice shall have been given at the preceding quarterly meeting of the proposed alteration, repeal or addi-

FROM THE CINCINNATI (OHIO) INQUISITOR.

THE FUNDING SYSTEM.

That it may not be considered mere declamation, what we have hitherto said upon the fund-7. The quarterly meetings shall be held at ing system, we proceed to give some account Norristown, in the county of Montgomery. The how stock is created; in the progress of which in the following order, in Montgomery—Chester nothing can give the executive government so and annuities is, that for the interest of stock in —Bucks—Delaware and Philadelphia counties, great a degree of illegitimate power and undue the former, government is forever bound, till the at such places, not less than ten miles distant influence, as borrowing money and creating funds: principal shall have been paid off; the latter is from Philadelphia, as shall be determined by the Directors.

In the following order, in Montgomery—Chester nothing can give the executive government so and annuities is, that for the interest of stock in the former, government is forever bound, till the principal shall have been paid off; the latter is and we are confident that it is only necessary to paid off and extinguished when the years expire lay open the plan and scheme of the system, to for which it had been granted. And as the principal shall have been paid off and extinguished when the years expire lay open the plan and scheme of the system, to for which it had been granted. And as the principal shall have been paid off and extinguished when the years expire lay open the plan and scheme of the system, to for which it had been granted. And as the principal shall have been paid off and extinguished when the years expire lay open the plan and scheme of the system, to for which it had been granted. 8. A quorum of the Society shall consist of not convince the most superficial politician of its mis-cipal vested in the annuity is sunk, a larger

ment independent of the people, and greatly increasing the public burthen of the nation.

When the minister requires a supply of mobe wanted to a certain amount, and after obtaining the vote of his minions for raising the money in that way, he gives notice in the Gazette that he will receive proposals for the loan upon a certain day. On the day appointed, the proposals are opened, and the purchaser, or rather the lender, is declared.

Though it is but seldom that one person, or one house, can take the whole loan on their own account, it is common for one person, or one firm, to bid for the whole and take in subscriptions from others to make up the sum required; and in order to suit the subscribers, the stock will consist of three per cent. consols, and of long or short annuities. The loan is usually made so that the given for the purchasers to obtain subscriptions to make up the whole sum, during the period from which the loan is agreed for to the time the last payment is made. Those who have subscribed often sell to others their share or a part of it—and it sells at a profit or a loss in proportion as the terms made with the government have been considered good or bad. Thus, if the terms have been considered good, it will bring a premium per centum, and if bad, it will be subject to a discount. When this last purchaser buys from the original subscriber the whole of what including 3 per cents. annuities, &c. it is then called omnium, which means all the different kinds of stock. And when we are told that omnium bears a preminm of 2, 3, or more per cent.: we are to understand that the whole of the stock purchased has been a good bargain for 15. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding the purchasers, and of course a bad one for the government. If the last purchaser buys from the original subscriber any particular kind of stock, say 3 per cent. consols, or annuities, (long or short,) that is called scrip, which may also bear a premium, or a discount according to the secondary purchasers are, in all respects, placed the payment of instalments, forfeitures, &c. and at the winding up, or completion of the loan, they have their names entered on the books of the bank of England, where the accounts are kept, as being the proprietors of the stock they have thus purchased.

That kind of stock called 3 per cent. consols, consists in money advanced to the government, for the payment of the interest of which the revenues of the country are pledged; or, to use technical terms, the interest becomes chargeable upon the consolidated fund-hence the abbre-

viation consols.

That kind of stock called long or short annuities, consists in money advanced to the govern-ment, for which a certain annuity is paid for a certain number of years. For 30 years, it is called a short annuity; for 60 years, it is called a long annuity. And the money is sunk, the debt becoming extinguished at the end of the period mentioned.

The difference, therefore, between consols

the interest in consols amount to.

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is re Three per cent. may be considered a very small

would have 64 per cent. on his money. From the avarice of the minister. the legal interest of money being now 5 per cent. for every 60l. advanced, 100l. in stock is created. ling. Or, in other words, for every 60l advanced, the

and diminishing the interest, the friends of go-

frequently happened that from one eighth to one gain is concluded. per cent. has been given to lenders above what

the terms appear to offer.

at a time when they ought to be paying.

them. Thus, when 100% in 3 per cent. consols, would produce in seven, and thus the interests gambling, and wi could be purchased for 48% the purchaser of the country are sacrificed to the ambition or any loss thereby.

The stocks being transferable, any holder of 3 per cent. consols are supposed to be at par stock, though he cannot obtain payment of the when 100% in that stock will bring 60% in the principal from government, may, notwith market; because the interest of 100% stock will bring exactly the interest to which 60% is entitled at 5 per cent. The market price of stock, among those who buy and sell in the stocks and of our country. The great truths to which I have therefore, at the time a loan is negociated, is al- make actual transfers, as well among a kind of before casualty alluded, and which I wish to imways taken into consideration by the minister: gamblers who dabble in the stocks to the amount press most sensibly on the minds of our Fellow and if the 3 per cents. are then at 60%, the moof many thousands, though they may not possess Citize is, are that no charity does, or can possibly, ney borrowed will be estimated accordingly; and stock of any kind to the amount of one shill-relieve the state from the evils of Pauperism, and

lender obtains a claim on the government for with the government to keep account of all the offered relief.

And in time of peace, when loans are unpopular, pose, as happened once during the American as great in producing corporeal activity, as in he has, in this covert manner, raised money without even the observation of the people, who last war with France. By these means immense labour, as a whetstone to wit. Why is it that

rate per cent. is given for it per annum, than might have raised a clamor against borrowing sums were lost by some, and gained by others' When those jobbers refuse to make good their Such has been the power and influence given losses, they are posted up as defaulters; or, as interest for money, and those unacquainted with to the British Minister by the destructive system the cant phrase is, they are lame ducks, and wadthe subject may be surprised that money would of funding—an influence which is as incompatible out of the alley. They are not afterwards be vested in a fund for so small a consideration. ble with the liberties of the people, as ruinous to suffered to enter the stock exchange. But if But though at the commencement of the funding system in England money was actually had at system, the minister is rendered independent of it will be accepted of, and they have leave to that rate, yet, from various circumstances, that the people—It enables him to engage in wars proceed as before. Banishing defaulters from the species of stock fell so much below parthat the which he could not otherwise attempt; for he stock exchange is all the remedy that can be ob-purchasers have, on some occasions, had up-can raise as much money in one year by that purchasers have, on some occasions, had up-purchasers have, on some occasions, had up-wards of 6 per cent. for the money vested in wards of 6 per cent. for the money vested in would produce in seven, and thus the interests gambling, and will not enforce the payment of

LETTER IV. ON THE POOR LAWS.

that every such establishment, increases those The bank of England having made a contract evils in a degree proportioned to the extent of the

stocks, it is at the Bank that all transfers are Charities as established by law, are intended For thus augmenting the principal of the debt, made. When a sale has been made at the stock to provide subsistence for all those the wages and diminishing the interest, the friends of go-exchange, the parties go to the bank, and the vernment contend as a wise measure. Those op seller, producing the proper certificate of his port; and who have not other means of procurposed to them, say otherwise; and a third party being the owner of a certain kind of stock, orders ing the necessaries of life. To provide the fund say it is of no consequence—all being equally his name to be stricken out, if he has sold all his for these charities the whole wealth and labour of ischievous.

In negociating loans, however, there is another Or if he has sold out only a part of it, such given, that whenever any person shall require item introduced, called bonus, or douceur, part is deducted from his account, and the name the assistance of this fund, it shall be afforded. which is a something given above the exact cal- of the purchaser inserted for that amount, and This promise, as long as the Poor Laws continue culation of the terms proposed, by which it has the purchaser obtaining a certificate, the bar- in force, can never be violated. A certain, permanent and sufficient stock awaits every man The business of stock-jobbing, or gambling in stocks, is conducted as follows: The jobbers consequence whether his distresses have result-There is another species of stock, which is meet in the Stock Exchange, and vociferate ed from unavoidable misfortunes, or are the efcreated by the issue of exechequer and navy bills through the hall what they want to be at, either fects of the most disgraceful and disgusting vices. during the recess of Parliament, and which are put into circulation on the credit and responsibility of the minister. These bills are made paythe kind of stock they wish to deal in, and also all her children, whether she be virtuous or able with interest at 5 per cent., sometimes from the day they are issued, and sometimes bearing no interest till some months after their date. Formerly, those bills were issued during the recess, and payable when sanctioned by Parliament that on which the bargain was first made.

These bills are made pay- upon a settling day, which may be a week or a bandoned, whether they be legitimate or illesticated by a solemn and irrevocable act that his fortune, other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which that stock bears to other difference in price which the bargain was first made. at its next meeting. The cause of their issue was, that the funds had been exhausted, and to agrees with the seller, or the bear, for a certain the virtuous and vicious, those who became worprevent the operations of government from be-amount, say 1000% in 3 per cent. consols, sup-thy men and women, and those who turned ing retarded. And as it was well known that pose at 66 per cent. delivery to be made one scoundrels and prostitutes, should share alike the minister was always sure of a majority in week hence, and if, on that day, as appointed, the his care and support; what voice would not be Parliament, the utmost confidence was placed in exchequer and navy bills. They were, therefore, paid shortly after the meeting of Parliament. But latterly, when the resources of the country became embarrassed, instead of paying offthose bills, they were what was called funded; but hey were taken out of the hands of the bodders, and in return they obtain three per is a mere bet, of an indefinite nature, that stock he in grade appointed, the hals care and support; what voice would not be same stock can be had for 65½ per cent. then does lifted up against him as a destroyer of the most challenge of his children, an encourager of vice, and a participator of their infamy? It has often been said that a good king is the father of his subjects; we have no kings, but our laws stand business is settled without any actual transfer of for us in the place of a king. Our laws should be the father of the people, but they promise to bodders, and in return they obtain three per is a mere bet, of an indefinite nature, that stock bestow their protection and support; when noholders, and in return they obtain three per is a mere bet, of an indefinite nature, that stock bestow their protection and support, when pocent, stock. Those navy and exchequer bills, will be higher or lower on a given day; and that when floating, were called the unfunded debt; the amount of the loss or gain will be in propor-children and the bad. It is this certainty of exand to such an amount were they in circulation, tion to the rise or fall of the stock: and if there periencing the state's bounty, this indiscrimitate the true amount of the debt could never be known to the public; because, when any account and fall of the stocks depend upon the political that has filled the wards of our Poor Houses, and of the funded debt was published, the unfunded state of the country, and its relation to foreign continues daily to increase the number of our debt was unknown. In some cases the unfunded countries, an opening has been given to intrigue; and frauds, to large amounts, have been companied by having and frauds, to large amounts, have been companied by having an difference of the United States.

By means of those exchequer and navy bills, paragraphs inserted in the newspapers, both paragraphs inserted in the newspapers, both artium magister, ingenique largitor." But hungariser, ingenique largitor." But hungarisers, ingenique largitor." the minister has been enabled to obtain loans at home and abroad; and, on some occasions, ger does brighten a man's invention more without the formality of Parliamentary sanction, whole newspapers have been forged for the purtuanit arouses his bodily exertion; its effect is

and careful? Is it not the certainty of plenty which relieves the first from care, and the fear to the lower classes of society, the purse of Fortunatus. What man is there, whatever his habits may have been, however steady, industrious, prudent and economical, however great or small his fortune is, who would persevere with the same diligence and attention in improving and ration of more moderate wealth. The estates of the labouring classes do not consist in lands, slaves and money; but in health, strength and industry. The assiduous cultivation of these estates does not produce magnificent palaces, splendid apparel and sumptuous feasts; but it provides comfortable lodgings, necessary raiment, and wholesome food; thus supplying every comfort to those, to whom habit has not rendered luxuries necessaries of life. These estates, this health, strength and industry, the poor are encouraged by law, to squander in the indulgence of every vicious excess; to dissipate by lust, drunkenness. and debauchery, and to waste in inactivity and idleness, since they are positively assured that when all shall have been spent, they will be restored to every comfort of lodging, dress and food, provided without labour or trouble on their part; and more amply and more certainly provided, than they could have been by their own most indefatigable exertions in their best days. The situation of any poor man, who labours for his daily bread is much improved in respect to the real necessaries of life, by declaring himself a pauper and removing to a Poor House. And if the poor do not flock to those establishments in still greater numbers than they have done, it is not because the inducements held out by the law are not sufficiently strong; other causes, on which it has not yet produc-ed its full effect, but the operation of which is daily becoming more and more feeble, have hitherto prevented them from profiting to the utmost, by the foolish liberality of the law.—Our country is yet young; and the establishment of Poor Houses is yet a new thing among us.

Pride, shame, and the love of unrestrained liberty

Young men possessing large fortunes indulge in poverty and the seductions of the law. Pride ter. Being in that country in the year 1817, 1 deness, dissipation and extravagance, while cannot long support itself under the burthen of those in humbler stations are sober, industrious and careful? Is it not the certainty of plenty frequency of submitting to it renders it more famous frequency and discovered a new mode miliar; and even the love of liberty yields at of making Butter, and had received letters pawhich reduces the first from care, and the lear in the last of want which restrains the inclinations of the last to the gnawings of hunger, and the torture tent from the Emperor as a reward for the dislast, and fixes a curb upon their passions? Reof cold. The Poor Laws are continually underlieve them of this fear, assure them that no mismining the strength of these feelings, because time in full and successful operation. The prolast, and fixes a cure of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of this fear, assure them that no mislieve them of the part, no idleness, no extravation in they are continually holding out inducements they are continually holding out inducements of boiling called simmering) the milk for the space of fifteen minutes in its sweet state—observing at the same time not to use sufficient weakened, in which these feelings are to be serving at the same time not to use sufficient them of the same time not to use sufficient them of the poor to reduce themselves of boiling called simmering) the milk for the space of fifteen minutes in its sweet state—observing at the same time not to use sufficient them of the poor to reduce themselves of boiling called simmering) the milk for the poor to reduce themselves of boiling called simmering) the milk is space of fifteen minutes in its sweet state—observing at the same time not to use sufficient themselves as it is exhausted, and are they not at once relative themselves of boiling called simmering) the milk they are continually holding out inducements to the poor to reduce themselves of boiling called simmering) the milk they are continually holding out inducements. the means of support on some other day, when disease or age would prevent his working; but the law kindly says to him, 'indulge yourself to-that made in the ordinary mode; that the addition to its superior flavour, it would preserve its qualities much longer than that made in the ordinary mode; that the additional advantages were, that the milk, being left preserving his estate; if he were assured, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that as soon as his wealth was squandered he would be provid
if will make your wealthy neighbours pay you ordinary purposes, and by some was considered more healthy, as they supposed the boiling or a few times becomes familiar, and is often acted scalding to destroy whatever animalcular it may ed with a more ample supply? Would not upon; it cannot be fallacious, for experience have contained. the same carelessness of consequences operate teaches him that its promises are always fulfil- If the above process should upon experiment equally upon him who is worth a single dollar led; frequent indulgence becomes confirmed ha- prove of sufficient importance, so as to bring it and upon him who is worth a million? Would bit; and the law has converted an active in- into general use, particularly in the winter, it not each unhesitatingly dissipate his wealth in dustrious citizen, whose labor might have pro- would perhaps be to the advantage of those who the indulgence of a passion, or the gratification of a whim, assured that his situation could not be made worse, but might be improved, by the receipt of the second fortune, which is held in store for him; but which he cannot touch until imperious calls of hunger. Again: a poor man is the first is expended? No fund has yet been is tempted to indulge in some unnecessary exfound sufficiently great to replace the waste of perse; perhaps a piece of finery for his wife or it is heated, which can never happen in double of the second sufficiently great to replace the waste of perse; perhaps a piece of finery for his wife or it is heated, which can never happen in double found sufficiently great to replace the waste of pense; perhaps a piece of finery for his wife, or it is heated, which can never happen in double princely fortunes; but by the Poor Laws, ample more common and more dangerous still, a jug kettles, or where one is placed within the other. provision has been made for the complete resto- of spirituous liquors for himself; the dread of future want might be sufficient to check this useless and pernicious extravagance; but again, the law steps in, with its generous and wise humanity, to fix his wavering resolution by an inviolable promise, that whatever he expends in muslin for his wife, or whiskey for himself, shall be repaid him in comfortable lodging, warm clothes, and wholesome food, from the coffers of those on whom Fortune has too lavishly bestowed her smiles. Temptations like these cannot fail of their effect, the finery is bought and worn; the spirits are procured and drank. The same desires again arise, the same objections to their gratification occur, and are obviated by the same triumphant argument; till, at length, when we should have seen a respectable couple, supported by the labour of decent and affectionate children, the Poor House receives a tawdry trollop and a bloated drunkard, whose offspring, reared in idleness, and familiarized to vice, must run the same course and reach the same goal. "I can but go to the Poor House at last" is the reply constantly made to every caution against drinking, to every exhortation to industry, and to every threat of future want. In my next let-ter, I shall pursue this subject farther. I remain yours, &c.

LUCIUS.

BUTTER—RUSSIAN MODE OF MAKING
—A NEW DISCOVERY.

of Poor Houses is yet a new thing among us.—
Pride, shame, and the love of unrestrained liberty still cause many to submit to privations which would be removed by consenting to receive public charity. But it cannot be expected that these causes will operate long against the pressure of make the experiment, either in Summer or Win-

money you might have earned, but if you should, sweet, is possessed of almost the same value for

A SUBSCRIBER.

December 5.

WHEAT-from the straw of which the Leghorn Bonnets are manufactured.

In corroboration of the many proofs of effectual attention to the interests of American Agriculture, by the officers of our navy, we have just received, from a young and very meritorious officer in that service, a small parcel of the wheat, which produces the straw out of which the Leghorn Bonnets are manufactured, accompanied with an interesting account of a cruize in the Archipelago. The writer, remarks, in relation to this wheat, the manner of cultivation and the soil on which it grows, may prove useful, and go to show that many parts of our country are adapted to its culture .- Ed. Am Farm.

> "SCHOONER NONSUCH, " GIBRALTAR, August 8th, 1822.5

" Dear Sir,

"When at Florence, I obtained from our Vice-Consul, some of the wheat that produces the straw used in making Leghorn Bonnets, and have directed a small parcel to you, with a request to Mr. Sprague to forward it by the first opportunity. I saw much of this wheat growing on the road to Florence; it was seeded on barren, hilly land, and so thick as to prevent its growing large. It is pulled up by the roots, as soon as it heads—the top joints are made into small bun-dles and exposed to the sun during the day, but FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

Sir,—Observing in your paper last evening, a serve its rich, fine colour. I have no doubt but communication from Mr. Hugh Hartshorn to J.S. it would succeed in the United States, if proper

TO CURE NEAT-CATTLE OF THE MANGE.

Pennsylvania, April 12th, 1822.

DEAR SIR.

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ver failed in attempting a cure, and within five weeks. Pinch the tail throughout, if any soft place be found, slit it with a sharp knife so far as the softness extends. I know from an accurate observation, during four years, and minute in-vestigation of the practices of the best graziers, (with whom I have much to do) that such state of the tail is proof of tendency to "hollow horn." I mean that the "tail rot," as it is called by Downing, the English Cow Leech, is a symptospine, which generally produces a more fatal ma-lady, accompanied by hollowness of the horns.— A small quantity of white mucus, or serum like stuff, exudes generally from the incision.

In New England, they all cut off the tails.— I cut off the long hair, at the ends, but never remove any portion of the bone, although I do not hesitate at pushing a sharp knife through the soft parts of half a dozen calves or cows tails in a soft parts of half a dozen calves or cows ta morning. I have seen an animal on her side, which, within half an hour, was led to rise and after eat, merely by cutting off three inches of the tail. Some of the best Surgeons to whom have spoken, think that my notions are perfectly consistent with the received opinion of the connexion between the spine and tail of a quad-ruped. The remarks of some of the old Farmers of this county, excited my ridicule on this point, at first. They go so far as to assert, that the tail is injured by treading on its end when the animal makes an effort to rise-the most skilful farmers, and the most celebrated in this neighbourhood, among us fellows who do not faint at smells, cut off the hair for the reason I

have given.

I would be glad to welcome Mr. C*******
here. The finest grazing land in the Atlantic States, I think, is the alluvion on the West Bank of the River Delaware. And the best Grazing Farms could be purchased on its margin, at very moderate prices.

I have a letter from Massachusetts, saying

that Cœlebs had 52 cows at \$10 each.

Ointment for the Mange.—Hogs lard, 2 lbs.; spirit of turpentine, half a pint; oil of vitriol, 2 ounces, to be well mixed; after add brimstone in fine powder, half a pint.

My cattle all take from one to two ounces of

MANGEL WURTZEL-the mottled best; and

highly desirable, and I should not suppose the difficulties attending it insuperable."

Stock. Turnips, the Ruta Baga included, are very contemptible in comparison with it. The leaves in summer, and the root in winter, give it

FINE TOBACCO MAY BE MADE ON OLD a double advantage. I prefer the mottled root, and the more it grows out of the ground, the bet-

I had the Flemish, or yellow Mangel, for several years. But I found them inferior, in every When your Cattle have the mange, cause them respect, to the mottled kind. The leaves were to be well washed with soap—at night, give half bitter, and not relished by my milch cows. The an ounce of nitre; repeat it the next morning. If root was too bulbous, it grew, for the most part, the weather be good, rub well on all the parts affected, some ointment, prepared by the subjoined I have no present knowledge of any place where would prepare land for corn planting, but only recipe—let them be kept under cover for two a supply of seed can be had; but if I can hear of about 2½ feet wide, throwing your furrows against

> I was delighted with the accounts I received of your Cattle Show, and the exhibitions accom-panying it. One such display is better than volumes, written for the instruction of those who will not read or believe in them.

Very truly your's, RICHARD PETERS.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Eso.

Downing, the English Cow Leech, is a symptomatic disease indicative of some affection of the spine, which generally produces a more fatal mathematically produces a more fatal mathematical mathematical symptoms. It has been spine, which generally produces a more fatal mathematical symptoms. well remarked to us, by the Sage of Wenham, "that in Essex, England, it is on strong land, and this, too, manured in the drills, that such heavy crops of this root have been raised; the seed having been sown early in April:" and on this latter circum-

> DRAINING AND IRRIGATION-our farmers ought to hold these modes of improvements in high estimation.

> > EXTRACT FROM PETERSBURG, VA.

"Our Southern country can never attain its proper character for agricultural improvement, until a general and proper system of Drainage and Irrigation, is introduced. These subjects, and the use of Artificial Grasses, in my opinion, at this time, claim the attention of all farmers.

"There is, indeed, a very general determina-tion to abandon the scratching of old, worn out high lands, and to clear up and bring into action, the slashes, swamps and low places, which have been the refuge for ages, of all the soil so in-dustriously scraped up on the high land. Of "Drench the horse with 1 ounce of salt petre dustriously scraped up on the high land. Of those who have already commenced these operations, but too many, however, go to work without a proper examination of their land, and in like manner. It is recommended that the horse are often deceived in their hopes, by not properly draining, or neglecting to irrigate their ground. The effect produced by the prescription, is The universal system is to dig a deep, wide this: The salt petre forces the Bott fly to reditch, in the lower part, calculating upon all lease his firm and buried hold in the maw and the water getting into it some how or other; and stomach of the horse, and the alum destroys it. sometimes this so effectually dries the land, that it is unfit for the purposes of meadow; at others, MANGEL WURTZEL—the mottled best; and the common to the lowest place, but carried round this crop far better than Turnips.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JUDGE PETERS.

Belmont, 8th July, 1821.

Dear Sir—I have cultivated the Mangel Wurtzel, for a period of more than 30 years; and have been mortified to find how little sensible the genture of the lowest place, but carried round is alt petre forces a release, by the pain which it inflicts. But in either case, the alum destroys, yet this would be inoperative, so long as the fly were entrenched in the strong fortress which he hope of inducing you to lay these subjects before your readers, in the hope that some of your deserving and intelligent correspondents, might thus be prompted to demonstrate the advantage.

To J. S. Skinner, Editor Am. Farm.

be established in the United States, it would be erality of farmers have been, of its superiority tages which naturally follow in the train of

LAND.

Baltimore, 4th Dec. 1822.

DEAR SIR,

In the fall of the year, plough up your ground as deep as you can, "first sprinkling your manure on the surface;" let the field lay in this state root was too bulbous, it grew, for the most part, under ground, throwing out unprofitable fibres. I have no present knowledge of the spring of the spring, then plough it again and harrow it well, to get it into a loose, mellow state: when this is described as the state of the spring of the sprin recipe—let them be kept under cover for two days and nights, then turn them into a field where they can run, produce sweat and rub themselves; if necessary, repeat this treatment. This disease sometimes attacks the fat, and the thin. I have nehills on the elevated ground, be only 12 inches apart—when your hills are thus formed, set out your plants as soon as you can. It will be a great saving to manure in the drill, which will answer every purpose. By this process, your tobacco will grow well, and when ripe will put on a yellow appearance in the field. Thus treated, it is casily kept clean, and when housed, it will cure nearly as yellow as Tobacco raised on new grounds, and the crop be more abundant than in the usual way. This method has been fully tested, and found to answer every expectation; and old grounds have been thus made to yield equal to new land, and nearly as good prices have been obtained for their produce. This being the case, as I am assured by persons who have tried it, on whom I entirely rely, the culture may be immediately very profitable to our planters, and as much so remotely, by saving timber from being wastefully cut down, as it now is, for the purpose of making vallow Tabasas. the purpose of making yellow Tobacco. The saving of timber has become an object of much importance, already in many parts of our country. I hope that this hint may spare much of what is left, and be otherwise useful.

Your's Respectfully, To John S. Skinner, Eso.

TO CURE HORSES OF THE BOTTS. Lexington, Ky. 14th Nov. 1822.

If a recipe for curing horses of the Botts, will be any acquisition to the readers of your very useful paper, you may insert the following, which I can vouch for, by most successful experiments. Indeed I do not know, nor have I heard of a case in which its application has not accomplished a

in like manner. It is recommended that the horse have no water for 24 hours after this process."

A pint of molasses, mixed with a like quanti-ty of sweet milk, will be a good substitute for salt daily in their food—once in a fortnight, half an ounce of salt petre. It must certainly sometimes molasses and milk entice the fly to quit its place. a sufficient drainage. It must certainly sometimes molasses and milk entice the fly to quit its place, happen, that shallow ditching is best, and the that it may partake of the grateful repast. The not confined to the lowest place, but carried round salt petre forces a release, by the pain which it

HEMP-its cultivation ought to be encouraged ; PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION IN GENERAL lected elsewhere. Some fine grafted cherries remarks on wretting it, so as to rival the Rus-

VERSAILLES, Ken. March 18th, 1822. Sir-In this country there is a strong sentiment in favour of increasing the tariff and encouraging domestic manufactures, but discovering the nation much divided as to the policy of the measure, we are willing to submit to the will of the majority. Yet there is one of the staples of the Western and Southern States, which could be increased to almost any extent, and for the greater of the year, as being well suited to the introducproduction of which I feel much anxiety, to wit:
Hemp. We are certainly guilty of great folly
in suffering our market to be supplied with Rus-FARM, situated about twelve miles north of Frelower than that of Russia. We should act as inconsistently with our interests were we to encourage the importation of foreign Cotton, Tobacco and Flour, as we do by favoring that of Hemp.
For several years I turned my attention to the
raising of Hemp, and succeeded very well in it; raising of Hemp, and succeeded very well in it; but being in the possession of a considerable tract to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 25 to 1373—Peas, of land well adapted to grazing, and finding that black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, 9 to \$10—DWELL to extend the raising of Hemp, so as to make it to extend the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, would require an increase of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, which is a situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, which is a situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation, which is a situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in my situation of the raising of Hemp, so as to make it an object, in the raising of Hemp, so unwilling to be taxed with, I declined the culture 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herrings, complete Stone Distillery, in which twenty thousand the culture of the complete stone declined the culture of the complete stone declined the culture of it as a leading crop, and turned my attention No. 1, \$3 62 per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37 —Fine sand gallons of whiskey can be made annually with chiefly to grazing. But whilst I was engaged in salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 621 raising Hemp, I discovered that by securing a crop well, and keeping it one year, and then spreading it out to wret, in the usual way, I gave to it all cts.—Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Straw, \$11 to 12 erected. A Store House, Corn House, Smith's well, and keeping it one year, and then spreadthe qualities of the water wretted Hemp; the per ton—Hay, \$17.

Shop, a large Barn, and in short, every burning the per ton—Hay, \$17.

Maryland Tobacco—of the fine qualities, none that can be of service to the farmer or distiller, was even fairer than that of the Russia, the staple stronger, and it was entirely clear of the outer scale or bark, which prevents its absorbing the quantity of tar necessary to its presents in the market.

Maryland Topacco—of the nne quantites, none that can be of service will be found on this estate. With respect to fences, water courses, &c. it is deemed unnesorbing the quantity of tar necessary to its presents in the market.

So to 5, plenty and dull—seconds, \$1 cessary to give any account, as persons disposed to 5. Very little doing in the market. my acquaintances, and found that whenever Hemp had been kept by them over the year, the result was uniformly the same. The best way which I have found to preserve a crop of Hemp, per, wishes to make an engagement for the next is to stack it in ricks of convenient size; when year. His present employer will answer any these are as high as they can be handily made, enquiries as to his character and qualifications. project the last course or two 12 or 18 inches over the sides, so as to form caves, then top them off with rye or wheat straw, very securely. Straw which has been trodden out, I have found the most suitable. I intend raising a small crop in king, offers for sale his balance of stock, on the this way, and I will send it round to the Navy most moderate terms, consisting of Wire Sieves,

NATHL. HART.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1822.

During the last year, and since his return to England-Correct published a small work entitled the AMERICAN GARDENER, which we find to be extremely plain, practical, and useful-insomuch that we have determinand useful—insomuch that we have determined to have the necessary engravings made, and to copy the whole work. The reader will find the commencement of it in this number, and the commencement of it in this number, and there find that the lucid manner of treatant will there find that the lucid manner of treatant will find the commencement of the preserved in the present case.

TUATION-SOIL-FENCING, AND LAYING OUT OF Tobacco House, new; and other out houses

IV. VEGETABLES AND HERBS. V. FRUITS-PROPAGATION, PLANTING, CULTIVATION. VI. FLOWERS.—OF FLOWERS, AND OF ORNAMEN-TAL GARDENING IN GENERAL.

Although this little volume will occupy a considerable space in several subsequent numberswe venture to risk our judgment, on the assurance that our subscribers will consider themselves amply remunerated.

We have had an eye to this particular season

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEERLY.

per gal .-- Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts .- Peach do., Mill, with two run of stones, a Saw Mill, and a Butter, 25 to 311 per lb - Eggs, 25 cts. per doz. large beef stable, and a comfortable Log House

PATRICK NEVILLE,

Now in the service of the Editor of this pa

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having declined Agricultural Implement mathis way, and I will send it round to the Navy most moderate terms, consisting of Wire Sieves, Board, as a sample.

Should you deem these remarks worthy of a place in your American Farmer, you are at liberty to publish them. With respect, your obedient servant,

MITCH TARK

P. S. In answer to some gentleman, respecting a machine for grinding Corn and Cob-I shall answer them as soon as an experiment now making proves satisfactory.

VERY CHEAP ELKRIDGE LAND FOR

All orders from a distance, inclosing cash, or ing his subject, in which the author excels, is son, two hundred bushels corn, say five barrels referring to some one near who will become to the acre, together with a fair proportion of Hay, Oats, &c. &c. There is a very tolerable ters, under the following heads—I. On the si
Dwelling, five rooms on the first floor, a large

All orders from a distance, inclosing cash, or referring to some one near who will become responsible for the payment, will meet with the properties of the payment of the GARDENS. II. ON THE MAKING AND MANAGING The fruit, peaches particularly, excellent of Hot Beds, and Green Houses. III. On mostly from Mr. Cromwells' orchard, and se-

and apples, &c. &c. Garden well stocked with every kind of choice fruit. The land kindly to plaster. The country excelled no where for health. To an Eastern Shore-man, it would be a truly delightful exchange; in short, it is absolutely the cheapest land that is, or will be in the market .- Apply to John W. Berry, Baltimore-Mr. Sullivan, adjoining the premises-to Mr. J. G. Proud, or at Merrel's Tavern.

December, 1822.

AUBURN TOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell the above valuable

The buildings are a large and elegant stone DWELLING HOUSE, rough cast, pure white, ease. Commodious and extensive hog pens, a to purchase, will doubtless view the property, and judge for themselves: The owner wishing to remove to Baltimore, will dispose of this property at a price much below its value. If it is not sold before the first of January, it will then be offered for rent, either altogether, or the Farm, Mills and Distillery separately.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Geo Grundy and Sons, No. 3, North Charles street or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

BAKER JOHNSON.

FOR SALE

At the Nursery of the Subscriber, on Rock ty of John S. Skinner, Esq.—A line addressed to the Subscriber will be attended to. adopted for live fences, in every part of the United States; they can be packed in boxes or mats, so as to be sent with perfect safety, at a small expense, to any part of the country. Price \$5 per thousand. Persons taking a large quantity, can be supplied at \$4.

ALSO,

Apple, Pear, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, Plumb, and Cherry-trees, with a great variety Four hundred and twenty-five acres, situate one of Garden and Green-House Fruit, Ornament-

All orders from a distance, inclosing cash, or

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

HORTICULTURE.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-Houses; and on the Prahagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.—By WILLIAM COB-BETT.

(Continued from page 299.)

FENCING.

supposing the garden about to be made. Those who already have gardens, have fences. They may improve them, indeed, upon my plan; but, I am supposing the case of a new garden; and, I am also supposing a garden to be made in what I deem nerfection. Those who cannot, from whatever circumstance, attain to this perfrom whatever circumstance, attain to this per-fection, may, nevertheless, profit from these instructions as far as circumstances will allow.

31. The fence of a garden is an important matter; for, we have to view it not only as giving protection against intruders, two-legged as well as four-legged, but as affording shelter in cold weather and shade in hot, in both which respects a fence may be made of great utility in an American Garden, where cold and heat are experienced in an extreme degree.

32. In England the kitchen-gardens of gen-tlemen are enclosed with walls from ten to sixto afford the means of raising the fruit of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Vines, which cannot, in England, be brought to perfection without walls to train them against; for, though the trees will all grow very well, and though a small sort of Apricots will sometimes ripen their fruit sort of Apricots will sometimes ripen their fruit away from a wall, these fruits cannot, to any extent, be obtained, in England, nor the Peaches and Nectarines, even in France, north of the middle of that country, without the aid of walls. Hence, in England, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, and Grapes are called Wall-Fruit. Cherries, Plums, and Pears, are also very frequently placed against walls; and they are always the finer for it; but, a wall is indispensably necessary to the four former.

42. This work should be done in the first or second week of October, even though the leaves should yet be on the plants. For their roots will strike in this fine month, and the plants will be get the plants, unless I, in the outset, bring them, or their seeds, from England! However, I moment the ground is fit in the spring; because, if you delay it too long, the heat and drought proceed to describe this fence that I would have, if I could. sary to the four former.

after they will no longer produce in the sun. Currant trees and Goosberry trees will not do well in this climate unless they be in the shade. Raspberries also are best in the shade; and, during the heat of summer, lettuce, radishes, and many other things thrive best in the shade.

side and also on the South side. The former gives me a fine, warm extensive border in the spring, and the latter a border equally extensive and as fence that I would recommend.

one need not be afraid of ultimate success; and now in use; or, that they must be, in a few and leave it nice and neat. years, suffered to lay waste.

38. Yet, with all these circumstances in my cond week of October, even

33. In America a fence is not wanted for this purpose; but it is very necessary for protection; for shelter; and for shade. As to the first, gardeners may scold as long as they please, and law-makers may enact as long as they please, mankind never will look upon taking fruit in an orchard or a garden as felony nor even as trespass. Besides, there are, in all countries, such things as boys; and every man remembers, if he be not very forgetful, that he himself was once a boy. So that, if you have a mind to have for your own use what you grow in your garden, the only effectual security is an insurmountable fence. This prevents the existence of temptation, in all cases 39. In England it is called a Quick-Set Hedge. security is an insurmountable fence. This prevents the existence of temptation, in all cases dangerous, and particularly in that of forbidden fruit; therefore the matter reduces itself to this very simple alternative: share the produce of your garden good-humouredly with the boys of the whole neighbourhood; or, keep it for your own use by a fence which they cannot get through, under, or over. Such a fence, however, it is no trifling matter to make. It must be pretty high; and must present some formidable obstacles besides its height.

34. With regard to the second point; the shelter; this is of great consequence; for, it is very well known that, on the south side of a local product of the second point; the shelter; this is of great consequence; for, it is very well known that, on the south side of a local product of the second point; the second point; the shelter; this is of great consequence; for, it is very well known that, on the south side of a local product of the second point; the second point; the shelter; this is of great consequence; for, it is very well known that, on the south side of a little berry, which, when it is ripe dangerous, and particularly in that of forbidden in the fall, is of a red colour. Within the red spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the paper. Spring; but, this is not the best way. Let the spring; but, this is not the paper. Spring; but, this is

good high fence, you can have peas, lettuce, they are taken from that situation and planted radishes, and many other things, full ten days very thick in rows, in a nursery, where they earlier in the spring, than you can have them in the unsheltered ground. Indeed, this is a capityear. Then they are ready to be planted to betal consideration; for you have, by this means, come a hedge. In England there are two ways ten days more of spring than you could have of planting a hedge, as to position of ground. without it.

35. The shade, during the summer, is also other on the level ground. The latter is that, of valuable. Peas will thrive in the shade long which I have now to speak.

41. The ground for the Garden being prepared, in the manner before described under the head of Soil, you take up your quick-set plants, prune their roots to within four inches of the part that was at the top of the ground; or, in other words, leave the root but four inches long, taking care 36. It will be seen presently, when I come to to cut away all the fibres, for they always die; speak of the form of a garden, that I have fixed and they do harm if they be left. Make the on an Obtong Square, twice as long as it is ground very fine and nice all round the edges of wide. This gives me a long fence on the North the piece intended for the garden. Work it well with a spade and make it very fine, which will demand but very little labour. Then place a line along very truly: for, mind, you are planting cool as I can get it, in the heat of summer. Of for generations to come! Take the spade, put the various benefits of this shelter and this shade the edge of it against the line; drive it down I shall, of course, speak fully, when I come to eight or ten inches deep; pull the eye of the treat of the cultivation of the several plants. spade towards you, and thus you make, all along At present I shall confine myself to the sort of a little open cut to receive the roots of the plants, nce that I would recommend.

which you will then put into the cut, very up37. I am aware of the difficulty of over-right, and then put the earth against them with coming long habit, and of introducing any thing your hand, taking care not to plant them deeper that is new. Yet, amongst a sensible people, in the ground than they stood before you took such as those, for whose use this work is intended, them up from the nursery. The distance bethem up from the nursery. The distance be-tween each plant is twelve inches. When this tlemen are enclosed with walls from ten to six-teen feet high; but this, though it is useful, and indeed necessary, in the way of protection against two-legged intruders, is intended chiefly the side of it, and at six inches from it, in Ruta Baga. The people of this country listen against two-legged intruders, is intended chiefly the side of it, and at six inches from it, in exactly the same manner; but, mind, in this se-patiently; and, if they be not in haste to decide, cond line, the plants are not to stand opposite the they generally decide wisely at last. Besides, it plants in the first line, but opposite the middles is obvious to every one, that the lands, in the of the intervals. When both lines are planted, populous parts of the country, must be provided tread gently between them and also on the outwith a different sort of fence from that which is sides of them, and then hoe the ground a little,

42. This work should be done in the first or se-

43. In both cases the plants must be cut down almost close to the ground. If you plant in the

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Apricot, variety namentes, forices afsubscri-

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ash, or become

ER.

the new shoots, that is to say, not cutting down to good manner, and with a pair of Garden Shears. your last cut, but keeping the side always in a So that the expences to get a complete hedge pyramidical slope, so that the hedge may always round the garden would be as follows:

51.

ty year. thus the hedge will go on getting higher and higher, and wider and wider, till you have it at the height and thickness that you wish; and when it arrives at that point, there you may keep it. Ten feet high, and five feet through at bottom, is what I should choose; because then I have fence, shelter, and shade ; but, in the way of fence, five feet high will keep the boldest boy off from trees loaded with fine ripe peaches, or

as possible of equal size; else some get the start of others, subdue them, and keep them down, and this makes an uneven hedge, with weak parts in it. And, when the plants are first pulled up out of the seed-bed, they are too small to enable you clearly to ascertain this inequality of size. When the plants are taken out of the seed-bed and transplanted into a nursery, they are assorted by the nursery men, who are used to the business. The strong ones are transplanted into one place, they come to be used for a hedge, they are altered they come to be used for a hedge, they are altered they come to be used for a hedge, they are altered they come to be used for a hedge, they are altered too, what a difference would the alteration make turn short about, and drop back again, making the standard turn short about, and drop back again, making a noise expressive of their disappointment. Now, a noise expressive of their disappointment. Now, Fowls will alight on wooden, brick, or stone they are altered to the standard turn short about, and drop back again, making a noise expressive of their disappointment. Now, and in the look, and in the real value too, of those a noise expressive of their disappointment. Now, Fowls will alight on wooden, brick, or stone and the weak ones into another so that, when

long, perhaps, by October. Then, before win- ping during the same time, would require about the summer. Allow three times as much in ter, you must clip it again, leaving some part of thirty dollars, if it were done in an extraordinary America, and then the annual expense of the

Plants 4 00 Planting 00 00 Cultivation -00 30 Clipping Total -53

48. And thus are a fence, shelter and shade, 48. And thus are a fence, shelter and shade, and forty eight dollars. A Locust fence, I also everlasting duration, for a garden, containing low, will last for ever; but, then, what will an acre of land, to be obtained for this triffing a fence all of Locust, cost? Besides the difference of the heavest of even a hadre it is important. off from trees loaded with fine ripe peacets, of land, to be obtained for this trining a fence all of Locust, cost? Besides the difference in the look of the thing; besides the vast, othat, nothing further need be said upon the possible for any one, who has not seen it, to form subject! The height is not great; but, unless the an idea: contrasted with a wooden, or even a and the shade; and besides, that, after all, you assailant have wings, he must be content with brick fence it is like the land of Canaan compar-feasting his eyes; for, if he attempt to climb the hedge, his hands and arms and legs are full of ful in hue as well as in shape. It is one of the 52. However, the assailant have wings, he must be content with hedserts of Arabia. The leaf is beautic hedge, his hands and arms and legs are full of thorns in a moment; in the according to the deserts of Arabia. The leaf is beautic hedge, his hands and arms and legs are full of thorns in a moment; and he retreats as the fox did from the grapes, only with pain of body in addition to that of a disappointed longing. I really feel some remorse in thus plotting against the poor fellows; but, the worst of it is, they will have the early part of spring, and the shade it gives be content with fair play; they will have the early part of spring, and the shade it gives asson hasts; and, therefore, I must, however reluctantly, shut them out altogether.

46. A hedge five clear feet high may be got in six years from the day of planting. And, now let us see what it has cost to get this fence round my proposed garden, which, as will be seen under the next head, is to be 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, and which is, of course to have 90 feet length of hedge. The plants are to be a foot apart in the line, and there are to be two lines consequently, there will be required 1800 plants or suppose it to be two thousand. I think it will be strange indeed, if those plants cannot be raised and sold, at two years old, for two doldars a thaveneves been transplanted, but just pulled up out of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a plant seed of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spot where they were sown, your hedge will be a dead of the spo

in the look, and in the real value too, of those gardens, meadows and fields!

50. It may be said, perhaps, that, after you have got your hedge to the desired height, in the first place, you can have nothing good from the earth without annual care. In the next place, a wooden fence will soon want nailing and patching annually, during the years of its carden from weeds would require about two days work in a year for five or six years:

whe look, and in the real value too, of those gardens, meadows and fields!

50. It may be said, perhaps, that, after you have got your hedge to the desired height, in must still be kept clipped twice in the summer; and that, therefore, if the fence is everlasting, the trouble of it is also everlasting. But, in the first place, you can have nothing good from the earth without annual care. In the next place, a wooden fence will soon want nailing sees, the ground ought to be well prepared, and patching annually, during the years of its cattle, sheep and pigs kept effectually off, until two days work in a year for five or six years:

such work is done for a henny a rod, twice in woold soon stock the whole country; and they work is done for a henny a rod, twice in woold soon stock the whole country; and they

garden hedge will be less than four dollars a

51. Thus then, at the end of the first twen-ty years, the hedge would have cost a hundred and nine dollars. And, for ever after, it would cost only eighty dollars in twenty years. Now, can a neat, boarded fence, if only eight feet high, and to last twenty years, be put up for less than six dollars a rod? I am convinced that it cannot; and, then, here is an expense for every twenty years, of three hundred and the shade; and besides, that, after all, you have, in the wooden fence, no effectual protec-

beauty of the English fields and gardens, and not a small one from English rural poetry.

49. And why should America not possess this most beautiful and useful plant? She has English gew-gaws, English Play-Actors, English Cards and English Dice and Billiards; English fooleries and English vices enough in all conscience; and, why not English Hedges, instead of post-and-rail and board fences? If, instead of these steril-looking and cheerless enclosures the gardens and meadows and fields, in the hedge has arrived at the age of six years, as before mentioned.

53. There yet remains one advantage, and that not a small one, that a quickset hedge possesses over every other sort of fence; and that is, that it effectually keeps out houltry, the depredations of which, in a nice garden, are so intolerable, that it frequently becomes a question, whether the garden shall be abandoned, or the poultry destroyed. Fowls seldom, or never, the neighbourhood of New-York and other ci-dence, first alight upon it, and then drop down the neighbourhood of New-York and other ci-dence, first alight upon it, and then drop down

may be brought from England, either, in plant or in berry. But, there are many here already. If more are wanted, they can be had any month of December, being shipped from England, in barrels, half sand and half berries, in November. The berries, which are called hams, are ripe in November. They are beaten down from the tree, and cleared from leaves and bits of wood. Then they are mixed with sand, or earth, four bushels of sand, or of earth, to a bushel of haws. They are thus put into a cellar, or other haws. They are thus put into a cenar, or other cool place: and here they remain, always about as moist as common earth, until sixteen months after they are put in; that is to say, through a winter, a summer, and another winter; and then they are sown (in America) as soon as the frost is clean out of the ground. They ought to be sown in little drills; the drills a foot a part, and the hows about as thick as nees in the drills. and the haws about as thick as peas in the drills. Here they come up; and, when they have stood till the next year, you proceed with them in the

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manner pointed out in paragraph, 40.

56. These haws may be had from Liverpool,

Seldom in the latter; for, the birds eat them at direction. But, when beds are sown with smaller a very early period. They are ripe early in Notwember; and, half haws half sand, may be had, I dare say, for two dollars a barrel at any place. Three barrels would fence a farm! And, as America owes to Europe her Wheat, why be ashamed to add fences to the debt? But (and with this I conduct,) if there be a resolution structions. A chain, or a line, and pole, are all lands to common rather than the can want for the purpose, and hole, he has formed to throw all lands to common, rather than he can want for the purpose, and those he has take the triffing trouble to make live fences, I do hope that my good neighbours will not ascribe these remarks to any disposition in me to call in question the wisdom of that resolution.

The way is to take out the must be dug out. The way is to take out the must be dug out. call in question the wisdom of that resolution.

Plate 1. J E. 50 30 40 60

This is not, strictly speaking, a plan; because it exhibits trees in elevation; but it will answer the purpose. Of the sorts of which these trees are, and of other circumstances belonging to them, I shall speak fully under the head of Fruits. The precise description of the Hot-Beds will be found under that head. At present my object is to explain the mode of Laying-out the Ground.

59. The length of the Garden is 100 yards, the breadth 50 yards, and the area contains a sta-tute acre; that is, 160 Rods of 16½ feet to the Rod. In order to bring my length and breadth within round numbers, I have been obliged to add 6 rod and 58 square feet; but, with this trifling addition here is a spot containing an acre of land. Before, however, I proceed further, let me give my reasons for choosing an Oblong Square, instead of a Square of equal sides. It will be seen, that the length of my garden is from East to West. By leaving a greater length in this direction than from North to South, three important advantages are secured. First, we get a long and warm border under the North fence for the rear-

portion of the whole is sheltered, during winter and spring, from the bleak winds.

fractions unnoticed. In the English gardeninging of things early in the spring. Second, we get a long and cool border under the South fence for shading, during the great heats, things, to which a burning sun is injurious. Fourth, by this shape of the area of the Garden a larger other larger things in rows should have the same least, the prices of sugar; and yet sugar, under

Figure 1, in Plate IV. exhibits a piece of the carth about four inches deep, and spread it over Garden-Hedge in elevation, in the winter season. See this Plate IV. in Chapter V.

LAYING-OUT.

LAYING-OUT.

earth about four inches deep, and spread it over the adjoining ground, some on each side of the walk or path, taking care to fling, or carry, the earth, so dug out, to such a distance, that every earth, so dug out, to such a distance, that every part of the ground, which is not walk or path, 57. The Laying-out of a Garden consists in the division of it into several parts, and in the allot-receive an equal proportion of what is thus dug ting of those several parts to the several purpo-out. Gravel may be put in the walks and paths: ses for which a garden is made. These parts it makes the whole look neater; but, in a country consist of Walks, Paths, Plats, Borders, and a where the frost is so hard in winter and the Hot Bed Ground. 56. These haws may be had from Liverpool, from London, or from almost any Port in Great Britain or Ireland. But, they can be had only in the months of November and December.

Hot-Bed Ground.

58. To render my directions more clear as well said to be necessary, while it may be trouble-as more brief, I have given a plan of my pro-it will get into the borders; and, there it must do harm.

> 62. It will be seen, that about a third part of the Garden is appropriated to Fruit trees. The reason for this, and the uses of the other parts of the ground, will be fully stated in the Chapters on Cultivation. I have here treated merely of the form and the dimensions, and of the division, of the Garden. It is in treating of the cultivation of the several sorts of plants that our attention will be brought back to a close contemplation of the several parts included in this division.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

The following extract from a circular, from the house of Cropper, Benson and Co. under the date of the 27th September, contains some views and estimates in relation to the culture and sale of cotton, which may be very interesting to the planter and merchant.—Savannah paper.

Annexed, we give two estimates, drawn up by two different planters, neither knowing any thing of each other's statement, nor we of their's, and though there is some trifling difference in the mode of estimate, yet it will be seen that they exhibit almost exactly the same result.

This is the present mode of management, with which the planters must be content, if they can do no better. But sugar on the banks of the and spring, from the bleak winds.

60. Having such a spot before us, little difficulty can arise in Laying it out. Indeed, it is only necessary to state the dimensions. The several parts are distinguished by numbers. The long walk, running from East to West is 6 feet wide, as is also the cross walk, in the middle. All the paths are 3 feet wide. The borders, Nos. 2 and 3, are 9 feet wide. The dimensions of the Plats Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, are (each) 70 feet from East to West and 56 from North to South. Plat. No. 6, is 56 feet by 50, only 7 cents, whilst sugar, by the last advices North to South. Plat. No. 6, is 56 feet by 50. only 7 cents, whilst sugar, by the last advices Plat, No. 4, is 60 teet by 36. The Hot-bed from New Orleans, is quoted 9 to 11 cents, or 8 Ground, No. 1, is 70 feet by 36. I leave trifling cents on the plantation. Estimating the profit fractions unnoticed. In the English gardening of the one culture with the other, upon this scale books, they call those parts of the garden of prices, whilst the one only pays 21 per cent. "Quarters," which I call Plats; but, for what the other would pay about 23 per cent, per anreason they so call them it would be difficult to num. Estimates are not always to be depended conjecture. I call them *filats*, which is the proper word, and a word, too, universally understood. mate in this case. We know that in Barbadoes the A plat is a piece of ground; and it implies, that culture of cotton is nearly given up, and in Dethe piece is small, compared with other larger merara, though sugar has very much increased, portions, such as fields, lots, and the like. I will yet there has been a decrease in cotton. Now,

not the change be very rapid where sugar is even

higher than cotton?

Next as to manufacturing: the planters are giving in some cases, 40 cents per yard for cotton bagging. This they might make themselves from cotton, as is done in the Brazils, with great advantage. They might also make their own clothing, especially that of the negroes. If they changed their system in this respect, and grew and made every thing they wanted, they might certainly sell their surplus cotton at any price; but it must be borne in mind, that they would have much less to sell. They have the spinning jenny, in some parts of North Carolina, amongst the farmers; weaving is carried on in almost every part of the world; and a little consideration will show what great advantages they would have in manufacturing.

The bale of cotton which the planter can only manufacturer for less than 91. and when to this the expense of manufacturing is added, the whole ing cotton and importing manufactured goods, the planter pays 100 per cent. on the wages paid in England, and he would gain an advantage to this extent if he manufactured them at home. Perhaps it will be said that wages are higher; let us examine this. The average produce of a slave's labour is 11 bags of cotton, or 61. 15s. being about 5d per working day. Now we think

we do not over rate the earnings of a whole family in our cotton manufacturing districts, if we take them at 5s. per week, reckoning the whole population, whether able to work or not. Five shillings per week is 10d. per day; yet the planter now gives 100 per cent, which makes 20d.

That low prices will make the planters turn to something else, is not mere conjecture; we can refer to the years of the embargo and the war .-Before the commencement of that period, viz. in 1807, the export of cotton, from America to this country, was 171,000 bags; there was no year from that to 1816, when the imports were the whole of one crop, and then our imports were 166,000, and in 1817, 197,000. The crop of 1807 was a great one, and, therefore, it would not be fair to take that singly; putting the crop of 1806 to it, which was 124,000, it will make an average of 148,000 bags; whilst 1816 and 1817, put together will make 182,000 bags, an increase of only 20 per cent. whilst the population had increased about 30 per cent. This, too, comprises three years, when the inducement to plant extensively would be great; so that there is a strong probability that, for a part of the time of the embargo and war, the cultivation of cotton must rather have receded than gone forward; and yet at that time they knew little of the growth of sugar. They could, during these periods, sell cotton, if they chose, and they would naturally look forward to a better market for their produce at the termination of their disputes with this

A part of the extension of the cultivation of cotton, arises from the purchase of slaves, which they would have the power, as well as the inducement, to do, while cotton sold above 15 cents; but when it has fallen to half that price, they will have neither. This will at once take off 7 of the 10 per cent, increase, for their natural increase is only about 3 per cent. We may also Food, 13 bushels of corn, or 1 peck per suppose a transfer to sugar of, perhaps, one-eighth, or 121 per cent.; for the Americans move about rapidly to what pays them best; and, surely, for both time and cotton consumed in manufacturing cotton bagging, and their own clothes,

these circumstances, has been preferred. Will we may put 10 per cent. more: these together One suit of osnaburgs not the change be very rapid where sugar is even will make 29½ per cent. We will call it 30 per Tools, vehicles, and horses cent. which would reduce the crop, to arrive in Tax 1824, from 645,000 bags to 452,000 bags, reducing the stock at the end of that year 193,000; but that would be impossible, for it was only estimated in the other case at 149,000 bags.

It is quite evident then, if it were possible that our present prices should continue, we should have such a decrease in the growth, and such an increase in the consumption, as would, at a very early period, leave us without a bag of cotton on

The apathy which has allowed the prices of cotton to fall to their present rates, pervades other branches of commerce; for though it is reasonably estimated, that, at the present rate of consumption, all the sugar in the country will be exhausted before the new will arrive, yet the holders are selling at the lowest price sell for 41. 10s. cannot be delivered to the British ever known, and look on these facts, with which they are perfectly acquainted, as though it could never rise again. Last year's crop of cannot be conveyed back to the planter without corn is generally estimated not to have supplied an addition of fully fifty per cent. in duty and the country more than 11 months; and though profit. Then we may fairly say, that, in export- the present crop was less than the preceding, and the consumption going on at a greater rate than ever known, still the price is lower than ever remembered. If the present un-mercantile Bagging, at 90 cents per bale feeling of holding no stocks is to continue to prevail, we may be quite run out of all these important articles before any one is aware. CROPPER, BENSON & CO.

ESTIMATES.

South Carolina contains 502,741 inhabitants, of which 258,475 are slaves. Georgia contains cent. 340,989 inhabitants, of which 148,482 are slaves. Alabama contains 127,901 inhabitants, of which 41,000 are slaves. Mississippi contains 75,448 inhabitants, of which 32,814 are slaves. Louisiana contains 153,407 inhabitants, of which 68,500 are slaves. Tennessee contains 422,613 inhabitants, of which 80,000 are slaves. Total, 1,623,099 inhabitants, of which 629,271 are slaves.

Total population as above 1,623,099 Deduct slaves 629,271 Leaving a population of free persons of 993,828 Deduct for free coloured persons 20,828 Leaving a population of white persons of 973,000 It is commonly estimated that one slave to every ten white persons, is employed for domestic purposes, which will give 97,300 Estimated number of slaves on sugar and tobacco plantations 40,000 Do. on rice 40,000 Do. mechanics 20,000

Total 197,300 Total slave population Effective and non-effective hands employed otherwise than on cotton plantations as above 197,300 Leaving effective & non-effective slaves on the cotton plantations

431,971

First estimate of cost on cotton plansations. week, at 70 cents per bushel hat, \$1 50; 2 pair shoes, \$2 50; 1 blanket, \$3 6 yards plains, at 75 cts. 4 50; doctor and physic, \$1

1 50 \$25 60 100 negroes are equal to 60 good working hands: 100 average negroes worth now perhaps \$350 each \$35,000 100 average negroes or 60 working hands will cultivate each 31 acres, or 210 acres, worth per acre 50 dollars 10,500 Planter's capital \$45,500 If one working hand cultivates 31 acres, which give 900lbs of clean cotton, 60 working hands, or 100 average hands, will cultivate 210 acres, which yield 54,000 lbs. clean cotton, which, at 11 cts. per lb. is gross \$5,940 Deduct the expense of keeping 100 hands at \$24, in lieu of 25 60, the Factorage, 21 per cent. on \$5,940 148 Carriage, rent, drayage, and labor on 185 bags or 54,000lb weight, at \$2 50 712 256

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Then it appears, that a capital of 45,500 dollars in land and negroes, yields, if the cotton sell at 11 cents per lb. 2,324 dollars, or 5 1-10 per

Leaves net profit of 100 negroes, or 60

working hands, at 11 cents

Second estimate of cost of cotton plantations. Cost of keeping one negro a year on a cotton

plantation: Food, 13 bushels of corn, or 1 peck per week, at 70 per bushel \$9 10 Touching this item, this planter says that he appoints a certain portion of his ne-

groes to cultivate bread stuff for those employed in his plantations, and that whether he cultivate it or buy it, it will cost as above. pair of shoes \$1 28; 1 blanket in 3 years at 3 dollars, is 1 dollar

6 yards of plains, at 75 cents, 450; doctor and physic, 1 dollar suit osnaburgs for summer Tools, vehicles, and horses Tax

20 85 This planter says, that, on an average, 20 dollars will defray the expense per head, and these items come near it. The negro, out of his own earnings, buys a hat and any more shoes he may require.

But, out of 100 average hands, 50 only are workers, the other fifty being rendered non-effective by infancy, infirmity, or from being used for domestic purposes.

100 average negroes, worth 400 dollars 40,000 100 average negroes, or 50 working hands,

will cultivate each 31 acres or 175 acres, worth per acre \$80

Amount of capital in negroes and land \$54,000 The land is only worth \$20 an acre; but a plan-\$9 10 ter must have at least four times the quantity that

is actually employed for cotton, seeing that it soon gets exhausted. It is too expensive to restore it by manure and it lies in fallow until the remainde 5 50 of the estate has undergone exhaustion; so tha

tually in use.

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ions.

Average gangs of negroes would, not long ago, have commanded \$425 each, so that the above is a low estimate.

If one working hand cultivates 3½ acres, which will yield 900lbs of clean cotton, 50 working hands will cultivate 175 acres, which will yield 45,000 lbs. of clean cotton, and which, at 10 cents 4,500 00 per lb. is Deduct expense of keeping 100 2,000 00 hands at \$20 Factorage on \$4,500 at 21 per

112 50 Carriage, rent, drayage and labor on 150 bags, or 45,000lb weight 375 00 \$2 50 each Bagging, at 90 per bale 135 00 2,622 50

Nett profit of 100 average or 50 working \$1,877 50 hands, at 10 cents

So that on a capital of negroes and land, amount- in that direction. ing to \$54,000 there is a profit of 3 per cent. and twenty five-fifty fourths of one per cent. at 10 cents per pound.

INTERNAL IMPOVEMENT.

A Sketch of the Great Northern or Champlain Canal.

WATERFORD, 28TH Nov. 1822. On this day the last stone of the Northern or Champlain Canal, was laid by Governor Clinton, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in the presence of a great assemblage of people. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. Before the laying of the stone, the President delivered a short address, which stated in substance, that he proceeded with great pleasure, in the presence of his assembled fellow-citizens, to consummate a great work devoted to the interests of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce, and connecting the gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of New-York. He invoked the smiles of the Almighty Father of the Universe on the work and ing. The stone was then laid amidst the acclamations of the people, and a most eloquent praymarble and excellent workmanship, into the Canal. The marble was procured from Westchester county, and is firmly cemented by hydraulic mortar, made of Northern lime-stone. The locks are spacious circular basins for the accommodation junction with the western. This latter portion is of boats passing out and into the river. Water- nearly completed. ford is the head of sloop and boat navigation of shed to it; indeed it has already been navigated by boats of transportation. One has just arrived from Lake Ontario, by the St. Lawrence and So-rel rivers, and Lake Champlain; and I saw with great pleasure, packages and boxes, stowed on the banks of the Canal, destined for Whitehall

to wit, at Fort Ann, there are three locks, which gates, and yet it never occurred to that ingenious descend to the level of Wood Creek and Halfway people. The first lock was constructed by the Brook. These streams unite below the village, Brook. These streams unite below the village, and feed this lower level of the Canal. Some short distance below this junction, there is a lock recently located and made of wood. The upper level of the canal from Fort Edward to Fort Ann is supplied by the Hudson: the water commodities from an extensive range of country

There is a striking feature in the geology of this route, which deserves a scrutinizing examina-tion. It appears that the Hudson River at Fort Edward, which, you know, is below Glen's and Baker's Falls, is 22 feet higher than Lake Champlain. There is a descent of 50 feet from the summit level at Fort Ann, to the Lake at Whitehall, and 28 feet to the river at Fort Edward. Forty or fifty feet high, in the primitive rocks at a place called the Narrows in Wood Creek, there are great cavities or pots, produced by the action of rotary stones under the power of water falling perpendicularly: a critical inspection of these lapideous excavations might determine whether the Hudson River did not, previous to its rupture of the great barrier at the Highlands, diverge to the north in this di-rection. From the Canal at Fort Edward to Fort Miller Falls, 8 miles, the river is used in lieu of the Canal, and is kept up to the requisite altitude by a dam. Round those falls there is a short Canal of half a mile, which unites again with the river by two locks; the river is again used for about two and a half miles, and then by a dam it is forced into a canal, on the west side, the occasion, and supplicated the realization of a dam it is forced into a canal, on the west side all the blessings anticipated from this undertak-which extends about 26½ miles to Waterford.— This part contains six locks, and at Waterford there are three more, making in the whole exr was offered to the throne of grace by the Rev. Dr. Blatchford. The company passed in two boats, drawn by five elegant horses, from the river through a tier of three locks of white marble and excellent workmanship, into the Canal. waters with the western or Erie Canal, after crossing the Mohawk River by a dam, and which river is thereby put into requisition as a feeder of eleven feet lift each, and are almost perfectly for the northern Canal, in both a northern and water-tight. Between the locks there are two southern direction, and also before and after its

This whole extent is 64 miles. The work was the Hudson, and the Northern Canal is now fin- commenced on the 10th of June, 1818, and has their way to our great commercial emporium. been finished in somewhat more than four years. When compared with similar works in the old world, the execution may be pronounced a rapid one, and has never been exceeded in that respect, except by its relative, the western Canal. The celebrated Canal of Languedoc is 148 miles

\$80 is really the cost of an acre of the land ac- |Champlain, to Waterford, where it finally enters kin to Canton, by canals and rivers, is 920 miles, the Hudson River, the distance is about 611 and the voyage takes a boat three months. On miles. From Whitehall to Fort Edward, there our canals the same extent could be passed in are 19 miles of Canal, and about 5 miles of the one month. The truth is, that the Chinese cawaters of Wood Creek. In this space there are nals are very inferior to the European. Instead ten locks: three at Whitehall to let boats of locks, the boats are drawn up and let down down into the Lake: three at Fort Edward for inclined planes by human power, at vast expense the same purpose, as to the Hudson River; about and trouble. A lock appears to be a very simple half way between Fort Edward and Whitehall, invention. It is but a sluice with two double

> The influence of these works is already felt, not only in different parts of the United States, but has extended to Europe. The transportation of merchandise from Philadelphia to Pitts-Fort Ann is supplied by the Hudson: the water is impelled into a feeder by a most stupendous dam of 30 feet altitude, erected across that river, and there is now another feeder preparing to run from above Glen's Falls, and to pass into the Canal north of Sandy Hill, which will also serve as an auxiliary Canal, to convey lumber and other commodities from an extensive range of country year been immense, because the western settlers have found a market; and the share holders of our vader-land will be astonished at the unex-

pected increase of their profits.

In their report of 1817, the Canal Board estimated, that the country within the reach of the northern Canal, would furnish annually two millions of boards and planks; one million feet of square timber, and immense quantities of dock logs, scantling, masts, and spars. Besides, those northern regions are the sites appropriated by nature for her mineral productions; and it is well known that they contain iron ore unsurpassed for quantity and quality; marbles of various kinds and colours; lime stone from the primitive to the secondary, and the materials of the best hydraulic cement; bark for tanning and other manufacturing processes; inexhaustible stores of pot and pearl ashes; wheat, flour, butter, cheese, flax, flax-seed, wool, beef, pork, and maple-sugar; the best of cattle for the butcher, dairyman and grazier, and the finest sheep, hogs, and poultry, besides the fruits of autumn. In going to the New-York market, the proprietors of these articles follow the current of interest, and the direction of political affinity, and their preference is enforced by the act of the British Parliament, fettering our commerce with the Canadas, and thereby imposing the necessity of a limited or partial trade with those countries.

We cannot form any definite opinion of the va-lue or the amount of commodities, that will be conveyed down the Canal, nor of the merchandise that will be returned, because it has not been in operation until this day. So far back as July last, it was estimated such was the immense amount of lumber in the Canal and in the Lake, waiting for the advent of the waters, that it would take twenty days for that in the Lake to pass into the Canal, and forty days for that in the lower level to pass into the upper; and the waters of the Hudson are, even at this advanced period of the season, covered with rafts, making

-00 LETTER V. ON THE POOR LAWS.

SIR-The Poor Laws are not less subservient and Peru, in Clinton county.

As the importance of this Canal is not sufficiently appreciated, nor its character extensively known, it may not be amiss to subjoin a lew remarks, which I have derived principally from the enlightened acting commissioner.

From Whitehall, where it unites with Lake

not commit perjury. If the greatest criminality child is about to become chargeable to the coun-of seduction consist in the ruin of its victim, se-ty, in consequence of the poverty of its parents, libertinism in a man, as to incontinence in a duction is no longer a vice, except among the its care shall be committed to the Overseers of woman? Does a man forfeit all the respect and higher classes of society. Our legislatures have, the Poor, and upon their requisition, a tax shall good will of his neighbours and friends, is he hitherto, refrained from declaring prostitution be levied upon the county, for its support; and declared an outcast from society, and hunted among the lower classes of females, praisewor-thy, but they have not hesitated to attach to it the reward of merit, by making it profitable.-Lest any mistrust of her enamoured hero's vows, lest any sordid fear of loss of bread, from the in a neighbouring county, and which, I dare say, male acquaintance, while she leads the life of a loss of character, should check the full tide of may be paralleled in every county in the state, the fair one's tenderness, or throw a chill on her In this case, the lover and his beloved were both dissolving heart, which pants to give a loose to poor. The maiden had obtained a comfortable all the joys of love; a grave, wise Senator appears, his countenance beaming with all the be fear of starvation before her eyes, and being innignity of venerable worth, and signs a deed of stigated by the too-persuasive eloquence of some settlement, with the wealth of the whole state, as security, for the maintenance of herself and all the tender pledges of her generous passion. Is this an unfair representation of one branch of the Poor Laws? Do they not pay a bounty, and a high one too, on the production of bastards? And while our farmers are so feelingly and so And while our farmers are so feelingly and so justly complaining of the taxes they pay to supracter, will any doubt of the security of his promises, any fear of being left destitute in a world, to whose respect she has forfeited all claim, pre-ther she had contracted an affection for the when she knows, that rather than have his character exposed in a court of justice, he will submit to almost any imposition? But suppose that the libertine is not rich, and has little regard on this score, for his character, and that the woman knows this, and has no faith in his promises—still she has faith in the promises of the law; she knows that the law will force him to pay a sufficient sum for the support of his child; and that the Overseers of the Poor must give the money to some one to take care of the child. Who can they find to do this better, or at a less price than the mother? To her, therefore, it is given. If she has other means of support, this money is a positive and considerable income, since a mother, living at home, can maintain her child for a much smaller sum than would inchild for a much smaller sum than would induce any other person to undertake the charge. In these two cases, the law's encouragement to vice is indirect, and its provisions may, upon the whole body of the people, and is collected with as much speed and certainty as the taxes which support the government. It will not only the people are the provisions may, upon the whole body of the people, and is collected with as much speed and certainty as the taxes which support the government. It will not only the people are the people and is collicted with as much speed and certainty as the taxes which support the government. It will not only the people are the people and is collicted with as much speed and certainty as the rect corruption of female virtue may be in a people are the people and is collicted with as much speed and certainty as the litical view, it is much more reprehensible in a people are the people are the people are the people and is collicted with as much speed and certainty as the litical view, it is much more reprehensible in a people are the peo a superficial examination, be defended with some show of plausibility; since it may be proper to make the seducer maintain his own offspring, and pay a penalty for his indulgence in criminal pleasures. I shall, however, shew, presently, reasons (in addition to those already stated) for believing that even in these cases, the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good. But where the law does more harm than good and the law's inducement duction by deterring men from making the attention of laws tending to call upon all those, whose mistaker notions of charity and humanity have ranked them among the foremost opponents of a proposition to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish their opposition. If the arguments used in this classification is a deed of trust, upon his motions of charity and humanity have ranked them among the foremost opponents of a proposition to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish their opposition. If the arguments used in this classification is a deed of trust, upon his motions of charity and humanity have ranked them among the foremost opponents of a proposition. If the arguments used in this classification is a deed of trust, upon his motions of charity and humanity have ranked them among the foremost opponents of a proposition. If the arguments used in this connexion with size position to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish them among the foremost opponents of a proposition. If the arguments used in this connexion with size position to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish them among the foremost opponents of a proposition. If the arguments used in this connexion with size position to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish them among the foremost opponents of a proposition. If the arguments are proposition to abolish the position to abolish the Poor Laws, to relinquish them among the foremost o sently, reasons (in addition to those already stated) for believing that even in these cases, the law does more harm than good. But where both the parties are poor, the law's inducement to the violation of moral principle is direct and to the violation of moral principle is direct and the constitution by deterring men from making the all other laws for the prevention of comme have that his vector has believed that his vector has a sent in this subject have been described in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution to which they have led, are true; can duction by deterring men from making the all other laws for the prevention of comme has a sent in this subject. The laws upon this subject have been described in this constitution. In the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution to which they have led, are true; can duction by determine the provided in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution to which they have led, are true; can any good man, reconcile to his conscience the duction by determine the provided in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my last, are just, and the constitution in the arguments used in this letter and in my l immediate in its operation: and is so far from all other laws for the prevention of crime, by ex- believes that his vote has sanctioned the increase possessing even the shadow of justice, that it makes the most moral and religious citizens in the country, actually pay, out of their own pockets, the wages of prostitution; and compels the virtuous to become the purse-bearers of all those whose vicious inclinations might be restrained, by the want of means to purchase the gratification of their licention desires. One of the provisions of a bastard child, likely to operate as powerfully on a man as on a woman? Do the present

for the support of the mother, also, as long from the company of his equals, because he is as her confinement may render her unable to not a very Joseph in his life? Or can a woman work. The operation of this law, I will illus- still retain the esteem and affection of her assotrate by an instance which has actually occurred situation, in a decent family, but not having the Lothario, among the ploughboys-

honor,

"Were lulled to sleep, and love alone was waking."

port domestic manufactures, I cannot see why her service, and afterwards an application to the dollars a year, which is the charge generally this particular branch of them should be so much Overseers of the Poor. She could be maintained made by the Overseers of the Poor. But how encouraged, as it has never been doubted that quite enough would be produced, even without the extraordinary inducement of a premium.—

That the Poor Laws do so operate, is evident; for, if a woman swears that a particular man is the father of her child, the law compels him to encordingly retained for that purpose. As soon as father of her child, the law compels him to encordingly retained for that purpose. As soon as starved with her child, is fed and clothed better into bond, with sufficient security, in a sum the child was old enough to do without her nurs-ter into bond, with sufficient security, in a sum the child was old enough to do without her nurs-at the discretion of the magistrates, to prevent the child's becoming chargeable to the county. Suppose the seducer is rich, and a man of cha-Suppose the seducer is rich, and a man of cha-Calista, however fair, seems to have been not much of a henitent, for, whether from long dis-birth since by such labour she earns her liveliuse, work had become irksome to her, or whe-hood. vent a woman from consenting to his wishes, company and manners of the Poor House, or was when she knows, that rather than have his chanaturally one of those tender hearted damsels Laws, than upon their agency in producing idle-

good will of his neighbours and friends, is he ciates, be admired, loved and courted by her fe-Cleopatra? But grant that the disgrace is equally great in the one as in the other—Is the inconvenience of losing a sum of money as great a preventive of crime, as the dread of starvation? And has not the law substituted the first for the last? It is evident that neither of the terrors presented by the law can affect a rich man; his wealth enables him to buy his paramour's "Fierceness and pride, the guardians of her silence as long as concealment is desirable; or if discovery is unavoidable, the world is charita ble to the venial trespasses of the rich. A man in moderate circumstances cannot be much de-

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ation ? rst for he terman; mour's le ; or harita A man uch deby the t thirty enerally ut how nothing ? The by in and the of being ned bether siabourer. profits of in childer liveli-

the Poor cing idleeffect was ecause its

more per s man is drunkard, e is not a

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used in this nd the conre true; can nscience the o such mis-ted while ht the increas

LUCIUS.

sophical inquiry into the origin and nature of adSmut. We have stated before, that the practic covers the top only a few inches. The stirring cal question lies in a very small compass, and the results, in this view, are highly satisfactory and run off the brine, take out the wheat and lime lustful to cultivators: we have stated also, that it on the floor (not always, with fresh lime); there are certainly some anamolies, and we have the whole reasons as must necessarily be additionable reasons for eight bushels of physiology and pathology, animal and vegetiven, at sundry times, some probable reasons for them; such reasons as must necessarily be additionable to a floor, and put salt to it, some wet on who must otherwise deny all the facts which have been so many times proved by express exhemicant and the prevention of smut. We have learned by recent communication with Mr. Ely, an American gentlemen, who has just been making the floor, and sometimes after wheat has been brined. We are wholly faithless as to any good they do a state it but imperfectly, by recollection, useful. Now all the above have been followed from Mr. Ely's notes, but the main facts are sufficient for our purpose. Mr. Falla, along with his experiments in Spade Husbandry, this year when the supplied of the preference is to be given to the best Hereford Cathers and the preference of ignorance we herein labour under, we reced that and lime labour under, we such a state it out of these islands. In the North, he visited Mr. Falla, who has this season tried a very useful experiment on the prevention of Smut. We are wholly faithless as to any good they do the such as the such part of the prevention of Smut. We are wholly faithless as to any good they do the prevention of Smut. We seed sincess, which may be more injurious than seed in the prevention of Smut. We then they have succeeded it was own good they do the prevention of Smut. We seed some prevention of the prickle, nor when they have succeeded it was a proof of a deleterious seasor brined in qui

not his own moved one of progress of himself and d the way to ad vice which

the experiment.

The whole of this experiment, and every other shew bold and level, and does not need skimming.

We do not mean to deny but that some seataking notice also in this case, that the wheat severity.

orroboration of the utility of steeping; and, by ral mind can assert that nature is so capricious, quite unfit for any labour.

The Herefords are more equal as a class than lowers of the operation, if well performed, and the farmer without security for the cleanliness of the improved Short-horns. Their offal is equal-

Extracts from the late numbers of the London Farmers' Journal—received at the Office of the American Farmer.

ON SMUT.—By THE EDITOR.

We hope our readers will excuse the impertiency (if it have that appearance) of our entering personally into this question; and moreover, that they will not impute to us any thought or intention of a dictorial nature. We come to the subject as Mr. Jemmett has done, considering ourselves in a state of tutorage, as we must always remain as to the natural history, or philosophical inquiry into the origin and nature of Smut. We have stated before, that the practical question lies in a very small compass, and the

had a few smutty heads; the other two we do but leaving the wheat in the brine twelve hours. haps be doubted; but if I give it with imparant correctly remember; but the row sowed dry The rest may be all dispensed with, excepting that haps be doubted; but if I give it with imparant the cheapness of the steep may be an object; and not to be commented upon with too great the experiment.

The animals designated by the title Improved which has been purposely and properly made, is We do not mean to deny but that some sea- Short-horns are few in number, and they are favourable to brining, pickling, washing, stir-sons are attended with smut more than others; widely diffused, as they have obtained high pri-ring, skimming, and cleansing of every sort. One but it does not therefore follow, that Nature ces, and have been carried into various places to mode may be something better than another, but mocks our toils, and confounds our reasoning and ornament many stocks. They have soft, silky, they are generally useful. We cannot yet believe our experiments. There is no reason for such and mossy hair, and are very rich and mellow that either arsenic, sulphate or copper, urine, an assertion, unless we could shew that the seed-handlers; handsome and gay in colour; elegant or any thing else, will, by the touch, prevent the sisease; clean crops may be followed in these if not so, it was adequately brined and steeped, bone; level and complete in all their points, and cases where the seed was sound, but let those or otherwise steeped in such a manner as has take on fat rapidly. They give a moderate who mean to try useful experiments on preventing smut, take wheat which they know to be mutted, or the conclusion is nothing. mutted, or the conclusion is nothing. knows the first, or can suppose or believe the life, and on this account, as well as from the extreme laziness of their dispositions, they are

lowaess of the operation, if well performed, and the farmer without security for the cleanliness of the operation, if well performed, and the farmer without security for the cleanliness of the improved Short-horns. Their offal is equal-law the wheat in the tub several hours, even then steeping is not intended. Thus among severly brining, and skimming, will succeed better than any mode of picking the wheat on a lead further into the speculation started by or, or of dipping it in pickle by means of a sket. If of smutty wheat moderately dressed, but make two parcels, take one parcel and dress by reeing, and separate all light kernels, nut-balls, &c., then take the other and swim it agood brine, and skim it, and steep it in the improved Short-horns. Their offal is equal-ly fine, many of them handle well, and have a very good quality of meat. They give very little will, but breed well, and are hardy and healthy. We have expressed this the more strongly, because we hope that that dispute about smut is drawing to a close. We confine ourselves to the practical question, and do not wish to enlarge tree the practical question, and do not wish to enlarge the practical question, and do not wish to enlarge especially at an early age. They do not attain so great a stature in the same number of months, and have never at any period, but particularly in youth, that perfect symmetry which distinguishest two parcels, take one parcel and dress by reeing, and separate all light kernels, mut-balls, &c., then take the other and swim it agood brine, and skim it, and steep it in the lief that it is an equal time, that are established, they must be wholly vision-hall the farmer without security for the cleanlines of the mande.

Their offal is equal-ly fine, many of them handle well, and have a very good quality of meat. They give very little milk, but breed well, and have a very good quality of meat. They give yell the improved Short-horns. Their offal is equality. The improved Short-horns. Their offal is equality. The truth is, that ph

amination, to be the distinctions between the two

same food, and in the same relative circumstan ces, the Short-horns would be as good at two years old, as the Herefords are at three-ei, however, half a dozen of each were committed to the care of the same person, and brough : un precisely in the same manner, the result would be highly interesting; and if they were brought up here, I would give the Herefords their food

for nothing, if they were the conquerors.

I am well aware that without such a trial, there will continue to be a great difference of opinion communication: on this question; out as my object is truth and usefulness, and not fallacy and controversy, I submit my remarks with every deference, to the judgment of your readers, not being at all anxious hempen bag and express the oil by means of a sons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$4 to enter into any defence of the opinion I have cold press, in the same manner as linseed oil. formed, if it can be proved to be erroneous, as I had no other wish to gratify, or purpose to serve, in making this laborious and extended sur- it very simple. vey of the two breeds, and in now informing you the result, than a desire to promote the interest of agriculture.

Why there should be so great a preference WELLS & LILLEY, Boston.

West of the cold pressed oil, I do not know.—PETER COTTOM, Richmond, Va.

Many families in my neighbourhood, prepare it, E. THAYER, Charleston, S. C.

In the mean time, till the experiment is fairly tried, I must remind your readers that the comparison is not between the excellent breed of Herefordshire and the wretched cattle with shorthorns, which find their way, very undeservedly, into many parts of the south, but between the best Herefords and that select and valuable breed age. to which the name of Improved Short-horns ought to be exclusively applied.

I am, your's, very respectfully, JAMES ARMITAGE RHODES.

Washington, Dec. 14. A CHALLENGE.

A VIRGINIAN proposes a wager of five hundred dollars, that he will exhibit at the Mary land Cattle Show, which may be held near Baltimore in the year 1824, a native Bullock of Virginia, of greater nett weight than any that can be exhibited at the same time and place, by any New YORKER, whose Bullock shall be a native of that State. The address of the Vir-ginian is left with J. S. Skinner, Esq. Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore, through whom the preliminaries may be adjusted, should this offer be accepted at any time previous to the first day of March next.

It is worth remark that every facility is in this case offered to New York, over Virginia, in having water carriage the whole distance to Baltimore; whereas the Virginia Bullock must travel by land .- Editors Nat. Intel.

It is worthy of observation as illustrating the progress of Internal Improvements, and the facilities of transportation, that, should the above challenge be accepted by a Grazier residing in the Western parts of the State of New York, his bullock might be brought to Baltimore with more ease and despatch than the Virginian's, from a distance of near two hundred miles. A fat heavy bullock coming by land, will not travel more than five miles per day—whereas the New Yorker would put his in a canal boat, and bring him to Albany-thence to New York in the Steam boat-thence to Norfolk in the steam rig, and thence to Baltimore in another steam boat o that his bullock need not lose a meal, nor

their flanks in some few instances good, and their an hour's sleep, or undergo any soreness or to 5 50 per clb.—5 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, twists generally excellent. I found a vast num fatigue. These circumstances show too, how to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37½—Per ber with flat sides, very few with wide hips, and suitable is the vicinity of Baltimore—in the cen-black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed. \$9 to 10 twists generally excellent. I found a vast number with flat sides, very few with wide hips, and the hair of almost all was very short and harsh. These circumstances show too, how to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 25 to 1 37½—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10—the hair of almost all was very short and harsh. These, Sir, appear to me, upon a careful explanation of the upon a careful explanation of a National state of the upon a careful explanation of a National sta &c. &c.; and for the publication of a NATION-

> -0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF CASTOR OIL.

MR. SKINNER, Having seen several inquiries in your valuable paper, concerning the manner of making Cold Pressed Castor Oil, to which no answer has been given, I am induced to make the following AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The direction of the Edinburgh Dispensatory,

direct how it should be constructed, but suppose

for their own use, by decoction; and, on comparison, I have found it no more nauseous than the other. I have seen it two years old, without having become at all rancid, and the bottom of the application being made, by letter or otherwise, to bottle entirely clear from that cloudiness, which

J. S. SKINNER, Baltimore. is observable in cold pressed oil of the same,

To make it-bruise the seed, inclose them in a coarse bag, put this in a pot of water, and boil as Four hundred and twenty-five acres, situate one long as any oil arises, which must be skimmed off fourth of a mile South from the Washington turnand put into another pot, placed conveniently, and put into another pot, placed conveniently, pike, eleven miles from Baltimore, and one from to which apply a moderate heat, to evaporate Waterloo Tavern. A laboured description is un-

It is said the seed afford one fourth their weight of oil; if so, their culture must be very profita- Hay, Oats, &c. &c. There is a very tolerable

white skin, that covers them, and made into an plaster. The country excelled no where for emulsion, they operate in the same dose, as mild-health. To an Eastern Shore-man, it would be ly and effectually as the oil. For every puratruly delightful exchange; in short, it is abso-pose, the fresh seed only should be used; those lutely the cheapest land that is, or will be in the which are old are acrid, and unpleasant in their operation.

If you think these remarks would do any benefit to the public, you can publish them; though I should be very glad if the necessity could be done away, by the subject being taken up by some one better able to do it justice. Your's, &c. Charlotte Co., Va., Dec. 10th.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30—Rye, 70 to 72 cents—Corn, 60 to 63 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to 5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 to 10 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50

per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., amination, to be the distinctions between the two data etc., and for the publication of a large state of the distinctions between the two data etc., and for the publication of a large state of the distinctions between the two data etc., and for the publication of a large state of the state of the formal such we for the formal such we for the formal such we for the formal etc., and for the publication of a large state of the state of the formal etc., and for the publication of a large state of the state of the formal etc., and for the publication of a large state of the state of the formal etc., and for the publication of a large state of the state Butter, 22 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.

—Turkeys, 62 cts. to \$1—Geese, 28 to 374 cts.—Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton—Hay, \$17.

Maryland Topacco-of the fine qualities, none in the market—Good Patuxent, \$6 to 8, scarce—Inferior, \$2 to 5, plenty and dull—seconds, \$1 25 to 5—Very little doing in the market.

To Complete sets of the first, second and third is, to deprive the seed of their shell, (which vols. of the "AMERICAN FARMER," new and corin Sheets :-

Not having seen an oil press, I am unable to M. CAREY & SONS and E. LITTELL, Phi-

ladelphia. W. A. COLMAN, New-York. JOSEPH GALES, Raleigh, N. C.

VERY CHEAP ELK-RIDGE LAND FOR SALE.

the water taken off along with it, taking care not to over heat the oil, which may easily happen after all the water has been evaporated.

Waterloo I avern. A laboured description is unnecessary. We will just observe that the tenant says he made with four hands, this bad season, two hundred barrels corn, say five barrels son, two hundred barrels corn, say five barrels to the acre, together with a fair proportion of of oil; if so, their culture must be very prontable at the present price of the article. Its value must depreciate very much, when its domestic preparation becomes more common, and this is only prevented by the unjust preference given the cold pressed oil, which cannot be so conveniently made in every family.

When the seed are freed from the shell and white chiral string that covers them, and made into an elected elsewhere. Some fine grafted cherries every kind of choice fruit. The land kindly to the covers them, and made into an elected. market .- Apply to John W. Berry, Baltimore-Mr. Sullivan, adjoining the premises—to Mr. J. G. Proud, or at Merrel's Tavern.

December, 1822.

PATRICK NEVILLE.

Now in the service of the Editor of this paper, on his farm, wishes to make an engagement as an overseer, for the next year. His present employer will answer any enquiries as to his character and qualifications.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch—Orders from a distance for Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

interests of American Agriculture-letter to the Editor, dated

> U. S. Ship Constitution, Gibraltar, 16th Sept. 1822.

DEAR SIR. I have received your's of the 16th and 23d of July, and am pleased at your determination respecting the Andalusian Horse and Mare; (a.) not that it would have been the least disagreeable to me, to have carried them to you, but from the belief, since the examination I have made of this race of animals, that the best that could be had here, would be but little valued in the U. States. I did not see, from Cadiz to Seville, a horse, which, in our country, would bring \$200; the large pigeon of Barbary we have on board. "brocreation." It was to this letter, that we nor a mare which could be sold at \$50. We shall sail soon for Tunis, where I will inform myself of the habits, &c. of the broad-tail sheep, and if

Respectfully yours,

About 12 months past, the Editor received from any are of finer wool, I will procure a few. I am very sorry at not being able to see the letter of Mr. Jefferson, (b.) which you refer to-the papers which you so obligingly sent me, have been

searched in vain, for it.

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I am informed that the best Jacks, any where on the coast of the Mediterranean, are at the Island of Majorca, (c.) from whence I intend to take a Jack and Jenny to our country. Should nothing occur to prevent our going to Malta, I will bring you, from thence, a Jenny, to pair with your Jack. (d.) In visiting the farms at Minorca, with Mr. Ladio, our consul, who has several of his own, and bestows much attention to farming, I saw two extraordinarily fine mules, and on asking him if I could see the Jack that was their sire, he pointed to a small Jenny that was in the field with them, and assured me that they were the offspring of her and the horse in the adjoining lot, a slender formed animal and not exceeding 15 hands. He also said that all their best mules are from the horse and jenny, and that they are more docile than those from the Jack, (e.) I am assured by those whose information is most to be trusted, that an Arabian horse is not to be found this side of Egypt (f.) and the best Barbs are to be had in Morocco, but the price is from 600 to \$1000, besides a high duty for exportation. I have not seen any of the Mahogany cattle, (g.) such as you mention. The cattle that I have seen in Spain, appear to be nothing superior to ours; nor have I seen any where on the coasts of the Mediterranean, any that appear better than those in America; except a race of white cattle at Naples, used for the draught. I was informed by a gentleman, who, in supplying the government with timber, had used thirty yoke of them for two years, that during that time, they had constantly travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, excepting Sundays and the holidays—the place from whence he drew the timber, being from forty to fifty miles distant from Naples. He said they were the off spring of the Spanish Bull and Hungarian Cow, or the Hungarian Bull and Spanish Cow. They are generally fifteen hands high, their bodies long, thin and deep-legs long-a small light head, a sharp muzzle, resembling the decision of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the tuft of the tail. They are most frequently the object was particularly entrusted, and by worked in the thills of a cart, and are spirited whom the trust was transferred to the Editor of pomestic Animals," and the principles of improving them, by Henry Cline, Esq. an eminent Surjection of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the most satisfaction of the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published the committee of it; to whom vol. 3, page 108, we published head, a sharp muzzle, resembling the deer-colour to suffer from heat, more than a horse. (h.) I would have bought a bull and a cow, had we have to have taken them to Smyrna and the Archi-

country, except at Genoa, where a good cow "2dly. Those from Algiers, of somewhat les gives about fourteen quarts per day, and in Tus"stature and better form and size—and 3dly cany from fourteen to sixteen. (i.) I intend to "Those from Tunis, of low stature, round bocarry home several of the Spanish hogs, and some "dies, full fleeces, of good quality, hardy, thrifty, of the sweet acorns on which they are principal- "always fat, and of high flavoured flesh. It of the sweet acorns on which they are principally fed. I believe the tree will grow well in Ma- " must have been of these last that Gen. Eaton ryland and Virginia. They are a small oak about the size of a large peach tree, and bear very abundantly every year. I have seen no domes-tic fowls equal to those we have, and though I have often been at Malta, I never saw or heard that their geese and ducks were better than those elsewhere, (k.) but should I return there, which I hope to do, I will ascertain the truth. There is promised me some hares and red bill partridges; "obstacle becomes so enlarged as to prevent the large pigeon of Barbary we have on board." procreation." It was to this letter, that we promised me some hares and red bill partridges;

Respectfully yours, JACOB JONES.

Explanations of, and notes on the preceding let-ter, by the Editor of the American Farmer.

(a.) The Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, impressed with a belief that the Horses of that state would be much improved by the introduction of the ANDALUSIAN Stallion from Spain, and aware that one could not be obtained without special permission from the King-that difficulty was overcome through the agency of defeated, as they have been fruitless. Yet, how Mr. Madison, who procured the license; but it is it that the race is perpetuated in their native was never used until 1819, when the Society trans- country? ferred it to the Editor of this paper, for whom R. Oliver, Esq. placed a credit in Spain to the ader that the breed, if as valuable as was represented, might be herhetuated in this country. Society-soon after, the Editor opened a correspondence, which has proved to him highly vacure an object so little likely to meet the expec- the grossest prejudices. Com. Jones fully approves this determination—the animal procreated between the Horse and confirming what had been predicted by Mr. the Ass, is much smaller than the mule, and so much to gratify an interest, which may be and the mule retains the dimensions of the mare, taken in it by our readers in general, as to make Hence, he says, that in mixed species the size of record of the course we have pursued, for the the body appears to depend more on the mother satisfaction of the Albemarle Agricultural So-than on the father. In the American Farmer,

THE NAVY .- The attention of its officers to the and have, no where, heard of so much as in our "Horse, long legs, light bodies and slight fleece. "brought to this country. I received, myself, a ram and ewe, brought in one of our vessels "from Tunis direct; but the ewe would never " breed; her massive tail never admitting the commerce of the ram. I have bred from the ram, in and in, for ten years past, with a dif-" ferent race, and have found that when a ewe gets to be about 7-8ths pure blood, the same

> Com. Jones and Capt. Booth, a pair of sheep which answer in form and character to the "Tunis MOUNTAIN-BROAD-TAIL" Sheep, described by Judge Peters, as the best of that race, and to the engraving of them in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, with the exception of being, undoubtedly, coarser in the fleece than our common sheep. The ewe has been seen to yield willingly to the ram's essays to embrace her, but it is believed his attempts, have been so far,

The subject is worthy of more extended observation, and we are only surprised, that facts mount of whatever sum might be necessary to so extraordinary, should not have attracted the procure a PAIR of that breed of Horses-in or-more particular attention of professed natural-

(c.) It was here that the fine Jack, Don Car-These documents were all put into the hands of los, was procured, which was lately sold by Pur-Commodore Jones, who offered, most politely and promptly, to execute the views of the Virginia Jefferson County, Va. and which took an honorary premium at the last Maryland Cattle Show.

(d.) The history of this very superior animal, luable and interesting, with a connoisseur of speaks nothing to the credit or discernment of great taste in New York, Charles H. Hall, Esq. the landholders in Maryland. Sancho was brought on the subject of domestic animals generally, and from the Mediterranean by the late Capt. Gorespecially the Horse. Mr. Hall had himself don—was badly kept and estimated on the Easbeen concerned in the importation of several tern Shore of Maryland. The Editor hearing of horses of this particular race, and his views and him, gave \$500 for him, and placed him on his opinions, founded on personal knowledge and ob- Stock Farm. He was offered to the public use, servation, were altogether so pointedly unfa-vorable and discouraging, and his reasoning so from one neighbourhood to another, and not conclusive, that we determined to present them more than eight mares were offered for his serto Commodore Jones, and to countermand the order, believing that we should not be justified in
investing so large a sum of money—and in trespassing on the civility of a gallant officer, to prothe unaccountable subserviency of Farmers, to

tations of our friends in Virginia; or to afford an (c.) This is contrary to the assertion of Buf-equivalent benefit to the country. It seems that fon, who says, the Bardeau, the name given to Hall, and this explanation is now made, not so seems to preserve the dimensions of its mother, ving them, by Henry Cline, Esq. an eminent Sur-(b.) This is in reference to Mr. Jefferson's geon of London. He maintains that experience has letter, page 320, vol. 3d. American Farmer- proved that crossing, has only succeeded, in an been returning down the Mediterranean, but wherein he says of these sheep-" It is to be eminent degree, in those instances, in which the to have taken them to Smyrna and the Archipelago, would have caused too much trouble and
expense. I have inquired, whenever opportumities of obtaining correct information have occurred, the quantity of milk given by their cows. curred, the quantity of milk given by their cows, " Hope, with tails turned up like that of a nicked be put to ewes proportionally smaller, the lambs

ment, says Cline, depends on this principle—that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fetus is generally in proportion to that of the male as he is at this day found in Europe, Britain expectation. parent, and therefore, when the female parent is cepted, and in part of the Russian dominions, I many countries."

disproportionably small, the quantity of nourish-proceed to trace him in Asia, Africa and South
"The Arabian Horses are never of any very disproportionably small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling. But when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a feetus of a smaller male than herself, the growth

Horse," &c. &c. by John Lawrence—wherein the ly diminished size, and atthough Statistics almost author, as a naturalist and a scholar, treats of ternal conformation of the blood Horse, almost Arabian."

"The Arabians breed their Horses for sale the appropriate uses, management, and pro-gressive improvement of each variety; with a "I shall begin with the original coursers, the

concise general view of "Having given a concise general view of the history of the Horse, in ancient times, and classes: the Kochlani, or Kehilani, the Kehidischi, of the progress which had been made by the and the Attichi. The first are the noble, as they ancients, in equitation and management, it reare styled, or the original high-bred coursers, mains to proceed with the same subjects, and to the produce of the middle, or mountainous coun-

two thousand years ago. From thence have that must necessarily be liable to accidental, as Arab tent, could not do better, than rehearse breeds of all other countries been improved, and well as wilful deviations, implicit credit is ceral elesson from some early chapter in the Old Testhe most valuable properties of the genus have tainly often given to less credible reports. The tament. It is said that the Horse is so general a been derived from the South-Eastern Horse.— Arabians are, above all nations, attached to their property in those countries, that even the meanbeen derived from the South-Eastern Horse .-Occasional recourse is still had to the Levant, Horses, and the most scrupulous, both with re-est among the Arabs, possess some of them. As for Stallions, by every nation in Europe, desi-gard to their pedigrees, and their care and pre-in the Irish cabin, so in the Bedouin tent, the for Stallions, by every nation in Europe, desi-rous of improving or preventing the degenera-tion of their breed, the case even in our own age and qualifications of all the superior stal-

will not be so well shaped as their parents; but long ears, fine full eyes, mane thick and flowing, pass with the Horse when sold, and in them con-if a small ram be put to larger ewes, the lambs long forehead, shoulders and breast large, also sists a material part of his value. The preju-will be of an improved form. The improve-the carcase, the croup round and full, yet the dices of the people, concurring with their leading

"The Arabians divide their Horses in three describe their actual state in various countries, at try, the blood of which has been preserved pure

foctus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The larger female has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

To produce the most perfect formed animals, and her offspring is more than adequate to the lower extremities. The larger femula has also a greater quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

To produce the most perfect formed animals, the decision of Rusia, and in eye is full and shining, the head joined, not abundant of the needs; the mixed Southern Horse. It has already been shoulders capacious, deep and counter, or inclinately into the exclusively in Arabia and Barbary; and the species are found exclusively in Arabia and Barbary; and the species is produced in the greater perfection, in and thigh long, large and muscular, with a convenience of the letters the long for any of the letters the larger femula has also a greater found in the greater perfection, in and thigh long, large and muscular, with a convenience of the letters the larger femula has also a greater found in the greater perfection, in any of the letters the larger femula has also a greater found in the greater perfection, in any of the letters the larger femula has also a greater found in the greater perfection, in any of the letters the larger femula has also a greater f abundant nourishment is necessary, from the the circumjacent countries, in proportion to their considerable curve of the latter; the legs flat and earliest period of its existence, until its growth proximity to its indigenous soils. But it degen-clean, with the tendon or sinew large and distinct; is complete.

(f.) The following extracts are taken from a very elegant work in our Agricultural Library—entitled "The History and delineation of the Horse." &c. &c. by John Lawrence—whe, sin the list indigenous soils. But it degencies, with the tendon or sinew large and distinct; erates both in the high Southern latitudes, and the pasterns moderately long, the feet some what deep; the substance of the hoofs fine, like that of the deer. This general description may in Southern Africa, India or China; but of greatly diminished size, and although bearing the exhaust are taken from a very elegant work in our Agricultural Library—entitled "The History and delineation of the latitudes, and in any considerable advance towards the East; that of the deer. This general description may in Southern Africa, India or China; but of greatly diminished size, and although bearing the exhaust are taken from a very elegant work in our Agricultural Library—entitled "The History and delineation of the latitudes, and the pasterns moderately long, the feet some what deep; the substance of the hoofs fine, like that of the deer. This general description may in Southern Africa, India or China; but of greatly discounted the pasterns moderately long, the feet some what deep; the substance of the hoofs fine, like that of the deer. This general description may in Southern Africa, India or China; but of greatly discounted the pasterns moderately long, the feet some to the pasterns moderately long, the feet some that the pasterns moderately long, t

"I shall begin with the original coursers, the and exportation, and I understand are always particular investigation of the character of the Race Horse, and the business of the turf, illustrated by anecdotes and biographical notices of distinguished sportsmen. The work exhibits except the sportsment of each varieties, with a particular investigation of the character of the Race Horse, and the business of the turf, illustrated by anecdotes and biographical notices of countries of nearly the same parallel, or where-distinguished sportsmen. The work exhibits except they are found. Of these Horses, we are of the turn of the character of t quisite engravings from original paintings of Fly- enabled to speak with all the certainty of expe- of that sum. It is said they are not so willing ing Childers, Eclipse, and many other celebrations for breeding, breaking, training, and the general management of the horse, both in a state of hundred years. Arabia Deserta is allowed to be diest places of access to the true breed of Arabia Passarah, on the Persian gulph, Mecca and Mocha in Arabia Fælix, may be quoted as the readiest places of access to the true breed of Arabia Passarah, on the Persian gulph, Mecca and Mocha in Arabia Fælix, may be quoted as the readiest places of access to the true breed of Arabia Passarah. health and of disease; we propose, as the occa- the breeding country of the purest and highest bian coursers. But Horses under the general health and of disease; we propose, as the occasion and circumstances suit, to make copious extracts from this work—under the highly gratifying belief that the agricultural publick is awakening to a proper sense of the interests they ought to feel in the improvement, and proper management of this noble animal.

Edit Am. Farmer.

Edit Am. Farmer.

**The Arabians divide their Horses in three military purchased by persons totally unskilled, unless, perhaps, a few exceptions may be made, with respect to military purchasers; and they, as such, had they power of selection, would bred by the Bedouin Arabs."

The Arabians divide their Horses in three military view to Persian Expertion on Tunkish. military view, to Persian, Egyptian or Turkish

horses.

"The last accounts we have from the deserts, confirm those of the old travellers, respecting the mode of life of the wandering Arabs, or Bedouins, and their treatment of their cattle; in the present day."

"The finest and most valuable races of Horses, as the Arabs pretend, for more than those countries, which were distinguished by the same superiority more than the accuracy of an account like this, in an affair self-for the ceremonal of an entertainment in an their treatment of their cattle; in and uncontaminated by any alien mixture or fact, the customs of these people seem as stable and permanent as the very earth on which they are superiority more than the accuracy of an account like this, in an affair self-for the ceremonal of an entertainment in an their treatment of their cattle; in and uncontaminated by any alien mixture or fact, the customs of these people seem as stable and permanent as the very earth on which they are superiority more than the countries are superiorit country, although we have long since excelled in lions, and mares, are generally known among the latter, mares and foals, men, women, and the breeders of that country, as among the children, take their rest promiscuously; and oft-breeders of Race-horses in this; but they carry their scrupulosity and precaution for based as their scrupulosity and precaution for their scrupulosity and precaution for based as the scrupulosity and precaution for ba whole family, quadruped as well as biped, eat, "The Spanish Horses of the present time, of which I have seen some of the best specimens, are of a larger breed than of old, and appear to have a considerable mixture of the Northern blood, the foundation of which change might, produce."

The Spanish Horses of the present time, of who give a solemn certificate of the consummation, signed and sealed in the presence of the serted, that the mares and foals, will not only permit all kinds of play from the children, but the foundation of which change might, produce. The names and permit all kinds of play from the children, but the laid during the connexion of their models. This corrected with control of the contr blood, the foundation of which change might, pro-bably, be laid during the connexion of their mo-narchy with the Empire of Germany."

"The Spanish resemble some of the English half and three part-blood Horses. The head ra-ther large and coarse, sometimes Roman-nosed;

These vouchers, like the title-deeds of an estate, with similar faculties of good nature and intel-

to avoid hurting inferior animals. She would ley, camel's milk, and perhaps dates. race and gambol, and play with me, or with her groom, in the field, like a favourite Spaniel; and most simple, and many ride, as has been said, when mounted on her, I was assured in case of in the primitive style, without either bridle or accident, I had nothing to fear, either from af-fright or carelessness, far less vice in her; and I have no doubt, had I ever fallen from her, and my foot hung in the stirrup, that she would have instantly stopped, until I had extricated myself; whole foot, the toe of the stirrup iron being in truth, I owed much, perhaps my life, to her care. Horses are confirmed in this way, by kind They use no girths, ride excessively short, and and considerate treatment. The Arabians treat are expert in all those feats of horemanship the horses, habitually, even with the utmost which depend on the equilibre and which has fondness, having neither the desire nor the ne-sessity of beating them, the generous and docile animals, do every thing which is required of them, in consequence of indication and persua-sion:—hence, probably, the kindness and generosity of temper supposed to be inherent, and a characteristic in the Arabian horse.'

"It is remarkable, that we have, in all probability, derived from the Arabians, the common custom of throwing water upon the back of the mare, the instant of the descent of the horse.* They have another custom of shearing off the hair of their foals at eighteen months old, in order to promote its growth. At two years old, or two years and a half, at longest, the foals are taken in hand and taught their duty; and those horses, or rather mares, (for the Arabs, like their forefathers, and for the same reasons it is said, always prefer mares) are constantly kept bridled and saddled at the door of the tent, throughout the whole day. It has been said, that they are, in that place, made fast by one of the fore legs, and that the leg becomes often stiffened, or injured, in consequence."

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* Naturalists tell us that ardour of temperament in the male, so necessary to successful sexual embraces, is hurtful in the female, and almost always prevents conception-hence the custom of inflicting blows, and "throwing water" immediately on the consummation of the act upon the crupper of the she ass, which is represented as amongst the most lascivious of all animals,-in the case of the dog and the cat, yet more ardent, nature has provided a peculiar structure of the machinery of generation, which prevents the retreat of the male until the convulsions of the internal organs have had time to be appeased. We would have the reader to recollect, that some views of natural history connect themselves with the leading topicks of this Journal. In fact, we mean to make natural history itself, one of its leading features, and of course we are sometimes forced to have recourse to illustrations of a character that we would otherwise avoid-we must endeavour to employ terms the least offensive, to make ourselves understood, and trust for the rest to the good sense of those who choose to follow us in our investigations—we are conscious of the best intentions, and "hont sois qui mal y pense."

ligence, and have repeatedly witnessed her care year, they are supported on barley straw, bar-

"The horse furniture of the lower classes is saddle: but amongst the superior, the Turkish saddle is in use, having the posterior part, or cantle, so high, as to reach half way up the rider's back; and flat stirrups which contain the which depend on the equilibre, and which have been already adverted to, in the practice of the ancients.'

"Here follows an Arabian pedigree, which was hung about the neck of the horse. Various old pedigrees of Arabians are in print; this is probably the latest, the horse being brought from Egypt with our troops, a few years since,

sire, of the tribe Zazahalah; he is finely mould-word had not come from Europe along with many ed, and made for running like an ostrich, and others equally inapplicable. ed, and made for running like an ostrich, and others equally inapplication.

great in his stroke and his cover. In the honours of relationship, he reckons Zalicah, sire of Mahat, sire of Kellac, and the Unique Alket, sire of Manasseh, sire of Alsheh, father of the race of wegetation, to a summer, which, in an instant, creates swarms of insects, or warms down to the famous horse, the sire of Lahalla; and them into life, sets the sap in rapid motion, and the same abundance of green meat, and corn. tribe."

(g) Purser Hambleton had mentioned to the Editor, a beautiful race of milk cattle in Italy, of mahogany colour.

(h) This is the valuable breed of a bull and cow imported by Com. Bainbridge, and now the property of John Middleton, Esq. of S. Carolina, where undoubtedly constitute one of the most valuable hot-bed, made on the 19th of March. The hot-acquisitions ever made in the Southern states, bed had six lights altogether, and was about of the Editor, who became convinced by person-these cabbages was only four feet by three and a al observation that for activity and adaptation to half. The plants came out of this bed on the all kinds of farm labour, and for capacity to 20th of April, and were planted three inches withstand the heat of a Southern climate, they lully justify the character here given by Com. I light with a cloth. On the 20th of May, they Jones—the colour, form, and texture of their were planted out in the open ground; and, on the light with a cloth. On the 20th of May, they lightly indicate these capacities—we repeat the 17th of Lyne we began to eat them. All fully tested.

(i) With respect to cows for milk, we have nothing to gain from abroad—except, perhaps, the Ayrshire cow of Scotland, mentioned by Sir John Sinclair.

(k) We had been told they were of superior quality at Tricete, by Major W. B. Barney.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.—By WILLIAM COB-BETT.

(Continued from page 299.)

CHAPTER II.

On the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-houses.

HOT-BEDS.

63. I am not about to lay down rules for persons who can afford to have cucumbers in March. This amounts to something little short of folly in England: in America it would be something worse. But, Hot Beds, as things of real use, are more necessary in America than in England: because in the former country, the winter will not by Col. Ainsley:—

"In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, and of Seed Mahommed, Agent of plants the winter will suffer to exist in the open passionate, and of the companions of Major in England. The American Spring bears no air in England. The American Spring bears no air in England. hommed and of Jerusalem. Praised be the Lord resemblance to that of England, which comes on the Omnipotent Creator. This is a high-bred by degrees from the end of February to the behorse, and its colts'-tooth is here in a bag, hung ginning of June : while the American Spring about his neck, with his pedigree, and of un-doubted authority, such as no infidel can refuse. There is in fact, no Spring: there is a Winter, to believe. He is the son of Rabbamy, out of a Summer and an Autumn, but no Spring; and the dam Lahahdadah, and equal in power to his none would ever have been thought of, if the

own to the famous horse, the sire of Lahalla; and to him be ever abundance of green meat, and corn, and water of life, as a reward from the tribe of the gayest verdure; this sudden transition presents the gardener, or the farmer, with ground travellers, of half a bushel of well sifted barley to each nag, given in a bag which is left fastened to the head. In March, the grass season in those countries, the horses are either soiled at home, or turned loose into the pastures, whilst the grass lasts, which cannot be long in such a climate. During the other seasons of the Netwerliets tellus that ardour of temperament. yards of their sheep and pigs. In the summer (a cruelly dry one) of 1819, who, within many miles of my house in Long Island, had a loaved cabbage, except myself? During June, July and August, I allowed fifteen a day for my own family: I gave ten a day to one neighbour; to others I gave about five hundred, perhaps, first and last; and, the plants were all raised in one we hope they will be properly estimated, as they single light, four feet by three and a half, on a undoubtedly constitute one of the most valuable hot-bed, made on the 19th of March. The hot-These cattle were some time in the possession twenty feet long; but, the part appropriated to skin, all indicate these capacities—we repeat the 17th of June we began to eat them. All the hope that they may be duly appreciated and these cabbages, Early Dwarfs, Early Yorks, fully tested.

Sugar Loaves, and Battersea, (coming in one sort after the other) amounting to about four thousand in number, stood, when planted out, upon rather less than thirty rods of ground; and he earliest sorts, while we were using them so iberally, were selling in New York market at from 6 to 4 pence a piece.

ber of plants, or, indeed, any number, however prepared. I suppose a three-light Frame, four small, is a work of great difficulty, and is mere-feet wide and nine feet long, which, of course, ly chance-work after all. Besides, fall-sown plants will make every Light three feet wide and four are not so good as spring-sown. They become long; because, the long way of the light fits, stunted; and they very frequently go off to seed, of course, the cross way of the Frame. instead of producing loaves. However, it is not my business to treat here of cultivation: I am here to speak of the Making and Managing of hot-beds. This must, of course, include a description of the Wood and Glass, when formed into Frames and Lights. But, first of all, I must the Frame itself, and place it on the shot which and made it level and smooth, you may sow your treat of the making of the bed.

66. The materials of which the bed is to be composed, and the manner of preparing those

materials, are first to be spoken of.

67. Dung of horses, cattle, sheep or pigs, used to make the bed of. Either may be made to do, with a greater or less degree of care and trouble; but, the best possible thing is dung from the stable, taken away before it has been rotted, short and long promiscuously, but rather long than short. If there be a large proportion of short it may have any litter added to it; any broken straw or hay or corn stalks, in order to make a due mixture of long and short.

68. This choosing of the materials being a very important point, I shall, in order to make my instructions clear, suppose a case, and such a it is practicable to make it. case as will be very clear to every American

Farmer.

69. By the month of March he has always a heap of dung, which has, from time to time, been thrown out of his stable, during the winter and fall. This is some long and some short. Let of a gardener scorns such assistance; but it is the whole of this (supposing there to be three very useful to persons unused to the work. horses kept) be taken; and, in addition, a pretty 74. Thus, all being prepared, you begin magood wagon load of long stained stuff from the king the bed. Begin taking the dung on the heap, near where you are going to make the bed. are building the bed. Keep taking up clean to Then begin on one side of it, and take the stuff the ground. Have shovel as well as fork. Take and begin making a fresh heap of it. Shake long and short fairly, and mix them well as you every fork full well to pieces, and mix well the long with the short; and thus go on, till you not to suffer any lumps. Shake every straw from

three days in this state; that is to say, four clear the whole down with the fork as you proceed. days after the day of making the heap. Then When you have shaken on dung to the thickness turn the heap back again; shaking all well to of four or five inches, beat all over well again; and pieces, as before, and bringing to the inside that so on, till the work be finished. But mind : you part of the stuff which was before on the outside must be very careful to keep the edges of the bed of the heap. Let it remain now three clear well beaten; or else they will be more hollow, days after the day of turning. Then turn it and will sink more, than the rest, and then the

state, it is fit to make the bed with.

as directed below; but I must first describe the upright, and smooth and neat as a wall. As you Frame and the Lights. Were I speaking to per-proceed, measure the height frequently, in the sons living in a country, where there is no such different parts of the bed, to see that you are thing as a hot-bed frame, I should be obliged keeping the height every where the same. At will endure. I have always observed, that the to enter into a detailed mechanical description. last, shovel and sweep up all the short earthy But, as Frames and Lights are to be seen in almost every considerable town in America; and, was, and lay it very smoothly on the top of the as I have known very few American Farmers, bed; and make all as smooth and as level as a who are not able to make both with their own die with the back of your shovel. hands, without any help from either carpenter or glazier, it will be necessary merely for me to say, that the Frame is of the best shape when it upon the Frame. If you finish your bed by sink as it heats; and will, at last, come to about a is eighteen inches deep at the back and nine noon, the heat will begin to rise by the next morn-inches deep at the front. This gives slope enough, ing; and by the noon of the second day after inches deep at the front. This gives slope enough, ing; and by the noon of the second day after but, it will give a great heat for about six weeks; and especially in a country where there is so little rainy weather. The Frame is the wood work, on which the Lights, or glass-work, are laid. There needs no more than a good look at a thing of this sort to know how to make it, or that is to say, if you cannot endure the heat; that vegetation advances with rapidity.

If the heat be so great as to burn your finger; that is to say, if you cannot endure the heat; that vegetation advances with rapidity.

80. Having secured the bottom heat, make the noon of the second day after but, it will give a great heat for about six weeks; and same heat for four months. It is this bottom heat that makes things grow. The sun is often hot in May; but, it is not till the earth is warm that vegetation advances with rapidity.

80. Having secured the bottom heat, make then it is too great to receive the earth; but, if free with the air. Even before the seeds begin not, put on the earth all over the bed. If the

65. To preserve during Winter, such a num-the Lights ready, I shall suppose them to be heat be too great, give the bed a little air and

72. Now, then, to the work of making the bed The front of the bed is, of course, to be full South, so that the noon sun may come right upon the glass. The length and width of the bed hands; for hands are the only tools used in a must be those of the Frame. Therefore, take hot-bed. When you have stirred the earth well, the glass. The length and width of the bed you mean the bed to stand on. See that you have it rightly placed; and then, with a pointed stick, make a mark in the ground all round the outside of the Frame. Then take the Frame away. Then take some sharp-pointed straight stakes, and drive them in the ground, at each corner of this marked-out place for the bed, and one or two on the back and on the front side. Let these be about four feet high. They are to be your guides in building the bed; and, they ought, therefore, to be very straight, and to be placed nerfectly upright. Each stake may be placed about an inch further out than the mark on the ground; for fear of having the bed too narrow; though, observe, the bed should be as nearly the same length and breadth as the Frame as

73. In order to begin the work well, it is a very good way, to put some boards on their edges, on the ground, at the ends and sides, on Broadbrim himself, if he saw a pretty girl and the insides of the stakes; so as to have a sort of an ugly one stuck in the mud, would not give his open box to begin to make the bed in. The eye

cow-yard, or sheep-yard. Toss it down in a side of your heap nearest to the spot where you put them in. Shake the stuff in such a way as have the whole in a round heap rising to a point. every other straw. Let the bed rise in all parts 70. The second day after this heap is made together as nearly as possible. That is to say, it will begin to send forth steam. Let it remain do not put much in one part at one time. Beat again; shaking well to pieces, as before, and bringing again the outside stuff to the inside. Beat them well; keep them well up as you proceed; When it has remained two clear days in this state, it is fit to make the bed with. 71. In the making the bed you will proceed of the fork. And, in short, make the sides proceed, measure the height frequently, in the stuff round the bed and where your dung-heap

75. Thus the bed is made. Then put on the Frame, and fix it nicely. Then put the Lights

wait till a little of the heat be gone off.

76. The earth should be dry; not like dust; but not wet. I made provision for my bed, by putting earth in my cellar, in November. It is not much that is wanted. The bed is to be covered all over, about six inches deep. When the earth has been on twenty four hours, take off the lights, and stir the earth well with your seed, if you do not find the earth too hot. But, observe, the earth is to be level, and not sloping, like the glass. The glas is sloping to meet the sun, and to turn off the wet; but, the earth must lie perfectly level; and this, you will observe, is

a very great point.

77. Next comes the act of sowing. The more handsomely this is done, the better it is done. A handsome dress is better than an ugly one, not because it is warmer, or cooler, but because, liking it better, being more pleased with it, we take more care of it. Those who have seen too or three women together, crossing dirty streets, or in danger from horses or carriages, where the volunteer assistance of men became useful; those philosophers, who have been spectators of scenes like this, cannot have failed to discover, that humanity, like smoke, is very apt to fly to the fairest; and I much question whether Nicodemus Broadbrim himself, if he saw a pretty girl and hand to the former. He would hand them both out to a certainty; but, he would extricate the pretty one first. There is a great deal in the look of our gardens and fields; and, surely, in so diminutive a concern as a hot-bed, all ought to be neat and regular. Seeds are great tell-tales; for, when they come up, we discover all the carelessness that may have prevailed at the sowing of them.

78. When you have taken off all the lights, make little drills with your finger, from the back of the bed to the front, half an inch deep and about an inch a-part. Make them equi-distant, parallel, and straight. Then drop in your Cab bage seeds along the drills, very thin; but, twenty seeds, perhaps in an inch; for, some will not grow, and some may be pulled up when they appear. It is better to have rather too many than too few. When you have dropped in your seeds all over the bed, and distinguished the several sorts of Cabbages by names, or numbers, written on a bit of paper, and put into the cleft of a little stick, stuck in the ground; then cover all the seeds over neatly and smoothly. Put on the lights; and look upon your spring work as

happily begun.

79. But now we come to the management of a hot-bed. And, observe, that the main princigreat and prevalent error is an endeavour to ob tain, by exclusion of air, something to make up for the want of bottom heat. It is not thus that nature operates. She gives the air as well as the heat; and, without the former she gives nothing. I suppose the hot-bed, made as above, to be about four feet high, when just finished. It will foot and a half. Its heat will gradually diminish; but, it will give a great heat for about six weeks; and some heat for four months. It is this bottom heat that makes things grow. The sun is often

it be very cold weather indeed. The usual way than under a wall, or even a house. A wall will of giving air is by bits of thick board, cut in the not save your ears from the sharp winds so shape of a triangle, or rather, like a wedge, broad effectually as even a thin hedge. The American plant is one of the most useful purposes, to which at one end, and coming to a point at the other. farmer knows well the warmth that walls of a house of the most useful purposes, to which is lifted up either at back or front of Corn Stalks afford. Each light is lifted up, either at back or front of Corn-Stalks afford. the frame, as the wind may be, and the wedge, or tilter, as it is called, is put in, to hold the light up. But, if more air be wanted, the lights may be shoved up, or down; and, in a fine day, actument of the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the aforementioned bed is parallely and the supposition that the supposition t ally taken off.

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will leave in the frame from twenty-five to thirty prevented it from freezing on that quarter. Some thousand plants. If you want less, sow in wider sheaves might, besides, if necessary, be laid against the bed itself. But, observe, you must things, give air enough. Do not attempt to make the plants grow fast. You are sure to destroy them, if you make this attempt. Have patience. The plants will be ready soon enough. Get them. The plants will be ready soon enough. Get them distance from the bed.

In the North West winds, and If it come down to fifty at night it is better. If you cannot keep it down to sixty without giving a little air at night, give it, by putting something under a light, or two lights, to let in a little of the cold. For, always bear in mind, that, when plants will be ready soon enough. Get them distance from the bed.

The plants will be ready soon enough. Get them distance from the bed. strong and green; and, to do this, you must give them flenty of air. Remember, that, out of a plants. I suppose the seed to have been sown thousand failures in hot-bed culture, nine hun-on the tenth of March (Long Island, mind,) and

three inches by three inches. Lay a bed of other side of the posts. Thus you will have a pets, or with a slight covering of any sort, space of three inches wide, all the way along, take off again at sun-rise in the morning. between these opposite rows of strips. Then take fine, long, straight Broom Corn Stalks, and fill up this space with them full and tight, putting them, fence will look very handsome, it will be a shelter much more effectual than pales or a wall; and, in my opinion will last as long as the former, subject of Cabbage Plants; because I am to subject of Cabbage Plants; because I am to which is a square. At this point is a stout ring, unless the former be made wholly of Locust. Stalks, rushes, reeds, straw, twigs, bows, any thing of this kind, formed into a fence, or put up as shelter, is preferable to any thing smooth and my work, to confine myself to the making and the rim round the bottom is made of iron or of wood. Any glaas shelter, is preferable to any thing smooth and my work, to confine myself to the making and these hand-lights, and they are solid. Grass will shoot earlier under a bush, managing of Hot-beds; and, I have selected the

81. When the plants come up, they will soon made in some open place. In this case it will attempt to bring Cucumbers and Melons to fruit tell you all about air; for, if they have not be necessary to use some precautions as to in a hot-bed: but the plants may be raised there,

deprived of air, will drop down and die. Take made into the bed, it must, in case of very sharp annual flowers and of Green-house plants may be care in time to prevent this. Let them grow frost, be covered, especially on the North and strong rather than tall. Short stems, broad seed North West sides. If it be not, it will freeze on leaves, very green; these are the signs of good these sides, and, of course, it will not ferment. However, this is no troublesome job; you have 82. It will be necessary to water. Take off a light at a time, and water with a watering pot that does not pour out heavily. Water just about sun-set; and then snut down the lights; and the heat will then rise; and make the plants have the management of the plants in a not-bed I shall speak under the soll to throw on a parcel of straw, or stalks; veral names; but on the management of the beds not pour out heavily. Water just about sun-set; and then snut down the lights; some stakes down, four feet distant from the and the heat will then rise; and make the plants in a not-bed I shall speak under the veral names; but on the management of the beds not pour out heavily. When the bed is made, this is what I did. I drove vations, which have a general application.

91. As to heat and air it will demand but the North Side and the West End. grow prodigiously.

I tacked a pole from stake to stake; and then I meter, hung up, or laid down, in the bed, will placed up along against this pole, three or four them, leaving four in an inch; and stir the ground about, at the same time with your finger. This tered the bed from the North West winds, and If it come down to fifty at night it is better. If

dred and ninety-niae arise from the giving of too that you have been very attentive to give air and April and May; and, therefore, somebody should water. By the 10th of April, the plants will always be at hand to attend to the hot-bed. But, the plants out of the bed, I must make a remark patch of green. They will be a little drawn up, some man; or, at any rate, a wife, a son, or a or two respecting shelter for hot-beds; and this leads me back to the Plan of the Garden. In now they must be removed into a new bed. Dig that plan (page 307) is the Hot-bed Ground, No. 1, which is 70 feet by 36. The fence to the North and West is the hedge, and that to the South and East ought to be made of Broom days and have, cover it over with four inches of contract to a series and plants. Fill this hollow up with the best cool. It may loose its heat sooner than you could can't have a real plant to the cool and the sound an bricks, or smooth stones, along the ground from three days from the sun. They must also be post to post, and let this bed be about seven or eight inches wide. This bed is for the bottoms of the Broom-Corn Stalks to stand on. Go on ground on one side of the bed, and the other end one side of the row of posts, and nail three on the other side; put these rods at about two rows of strips, or laths (best of Locust,) to the feet asunder all along the bed; then tie some posts. The first row at a foot and a half from rods long ways to these arched rods; so that, the ground; the second row at six feet from the when you have done, your bed has an arch over ground; and the third row within six inches of it formed by these rods. Every evening about the top of the posts. Then do the same on the sun-set, cover this arch with mats, with old car- heat as you may want. pets, or with a slight covering of any sort, which

88. To put out all your plants in this way will require a very long bed, or many short ones. If, therefore, your number of plants be very large, the best way will be to put out a part of them in of course, bottoms downwards, and placing these the best way will be to put out a part of them in bottoms upon the bricks. When the whole is this way, leave the remainder in the hot bed a things, called hand-lights or hand-glasses. A and without any covering.

90. But, a Hot-Bed may be applied to many the supposition, that the aforementioned bed is raised in this way. It is not worth while to enough, they will draw up long-legged, and will shelter.

and afterwards put out in the ground with great have small seed leaves, and, indeed, if too much 86. While the dung is working, before it be advantage in point of time. Several sorts of got forward by a hot-bed, which, without it, can hardly be got at all to any great degree of perfection. Of the management of these sorts of plants in a hot-bed I shall speak under their several names; but on the management of hotbeds, there yet remain to be made some obser-

91. As to heat and air it will demand but little attention to manage well. But a little Thermo-

92. When the Sun comes upon the glass, it soon augments the heat; and the air must be given immediately if possible, so as to keep down the heat. Changes are very sudden in March, some man; or, at any rate, a wife, a son, or a daughter. The labour is nothing, the trouble

South and East ought to be made of Broom dung you have, cover it over with four inches of wish, especially if you use it for Cucumber and Corn Stalks, in this manner: Put some Locust- good earth; and plant your plants upon it in Melon-plants after you have used it for things Posts along at eight or ten feet apart. Let rows four inches a-part, and two inches a-part in that you want earlier; and, I shall show, that these posts be ten feet high and squared to the row. When you have put out the plants, this may be very useful in certain cases. Now. water them lightly; and shade them for two or if the heat be too much diminished, you may three days from the sun. They must also be easily restore it, thus: make a little narrow hotbed, a foot and a half wide, all round the bed. Put the dung together as before; place it close to the bed; beat it well; and build it up, all round, as high as the top of the Frame. This is called lining; and it will give the bed nearly as much heat as it had at first. If you do not want so much heat, line only the back of the bed; or the back and the two ends. In short, take as much

94. Before I dismiss the subject of hot beds, I must notice, that there are other contrivances than frames resorted to in this kind of garden work. A frame is, as we here see, a wooden construction, for lights of glass to be placed on. nicely filled, strain a line from top of post to top of post, and according to that line, cut off the tops of the Broom-Corn Stalks; and, while the beds of fine rich earth, in the natural ground, ground to the eves. The roof rises from each and without any covering. side in a triangular form, so that it comes to a 89. Now, here we drop, for the present, the point at the top, as a pyramid does, the base of

No. 1, is the Hot bed Ground. It is seventy feet so high and its affinity for moisture so small, that long and thirty-six wide. It is wide enough to contain four rows of hot-beds, with room for linings. But, though a tenth part of this should not be wanted, the place is a warm place, and is No. 1, is the Hot bed Ground. It is seventy feet so high and its affinity for moisture so small, that not be wanted, the place is a warm place, and is better for tender things than a colder place. The its antisceptic powers,*) it becomes so hard as to Wheat was ploughed in for several years in Linentrance to it from the Western door of the resist the roots of vegetables, consequently this colnshire as a manure but ultimately given up, as garden is convenient for the carrying in of dung, is the most useless of all soils. Again: a soil in doing no good."

garden.

a gentleman's garden. But, observe, the room is no evil. Whatever is not used for hot-beds may sand and clay, would remove the above objections. "to turning in green Crops of Clover and Buckbe applied to other purposes. This is a sheltered True: but these two earths have no chemical ac-" Wheat." be applied to other purposes. This is a sheltered tion on any thing which comes in contact with spot; and, it will, by and by be seen, that, even if not used for hot-beds at all; such a spot must them. The different acids formed in the process be of great utility.

(To be Continued.)

AGRICULTURE.

DEAR SIR, December 8th, 1822. am directed by the Delegation of the united Agricultural Societies of Va. to request that the six pieces now sent you, may be published in the American Farmer.

Respectfully yours' &c.
EDMUND RUFFIN Sec'y.

To JOHN S. SKINNER.

PAPERS DIRECTED TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED AGRICULTURAL HELD IN THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG, ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH INSTANT.

No. I. A Communication from Dr. WILLIAM J. COCKE, read before the Agricultural Society of Sussex,

on the 14th of May, 1822. Wishing to elicit from others information on the following subjects, I am induced to offer for the consideration of the Society the following crude observations on, THE PROPER TEMPERA-TURE OF SOILS: THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTA-GES OF GREEN OR DRY VEGETABLE MATTER PLOUGHED INTO LAND, AND THE APPLICATION OF ALL OTHER VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL MA-NURES.

Proper Temperature of Soils.

As far as my limited researches into the Science of Agriculture have extended, I have not been able to find a single instance in which, the proper temperature of Soils has been the particular subject of any essay-nor has the subject excited that degree of attention which in my humble opinion it eminently deserves .- It is universally agreed, that a portion of heat is essential to the melioration of all soils, and the growth of every vegetable; but what that degree is, has not yet been ascertained.

The estimated temperature of the Earth is very pointedly, the opinion, that the more putreupon iglass is so slight, they cannot be more expensive than in England; and there they do not cost much more than a dollar each. They but as the three kinds of Earth, Silicious, Calcasoil, the greater will be the advantage gained by may be made of almost any size. About 18 reous, and Aluminous, which are considered neinches square at the base is a very good size. In
cessary to the formation of perfect soil, differ
Just the reverse of this opinion, we find from the gardens near London there are acres of materially in their powers of conducting the the pen of Judge Peters, as expressed in the sethe gardens near London there are acres of ground covered with such glasses. It is the custom there to plant out cauliflowers in the fall, and to cover them, in severe weather, during swinter, with hand-glasses. A hand-glass may, in April, be put over a hot-bed made with a wheel-barrow full of dung. It would bring on cabbage plants enough for two or three gardens. It is handy to sow things under in the natural tor; and their affinities for moisture seem in the spring especially flowers that are to be ground covered with such glasses. It is the principle of heat, (or Caloric,) we may rational-ly infer, that wherever the composition of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and the opinion of the application of green vegetable matter and quick for the melioration of green vegetable matter and quick for the melioration of the soil.

In the Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir Jumphrey Davy, we find the following obsertor; and their affinities for moisture seem in the natural tor; and their powers of conducting heat. It is handy to sow things under in the natural tor; and their annutes for in the spring, especially flowers that are versely with their powers of conducting heat. "employed for enriching a soil they should be round, in the spring, especially flowers that are From this circumstance we may conclude that "pleughed in, if it be possible, when in flower or adds to the heat in the day, and keeps off cold neither of the three can be left out of a soil with-

95. Now, look back at the Plan of the garden. predominates in a soil, its temperature becomes and for carrying it out again for the use of the which clay predominates to excess becomes so cold and moist that vegetable matter ploughed note by the American Editor. 96. Here would be room for a great deal more into it remains so long without fermenting, as to beds, certainly, than can ever be wanted even in be nearly useless to the succeeding crop. To this superior condition of much of the old tillage a gentleman's garden. But, observe, the room is it may be said, that a soil composed properly of "land of Pennsylvania may be fairly attributed" of fermentation are left free in the soil and act the farmer, who reads for his improvement, at a manifestly to the disadvantage of all vegetables loss to which side to give credence; nor can his fit for the consumption of man or animals. Water own experience settle the question, until he has is likewise a very bad conductor of heat, so much fairly experimented on every variety of soil that so, that a soil retaining an undue quantity, becomes cold and sterile.

Dry or Green Vegetable Matter Ploughed into Land.

attention of Farmers than this, particularly in mometer, and the disposition to fermentation inthis part of the country, where we are compel-creases with increased temperature until the led to depend principally on the spontaneous pro-temperature arises to 90 degrees. Sixty-seven duction of the soil for the nourishment of the future crops; and there is no subject treated of, SOCIETIES OF VIRGINIA, AT THEIR MEETING in the books on Agriculture, which I have had an which fermentation would go on to the greatest opportunity of reading, on which there is a great-er contrariety of opinion. From the pen of Col. Should this and the John Taylor, who may be justly considered the true, we may conclude, that whenever the temfather of Agriculture in this state, we find the perature of the soil rises above the standard (or

and evaporation, in a degree so far below the ever it falls below the standard temperature, it to wood, the longer it will last, and that the but incorrect in a general point of view, as a nearer it approaches to water the shorter it standard from which a farmer should draw his will last. If this principle is sound, a point of opinions for the management of his farm. great importance to the enclosing system is settled: whether it is better to plough in vege-nions to the test of one experiment—on two pictures is a contract to the enclosing system is settled: whether it is better to plough in vege-nions to the test of one experiment—on two pictures. tables in a succulent or dry state? Every experiment I have ever made, decides in favour light soil, and the other a close cold adhesive of the latter; and these decisions correspond soil: on each of these a quantity of dry vegetawith the requisition of our theory."

The foregoing extract from Arator, conveys,

at the time the flower is beginning to appear, and slight frost in the night. Air is given, by putting a brick, or bit of wood, under one of the sides of the hand-glass.

"at the time the flower is beginning to appear, out injuring its aptitude to the retention of a due "for it is, at this period, that they contain the largest quantity of soluble matter, and that their largest quantity of soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive." matter."

This sentence is immediately followed by a note by the American Editor. "Very different

In the foregoing extracts we find evidence on both sides of this important question which leaves comes under his management, without having reference to the principles heretofore laid down.

Vegetable matter (other circumstances being favourable) will commence fermentation at the But few subjects deserve more extensively the temperature of 55 degrees of Fahrenheit's Therand a half is the middle of these two extremes; which we will take as the standard degree at

Should this and the foregoing propositions be following remarks. Arator, pages 88 a d 89. No. 18. 67 degrees) it will be necessary to plough the Wood and all the vegetables of softer tex- vegetable matter into the land-in that state, (dry,) ture, are exposed to the effects of putrefaction best calculated to resist fermentation, and whenwater, that a complete dressing of atmospheric- will be best to plough it in, in that state (green) al manure conveyed in the vegetable vehicle, which is best calculated to promote fermentation. This brings us to the conclusion, that all the conveyed in rain will disappear in a few weeks. This brings us to the conclusion, that all the tollows that the pears the respect to the conclusion opinions heretofore quoted are correct as far as It follows that the nearer the vegetable vehicle they were governed by the particular soils and of manure from the atmosphere, approaches circumstances under which they were formed:

bles was put, under circumstances as nearly equal as I could make them, and they were both tended in corn in the same way. The corn on the light land was immediately benefitted and continued to improve throughout the year, whilst

^{*} This power seems to be reversed when the quantity does not exceed 15 or 20 per cent.

that on the other received no apparent benefit, it is equally our duty and inclination to succumb as a yearling, but ever after he will be superior; nor has the land of the last been benefitted on a ratio half equal to the first.

In the last Farmer a letter was inserted from I see no advantage in it. Mr. Rhodes says, that

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I will introduce this subject by another quotation from the pen of Sir H. Davy, p. 6, "There has been no question on which more difference "its nutritive powers."

This sentence would have been sufficient of itself, to point out the proper time at which ma-nure, composed of animal and vegetable matter should be applied, and no doubt there would have been a greater unanimity of opinion on this subject, was there not some other circumstance affecting it, than its particular state of fermenta-tion at the time of its application. This circumstance I conceive to be the temperature of the

shews that it is necessary to encourage decompo-

on the application of all other Vegetable and Animal Manures.

In the last Farmer's letter was inserted from I see no advantage in it. Mr. Knodes says, that a late number of the London Farmer's Journal Herefords do not acquire so great a stature, or on the comparative qualities and merits of the lay on flesh so fast as the Short-horns. As proof "Improved Short Horn" and "Herefordshire" is better than assertion, I hereby challenge Mr. "in which manure ought to be ploughed into our hands a reply to the communication just nothing but straw till the latter end of February, "land, whether recent or when it has gone "through the process of fermentation, and this through the process of fermentation, and this not as old as the process of the strain is still a sphilar of discount of the latter and the through the process of fermentation, and this question is still a subject of discussion; but cates. Moreover we have these identical breadth of the winner, for fifty guineas, "question is still a subject of discussion; but whoever will refer to the simplest principles of cates. Moreover, we have these identical breeds provided the cow shewn by Mr. Rhodes is as old now in our country, in the hands of Williams as mine (14 years); and that the acceptance of this ject. As soon as dung begins to decompose, it sylvania—Lloyd in Massachussetts—Powell in Pennsylvania—Lloyd in Massachusetts—Powell in Pennsylvania—Lloyd in Massachu "ject. As soon as dung begins to decompose, it throws off its volatile parts, which are the throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and the most efficient.—Dung which has fermented, so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass, has generally lost from one third to one half of its most useful constituent elements: it evidently should be applied as soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert so the soon as fermentation begins to decompose it and soon be for sale, and the trucky. Their offspring will soon be for sale, and it is but fair that before the publick make into the cow has not been more than one week afsured and the most valuable and the ter this letter and that the treatment is not valuable and the ter this letter and that the treatment is not valuable and the tr "soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert paid, unless their owners are expected to under-cattle of the Herefordshire breed, one is naturalvalue the objects of their own enterprise and publick spirit.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

ON MR. RHODES'S LETTER.

I NEVER remember to have read any thing in stance I conceive to be the temperature of the soil, nature's great laboratory, and it is to this we may attribute the great diversity of opinion on this otherwise simple subject. But however diversified this opinion may be, we can discover a beautiful concatenation of idea in the several authors on Agriculture. Thus wherever one authors on Agriculture. Thus wherever one authors diversified the use of green vegetable matter, covered and a half, during walked out about an hour and a half, during which time I shewed him above a hundred beasts. I do not recollect that he touched more, than one or two, saying, he knew but little of the matter himself, and that he relied entirely on matter himself, and that he relied entirely on the judgment of Mr. Rhodes, in your last paper.

From the tenour of that epistle, any one would which time I shewed him above a hundred beasts. I do not recollect that he touched more, than one or two, saying, he knew but little of the matter himself, and that he relied entirely on pains in the investigation of the peculiar qualities of the two celebrated oreeds, which he wished to pany he would visit me again, when they would recommends the use of green vegetable matter, covered and showe all that it was his own unbias the letter of Mr. Rhodes, in your last paper. recommends the use of green vegetable matter, compare, and above all, that it was his own unbihe will likewise recommend the use of well rotassed opinion which he gave. Now I challenge assed opinion which he gave. Now I challenge dry vegetable matter he will advise undigested manure.

This is extensively shown in the writings of Judge Peters, and Col. John Taylor, the first recommending green vegetable matter and well rotted manure, with other means of promoting decomposition, such as lime, burning, &c. which shews that it is necessary to encourage decomposition, which he gave. He says "I on the comparative merits of these rival breeds."

assed opinion which he gave. Now I challenge Mr. Rhodes to deny, that the comments he has made on both breeds were furnished by Mr. Whittaker, who happened to be at Cheltenham; in their return from which he gave. He says "I on the comparative merits of these rival breeds." shews that it is necessary to encourage decomposition on his soil: whilst on the other hand, Col. Taylor recommends dry vegetable matter, and undigested manure, shewing that the land on which he operates has the power of rotting whatever is ploughed into it to excess, which whatever is ploughed into it to excess, which enders it necessary to make use of such applications as are best calculated to resist fermentation and evaporation.

The foregoing observations are respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society, under the hope that some member more competent will improve upon them, by

WILLIAM J. COCKE.

his own opinion which he gave. He says "I with the says in the committee of the camination of the says in the question," &c. "I last year made a tour into the Orotting at the North, and am now returned from a similar properties of the Hereford cattle, I shall make the North, and am now returned from a similar properties of the Hereford cattle, I shall make the North, and am now returned from a similar properties of the Hereford cattle, I shall make the North, and am now returned from a similar journey of five hundred miles in Herefordshire," &c. "Nothing short of a personal examination," &c. "I last year made a tour into the visit of the Hereford cattle, I shall make to show that the hasty view these gentlemen to show that the hasty view these gentlemen to show that the hasty view these the hasty view these the hasty view these the show that the h his own opinion which he gave. He says " I WILLIAM J. COCKE.

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William J. What must be his astonishment on learning, that instead of this being the case, he had been reading the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of a Yorkshire Farmer, who is a great breeding the opinion of the discussion besides mysel

cattle—which went to declare and establish a Rhodes to shew a Short-horned cow, from any preference of the former. A subsequent arrival part of England, against a Hereford out of my brings that Journal of a later date, and puts into own stock, that laid abroad last winter, and eat ly led to suppose that he passed a considerable time in that county; however, I believe the fact to be, that he spent but one day in the investi-RHODES'S LETTER.

Lynch Court, near Leominster,

Oct. 12, 1822.

An evening at my house. Mr. Rhodes wrote to say, that he and Mr. Whittaker would come to me on a certain day: gation of their merits, with the exception of to me on a certain day; at the time ap-pointed, Mr. R. arrived alone, (Mr. Whittaker having made an engagement elsewhere); he Vour Journal that created so much astonishment arrived about dinner time; in the evening we was the letter of Mr. Rhodes, in your last paper. on the comparative merits of these rival breeds.

family in this city, and is pronounced superior tolviously dipped in a small portion of oil; this any other. Whoever makes the experiment, process is asserted to afford the best defence will never afterwards use bakers' bread when from the destructive influence of air and humithis kind can be had. Independent of a great dity .- Ibid. saving, the bread is spungy, light, and remarka-bly sweet. The expense of baking is nothing to those who use cooking stoves.

1st. Take equal quantities of mealy potatoes

and superfine flour.

2d. Peal and boil the potatoes, using the same water to mash them in; which should be done as fine as flour.

3d. Add, (for three common loaves,) a table spoon full of fine salt, and sufficient yeast.

4th. Mix the bread, and let it rise; bake it about one hour gradually.

LARGE CATTLE.

The New-Haven Register of Saturday mentions, that a few days previously, three oxen passed through that city, on their way to New York, which weighed, according to the patent scales of L. Bishop, Esq. as follows, to wit-3080 -2570-2546. These oxen were raised and fat-tened by Col. Chapin, of Springfield, Mass.— Those cattle, we are this morning informed, have arrived in this city, and will be exhibited a few days, commencing to-morrow, at the building in Broadway, near the intersection of Pearl street. We are informed that a year or two ago Col. Chapin sold a pair of oxen in Boston for \$1050, neither of which weighed as much as the largest of the first mentioned oxen. It remains to be seen whether the New-Yorkers will be as liberal as the Bostonians. About ten days since, the mate of the largest of these three oxen died, and more than 300 pounds of rough tallow was taken out of him, exclusive of the kidney tallow .- New York paper.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

A gentleman of this state, to whom this counwork, by the present mode of cutting and shearing, the Filly and gives a quantity of milk. Thus there is a saving of 19-20ths of the labour To the best of my knowledge, it has been eight the fur cut by this machine, is pronounced, by years ago since she had a foal, and the last one good judges, to be better than that cut in the was the mother of the Filly which she is now usual way. Considering the great saving of skins, raising. If you think proper to give the above a (particularly the seal,) and labour, we must pro- place in your paper, for the benefit of farmers nounce it one of the most important inventions which has honored our country. Boston Palladium.

Power of the Horse.-The couriers of Russia travel from Petersburgh to Tobolsk, a distance of 19 deg. 26 min. in twelve days. Their rate of travelling is of course about one hundred miles a day. What, in equestrian phrase, is

called a great mover, will, without pressing, trot 640 yards in eighty seconds. New England Farmer.

Feeding Cows with Cabbages .- When cabbages are given to milch cows, the decayed and musty leaves must be taken off, or they will impart a bad taste to the milk and butter .- Ib.

Varnish for Iron or Steel .- The Nantucket Inquirer states that "A permanent varnish is obtained by rubbing iron in a state nearly red hot, with the horny hoofs of cattle, which are pre-

-04

FROM THE LONDON FARMER'S JOURNAL. ON PREPARING SEED WHEAT. Close House, County of Durham, Sept. 29, 1822.

SIR. I beg to inform your agricultural readers, that have a second time tried an experiment in preparing wheat for seed, and now wish that the result may, through the medium of your valuable paper, be generally known, as it has been attended with considerable benefit. Instead of stale urine, I used whale oil, and afterwards dredged it well (asusual) with slacked lime: three gallons is quite sufficient for a quarter, and may be laid on best from the gardener's watering pan. The seed ought to be well stirred both before and after liming. The expense is trifling, and I am certain black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10—will be attended with the most beneficial results.

The seed is enriched thereby and no wished cts.—Whiskey from the seed, 75 to 80 The seed is enriched thereby, and nourished, and that too in a more certain way than by manure, and at the same time less expensive. The ear is stouter (as may be found on comparison,) the crop more abundant, and every way superior. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOSEPH FAIRBURN.

A FILLY SUCKLED BY HER GRAND-DAM EIGHT YEARS AFTER HAVING HAD HER LAST FOAL.

Pleasant Plains, near Annapolis, ? August 24th, 1821.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Dear Sir,-I have taken the liberty to inform of April, I had a fine promising Filly foaled, seven sons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$4 weeks after, the mother died; I then thought best in Sheets : A gentleman of this state, to whom this country is much indebted for his former inventions, to raise her by hand, but finding her rather lone-ladelphia. has lately completed a machine for cutting fur from skins, without injury to the Pelt, which has having use for the Horse, I took him out, and WELLS & LILLEY, Boston. heretofore been rendered useless for leather. It is then put a Mare in his place; in the course of PETER COTTOM, Richmond, Va. also ascertained, that this machine will shear cloth two days, my servant came to me, and said, that E. THAYER, Charleston, S. C. much better than any machine now in use. One the Mare had milk, and the Filly had been suck- JOSEPH GALES, Raleigh, N. C. man can cut, with this machine, the fur from 1000 ing. I went immediately with him to the lot, The fourth volume, now publishing, can be skins per day, or shear 2500 yards of cloth—and to convince myself of the fact, I made him forwarded to any part of the United States, on whereas the cutting of the fur from 50 skins or milk her before I left him, as I was a little application being made, by letter or otherwise, to shearing 150 yards of cloth, is considered a day's doubtful of his word. The Mare is now raising

J. S. SKINNER, Baltimore. and those that are inclined to raise their own Horses, you will much oblige

Your Respectful, Humble Servant, JOHN A. GRAMMER.

DOMESTIC LOVE.

Domestic Love! not in proud palace halls, Is often seen thy beauty to abide; Thy dwelling is in lowly cottage walls That in the thickets of the woodbine hide; With hum of bees around, and from the side Of woody hills some little bubbling spring, Shining along thro' banks with harebells dyed; And many a bird to warble on the wing, When Morn her saffron robe o'er heaven and earth doth fling.

O! love of loves!—to thy white hand is given Of earthly happiness the golden key! Thine are the joyous hours of winter's Even, When the babes cling around their father's knee:

And thine the voice, that on the midnight sea Melts the rude mariner with thoughts of home, Peopling the gloom with all he longs to see. Spirit! I've built a shrine; and thou hast come, And on its altar closed-for ever closed thy

THE FARMER.

plume!

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1822.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. PRICES CURRENT.—CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 38—Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30—Rye, 70 to 72 cents—Corn, 60 to 63 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per clb.—6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans. \$1 37½ to 150—Peas. cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.-Shad, none in market-Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz. —Turkeys, \$1 25—Geese, 28 to 371 cts.— Chickens, \$1 50 per doz .- Straw, \$10 per ton-Hay, \$17.

Maryland Tobacco-of the fine qualities, none in the market—Good Patuxent, \$6 to 8, scarce—Inferior, \$2 to 5, plenty and dull—seconds, \$1 25 to 5—Very little doing in the market.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. Complete sets of the first, second and third vols. of the " AM RICAN FARMER," new and coryou of a remarkable circumstance, which hap-vols of the "AM RICAN FARMER," new and corpened at my Farm, near Annapolis. On the 30th rected Editions, can be had of the following per-

ladelphia.

OHIO LAND AGENCY. LOOMIS & METCALF,

ATTORNIES & COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Will transact Land Agency Business, in the north part of the state, particularly in Stark, Columbiana, Tuscarawas and Wayne counties; as purchasing from individuals, or at the public Land Offices; selling, conveying, paying over taxes, or giving information relative to lands, delinquent for taxes, and advertised by county auditors for sale, &c. They will regularly attend the courts in the abovementioned counties, and punctually discharge any professional business that may be committed to their care.

Communications addressed to them (post paid) will receive early attention.

Canton, Stark county, Ohio, Nov. 1822.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S.SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the North West corner of Market and Belviderestreets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with neatness and despatch-Orders from a distance for Print ing or Binding, with proper directions, promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Bai timore.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-Hous-es; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.

(Continued from page 304.)

CHAPTER II. CONTINUED.

ON THE MAKING AND MANAGING GREEN-HOUSES.

97. My object is not to treat of any thing very exhensive or very curious. There are persons, whose taste greatly differs from mine in regard to say that mine is the best. But, I can treat of nothing that I do not understand, that is to say, of nothing with regard to which I have not had experience. My study, as to gardening, has always been directed towards things that please the expert in vegetables things that please the the senses: in vegetables, things that please the halate, and that, to use the common saying, are good to eat: in shrubs and flowers, things that delight the sight or the smell. Mere botanical curiosities, as they are called, I never took delight in. If the merit of a plant or a flower is nothing more curious in one plant, or flower, than in another. They are all equally curious; they are equally objects of wonder. There is more of rareness, in England, in the Indian Corn than in the Cowslip; but here, the Cowslip would have the merit of rareness. The ice-plant, the egg plant, and many others, have oddity to recommend them; but, after all, oddity is but a poor recommendation. What are thousands of these when compared to a single rose bush in bloom!

They are all equally curious; they the things that delight us through life; and you will find, that ninety-nine out of every hundred are derived from women. To be the object of are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon man.

109. I have, in paragraph 21, mentioned, incidentally, wooden boxes, as things wherein to place plants; but, I must here caution the reader against the practice, wherever it can be avoided, penters and glaziers are never wanted, and, where these when compared to a single rose bush in bloom!

Locust wood, for the pot, and, or course, a third part wide than the bottom of the pot. This pan when the things that delight us through life; and you will find, that ninety-nine out of every hundred are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most severe that can be pronounced upon are derived from women. To be the object of no woman's care or good wishes is a sentence the most seve

98. I am rather anticipating here; but, I wished to explain why I do not recommend any very great pains in the affair of a green-house. The *plants* to keep in such a place I will talk of hereafter. At present I am to speak of the making and the managing of such a place.

99. A green-house is for the purpose of having plants and flowers flourishing, or at least, in verdure and in bloom in winter. The best place for a green-house, is, near the dwelling house, and, it should be actually joined to the dwelling house, one of the rooms of which should have windows looking into the green house, which lat-ter, however, must face the South. When the thing can be thus contrived, it is very pretty. It renders a long winter shorter in appearance; and, in such cases, appearances are realities. A door, opening from a parlour into a green-house, makes the thing very pleasant; and especially in a country like America, where, for six months, every thing like verdure is completely absent from the fields and gardens. And, if the expense be but small, such a pleasure may, surely, be afforded to the females of a family, though, to afford it, may demand some deduction in the expenditure for the bottle, in the pleasures of which (if, alas! pleasures they be!) the amiable ladies of this country do not partake.

100. I hope, that no man, who has the means what use is beauty in a horse, a house, or in any thing else? Of what use are sporting dogs and guns? The use of these things, is, that they could be from the frost. Air is given by pushing up, or were of deal. If tubs, or boxes must be resorted give pleasure; that they render life pleasanter drawing down, the Lights, which form the top to, they ought to be of Locust, or some other

other recreation.

101. Let me not, however, in using these arguments, be supposed to doubt of the disposition of American husbands to gratify their wives in the supposed to doubt of the disposition of American husbands to gratify their wives in the supposed to doubt of the disposition of American husbands to gratify their wives in the supposed to doubt of the disposition of American husbands to gratify their wives in the supposed to doubt of the disposition of American husbands to gratify their wives in the supposed to doubt of the disposition of pulling down, the lights at top. light in. If the merit of a plant or a flower is bear a comparison with America. This is, too, painful examination, it has always appeared to me not worth the looking for. There is, in fact, nothing more curious in one plant, or flower, than in another. They are all equally curious; they

thing as a green-house be!

103. In America there must be heat; but, how in the coldest weather; and, if the green-house we e on the Eastern side of the dwelling-house, the cold would not be any great annoyance. But, at any rate, the heat necessary to keep out frost might easily be obtained. A Thermometer

kept up; and a green-house might be made one of the most beautiful and most pleasant things in the world.

105. Of the different plants suitable for a

than it would be without them. And, why not, or roof of the green-house. Always give air on the same principle, call a green-bouse useful? when there is no fear of frost. Give heat and Of what use is money, that thing which every one seeks to possess? Of what use indeed, but to be expended on things, which tend to make life easy and pleasant? Therefore, a green-house comes fairly within the scope of useful-ness; for from it the females of a family would instead of a delight to the beholder. If the sides ness; for, from it the females of a family would instead of a delight to the beholder. If the sides receive constant amusement and delight, during and front, as well as the top of the green-house, a season when they are cut off from almost all be of glass, (which is best,) then air may be gi-

this respect; for, many and striking as are the the Americans call jars. Perhaps I may as well traits, that distinguish the American character, speak, once for all, about the shape and size, and none is so striking, and none exalts it so much, manner of planting in, these pots. The shape is as the respect and deference of the male towards the female sex. They talk to us about French to be glazed. Plain earthen pots are best as well holiteness; and we hear enough of the sentimental trash of romances, where Princes and of the bottom of every pot, or no plant will live Nobles are the heroes. But, in no part of this in it for any considerable length of time, and will whole world are the women so kindly and so res-never grow in it at all. This hole should be in pectfully treated by the men as in America. Proportion to the size of the pot; and the pots Here women, in no state of life, are treated badly or churlishly. To insure indulgence, assistance, forbearance, from every man, and under any forbearance, it is sufficient that the party is a smallest hole ought to be of the size of half a more any forbearance. It this respect to country or early will delay.

Locust wood, for the sills, is every where to be had, and glass with scarcely any tax, how elegant, how cheap, and how durable, may such a Large Myrtles, and other large exotics are planted in tubs. There would be great difficulty in getting earthen things of sufficient dimensions for easily will any of the ingenious men in this country find the means of furnishing the necessary breaking. But, I am quite satisfied, that where heat with hardly any expense or trouble! In most earthenware can be got and used, it is greatly cases the warmth might go from the parlour fire preferable to wood; and this opinion is founded place; for, all that is wanted is completety to keep on actual experience. In my hot-bed of 1819, I out frost. There is, here, no want of Sun even sowed several sorts of seeds in little wooden boxes. I had no pots at hand, and to get them from New-York required more time than I was willing to spare. The seeds all came uh; but, by the time that they were an inch or two high, they rotted at the stem, and fell down. There were not less should be kept in the green-house. The heat should be about sixty degrees in the day time, and twenty sorts of seeds; some of culinary veshould be about sixty degrees in the day time, getables, some of field plants, and some of forest-trees. They all died. In one box there were planted some geranium-cuttings. They came their green-houses, except in very cold weather, out into bud and leaf; but died soon afterwards. which, indeed, they seldom have. Their great I had soon afterwards got some *ftots*. I repeated want is that of *sun*; for, nothing will do well my sowing and planting; all the seeds and plants without sun; and America has plenty of this grew and flourished. And, let it be observed, even in the coldest weather. So that, if the frost that the boxes stood in the same bed, where cabwere effectually kept out, that alone would give bages and cauliflowers were sown without either beautiful plants in winter. By an additional pots or boxes; and that the plants of these grew, heat, a growth and a bloom would be constantly and flourished exceedingly. The cause of the plants rotting in the boxes was this; though there were several holes at the bottom of each box, and though these were properly covered with oyster-shells, the wood itself, sides as well as bottom, to provide such pleasures for his wife, or daugh ters, will talk to me about the useleseness of a green-house. Of what use then is fine linen, when coarse is cheaper and will last longer! Of as to management, which are applicable to the from the watering of the bed also. There was

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110. Some care is necessary in sowing and ry injurious to every kind of plant. planting in pots. The mould should be good, 114. These two instances will s and made very fine. The first thing is to put an operation of sowing and planting in pots; for, to the pot, to cover the hole at the bottom; and the or smaller, than those here mentioned, the princihollow part of the shell, or other thing, should ple is the same, and the difference in minute parhole open, that the water may find its way out of you have stocks, or other little things, to transthe pot, and not lie stagnant at the bottom, where plant into pots, you will nearly fill the pot with would be, at once, removed by having a greenit would become sour and injure, if not kill, the earth, and then make holes with a little stick, house. Once the articles were placed properly plant. The earth, if there were no shell, would or with a finger, to put in the roots; and then in that, the process of drying would be completed fill up the hole, and, would, in time, become solid, proceed as before, and settle down the earth. and thus prevent the water from getting out. The such little things, being nearly all juice, will respect to obtain even an imperfect operation in the shell, or broken earthen ware, keeps the earth quire water directly, and shading for a day or hollow, and the water creeps under the edges of it, and thus escapes into the pan, whence it evaporates. In fields, we always desire an open by-and-by, when I come to the cultivation of the several sorts of plants and flowers.

115. The benches of the green-house remain the crops stunted and looking yellow, where there to espoken of. They should rise one above and the fruits, or cakes, put upon these boards. Is a bottom of clay, while, at the year same time another, like the steps of a stairs, that the whole Being shut in neither raise nor dewe could effect is a bottom of clay, while, at the very same time, a bottom of sand, gravel, lime stone, or other often matter, exhibits them green and flourishing. It is upon this principle, founded on experience, that holes have been made in the bottom of the bottom o flower-pots. The uses of pans are, first, to pre- The arrangement ought, however, to be such as even in the vulgar sense of the word, as well as vent the water from running about the places to make it convenient to get at every pot; not ornament, in a geeen-house. But, I must conwhere pots are placed; and next to hold the water only for the purpose of watering, but for that of the purpose of watering, but for the purpose of watering, but for that of the purpose of watering, but for the purpose of watering, but for that of the purpose of watering, but for the purpose of watering wateri little longer than it would otherwise remain up stirring the earth frequently round the stems of Mistress of the mansion; to her, who has so

quantity is to be reckoned by gallons, the la-boar cannot be great; and, the desire to possess green-house plants necessarily implies pleasure, rather than pain, in employing the means to obtain them. In order to make myself clearly under the plants come out of this their winter their respective callings; the former contending serve) the plants come out of this their winter their respective callings; the former contending tain them. In order to make myself clearly under the plants come out of this their winter their respective callings; the former contending abode. How they are then to be disposed of that the planting of the garden took place before derstood, I shall suppose an instance of sowing

and one of planting.

112. Suppose you have the seeds of Stocks to sow. Put earth into the pot enough to fill it to Then take the pot in your two hands, and give five of Flora. or six gentle taps with the bottom of the pot upon the ground, or upon a block, or some solid thing. This settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure the ten proper solid the ground, or upon a block, or some solid thing. This settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. The settles the earth down; and it needs no pressure at the ten proper solid thing. or six gentle taps with the bottom of the pot upon ing at the top, nor any other thing done to it.

which has been raised from a cutting, and the root of which cannot be very large. Put some earth on the pot. Hold the root of plant upon it to see that it will be of the right depth, if its root stand on that earth. Then, when you have got the earth to the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that it will be of the right height, hold the plant with one that the right height, hold the plant with one the right height, here the right at the right with the right height, here the right at the hand, and fill up the pot, round the plant, with Rosemary, one of Lavender, a root of Hyssop, the taste is fixed at once, and it remains, to the other. Then, tap the bottom of the pot on Thyme, Penny-royal, some Mint, and, indeed, the exclusion of cards and dice, to the end of earth, as before, an inch lower than the top of grown in the garden, would be useful, as well as the pot. Put the pot in the pan; and, in this, pleasant to the eye, during winter.

123. This is, with me, far more than sufficient to outweigh even a plausible objection on the score of expense. Such husbands and fathers as that a plant in a pot has not an under-soil and green-house, the latter is of use. An excellent are accessible by arguments like these, will need the part of plants are on the drawing of plants are nothing more to induce them to yield to my redews and a mass of fermenting earth to supply place for the drying of cherries, apples, pears, it with moisture, as a plant in the open air has, quinces, peaches and other fruits; and also for Yet, even in the case of pots, it is best, unless the drying of yeast-cakes, one of the most useful the plant be of a very juicy nature, to suffer the ground to get dry at top before you water; be-ever invented.

hard and close wood. Locust is best, because cause, water falling upon freshly-moved earth, 119. All this work of drying can, indeed, be imperishable. See paragraph, 16. always makes it bake hard at top, which is ve-performed by the help of the fine hot sun, in the

there be beauty without cleanliness?

serve) the plants come out of this their winter their respective callings; the former contending will be treated of hereafter, under the head of the sewing of the fig-leaves together; and, the flowers; where it will be seen, that the green-latter contending, that there was no gardening at house, besides being a most charming object in all, till Adam was expelled and compelled to winter, when all without is dreariness, is the best work; but, that the sewing was a real and bona sow. Put earth into the pot enough to fill it to security for giving you a beautiful garden in fide act of tailoring. This is vulgar work to be within an inch of the top, and make the top of the earth very smooth. Then scatter your least, a hot-bed, it is quite impossible to have in persons, when they have Lord Bacon to furnish perfection, either in America or in England, them with a precedent? some earth over the seeds to the depth of about certain plants and flowers, some of which are some earth over the seeds to the depth of about certain plants and flowers, some of which are half an inch. Make the top very smooth again, the very greatest beauties of the beautiful family writers, SIR WILLIAM, who so ardently and yet

After this settling, the top of the earth should be and kept green and growing in the green-house rents in almost every thing. How much better, about an inch lower than the top of the pot; else during the winter. Some Herbs dry well; but, during a long and dreary winter, for daughters, you could not, when necessary, give water; for none of them are quite so good as when green; and even sons, to assist, or attend, their mother the water would run off, there being no place to and, as to Parsley, which is wanted almost in a green-house, than to be seated with her at every day in the year, it loses all its virtue in cards, or at you of the more innocent, more the drying, smell and all. Six large pots of conceived! How much more innocent, more the drying, smell and all. some solid thing, as before mentioned, leaving the of every pot and medicinal Herb, that is usually life.

open air; but then, wet days come; and, some-114. These two instances will suffice for the times they being compelled to take the things into the house, to place them in a confined space, and oyster shell, or piece of broken earthen ware, in- though some seeds and some plants will be larger, in the shade, at best, and away from strong light. greatly injures, and, sometimes, spoils, them; and, at any rate, they must always be taken in be downwards. The use of this is, to keep the ticulars will point itself out. If, for instance, at night and put out again in the day time. All these are impediments; and all these impediments

to that level. See paragraph 21.

111. As to the mere operation of sowing, or planting, things in pots, though a simple operation enough, some little attention to method is necessary. Your mould always ought to be fine, and even sifted, if convenient; for, when the quantity is to be reckoned by gallons, the lanere be beauty without cleanliness? and puts one in mind of the grave dispute between 116. In the month of June (Long Island, ob-

so rationally and unaffectedly praises the pursuits

HOP .-- HUMULUS.

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Introductory to a more particular treatise on the mer's son and daughter ought to be familiar.

Edit. Am. Far.

HOP.—HUMULUS.
Natural order, Scabrida. A genus of the Diacia Pentandria class.

"Lo, on auxiliary poles, the hops
Ascending spiral, ranged in meet array."
PHILLIPS' Cider.

He calls it Lupulus Salictarius, as is supposed, from its climbing upon sallows and other trees.he, more palatable than nutricious.

gardeners, who came to England in the reign of James the First (cap. 18), it appears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe Henry the Eighth, might have brought over then produced in considerable quantity in their superiority solely to the excellent mode of some hop-plants, with other roots and seeds, and that we availed ourselves of their manner of cultivating this bitter herb. From them, it appears that hops possessed delepears, we also derived the name, which, in the possessed delepears, we also derived the name, which, in the last the possessed delepears, we also derived the name, which, in the last the possessed delepears, we also derived the name, which, in the last the possessed delepears to prevent their being put into hear the possessed the possessed the possessed delepears, we also derived the name, which, in the last the possessed delepears to prevent their being put into hear the market, and next to them the Sussex to them the Sussex to them the put the market, and next to them the Sussex to them they have a generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe hears that hops hops are generally esteemed; the former owe pears, we also derived the name, which, in High Dutch, is Hopfen; and Hoppe, Hop, and Hoperuut in Dutch.

The first English treatise written expressly on the culture of hops, was by Reynolde Scot, printed in 1574, in 63 pages, black letter, entitled, " A perfite platforme of a Hoppe Garden." He com-plains that "the Flemmings envie our practice herin, who altogither tende their owne profite, seeking to impownde us in the ignorance of our commodities, to cramme us with the wares and fruites of their countrie, and doe anye thing that may passed in the 6th of George the Third, certainty of a crown and the many combinations which makes it a forfeiture of five pounds per that are required to produce so good a one, are us with the discommendation of our soyle, obscuring and falsifying the order of this mysterie, same act, the maliciously cutting hop-bines, planter is richer than his neighbour, notwith-sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering around the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering around the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the order of this mysterie, same act, the maliciously cutting hop-bines, planter is richer than his neighbour, notwith-sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering around the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering and falsifying the control of the sending us into t sending us into Flaunders as farre as Poppering, growing on poles in any plantation, is made felofor that which we may finde at home in our own
banksides."

The hop is the only native plant that is under

The plants are often injured by the frost in the

* Walter Bluth says, in the third edition of "English Improver Improved" (1653), "It is not
nesse of beere above ale; for the hops rather
make it phisicall drinke to keepe the body in
make it phisicall drinke for the quenching
of our thirst." He adds, "The flowers are vsed to

culture of the Hop, we now lay before the reader flowers make bread light, and the lumpe to be use; and all hop-grounds were required to be enactract in regard to that valuable plant, from Philips' "History of cultivated Vegetables"—a very interesting work, from which we shall occasionally make selections. Our patrons are redoing the Hop, we now lay before the reader flowers make bread light, and the lumpe to be use; and all hop-grounds were required to be ensooner and easilier leuened, if the meal be temtered, on pain of forty shillings per acre. In the
pered with liquor, wherein they have beene
same act an additional duty of three-pence per
pound, was laid on all hops imported, over and
casionally make selections. Our patrons are reflowers make bread light, and the lumpe to be
use; and all hop-grounds were required to be ensooner and essilier leuened, if the meal be temtered, on pain of forty shillings per acre. In the
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sooner and essilier leuened, if the meal be temtered, on pain of forty shillings per acre. In the
same act an additional duty of three-pence per
pound, was laid on all hops imported, over and
casionally make selections. Our patrons are re-

qualities of Trees and Plants, and their relation plant, is D. Rembert Dodoens, professor at Leyto the Arts, Science, and Commerce, every Farden, and physician to Charles the Fifth, who, den, and physician to Charles the Fifth, who, feit five pounds a hundred weight. when he had resigned his Imperial honours, endeavoured to quiet his mind by cultivating his garden, in the monastery of St. Juste, on the borhops from the Low Countries, and that the ders of Castile. Dodoens' Herbal mentions the two varieties of hops; "the wild hedge hop, and the manured, the bells or bunches (flowers) of which, when ripe, have a very strong smell, and are collected by the brewers of ale and beer, who keep However, we find that they were imported octhem together, to give a good relish and pleasant casionally, as late as the year 1695; for 510 cwt. taste to their drink. The cultivated hop, he were then brought from Flanders and Holland.* wild hop growth in fields, and in herb gardens, as its tender shoots, before they produce leaves and running of the branches, which somewhat resemble this latter plant. It seems to have been unknown to the ancient Greeks, as it is unnoticed by their authors; and Pliny is the first of the Romans who makes mention of this calls. eth the blood from all corrupt humours, prin-cipally by urine; it is therefore good for those of gross scorbutic habits." He adds, "that the

the Vine of the northern regions, because we quor, until after Henry the Eighth's expedition tion to the Excise, they are allowed to be packed put hops in our malt drink.

quor, until after Henry the Eighth's expedition tion to the Excise, they are allowed to be packed against Tournay, about the year 1524. We in casks under the same regulation. The hop, of which there is but one species dis-therefore conclude, that the art was learnt during The cultivation of hops in this country is near-covered, is an indigenous plant of this country, the enterprize. In the following reign, hops are ly confined to the southern counties, of which therefore conclude, that the art was learnt during The cultivation of hops in this country is near-Parliament, to prevent their being put into beer.* The use of them was, therefore, forbidden by crop on which the husbandman bestows his laan Act of Parliament, in the reign of James the
bour. The expense of planting and manuring,
First. This act was little attended to, and, never having been repealed, is strongly contrasted
by the Act 9 Anne, cap. 12, which inflicts a penalty of twenty pounds on all brewers who shall
which favourable seasons produce. An extraordiuse any other bitter than that of hops in their malt narily good crop returns to the planter about 100l. liquors; and to prevent their being adulterated by per acre, of which must be deducted on the aver-

season beere or ale with, and overmany do cause a duty of one penny per pound was laid upon all bitterness thereof, and are ill for the head. The hops growing in Great Britain, and made fit for commended to put such articles in the way of lads, yet they are more toothsome than nourish-try and payment of duty, or without warrant for their children. With the Natural History, as well ing."

The earliest writer who speaks fully on this burnt; the ship also to be confiscated, and the person concerned in importing or landing, to for-

Hartlib, in his Complete Husbandman, (1659,) says, "that in Queen Elizabeth's time we had hopps from the Low Countries, and that the saith, that it's one of the great deficiencies of England, that hopps will not grow, whereas now it is known that they are the best in the world."

young shoots, eaten as salad in the month of move them before being weighed, subjects him This author informs us, that the ancients made March, have the same virtues, and that the juice to severe penalties: they must also be packed in no use of the flowers, excepting to ornament of hops is a great purifier of the blood."

bags called pockets, and the weight, with the their gardens; but that the Romans in his time

Haller, from Isidorus, says, that the first explanter's name and abode, marked on them, with ate the young top as a vegetable, which are, says experiment of putting hops into beer, was made the date of the year in which the hops were e, more palatable than nutricious. in Italy. It does not appear that they were used grown: to alter or obliterate this mark, subjects Lobel called this plant Vitis Septentrionalium, by the English, in the composition of malt li the offender to a fine of ten pounds: by applica-

although it is generally stated to have been first first mentioned in our statute books, viz. in the year Kent is the principal; although the hops of brought to this kingdom from the Netherlands, 1552 (5 and 6 Edward the Sixth, cap. 5.), and Farmham in Surrey, bring the highest price in in the year 1524. It is probable that the Dutch by an Act of Parliament of 1603, the first year of the market, and next to them the Sussex

Hops seem the most uncertain and precarious

Gerard, who wrote on this plant in 1596, says, the control of the Excise. By 9 Anne, cap. 12, spring, and they are also subject to various other "It ioyeth in a fat and fruitful ground: it pros-

those which climbed to a greater height; and we from these stalks. notice, that in all other fruits those nearest the more sun at twenty feet from the ground than it as asparagus; they are an agreeable vegetable, would at six feet. If the poles were placed slop- and esteemed good to purify the blood in the ing, with horizontal and perpendicular props, the vine could still extend itself without being so subject to tempest. The position of these ranges of trellis poles could be so fixed as to admit the sun and air more freely; the tying and gathering would be more easily accomplished; and it is a curious circumstance in the natural history of this plant, that the vine always takes one direction in winding itself round its pole, regular-ly ascending from the right hand to the left: this, in trellis work, would avoid confusion or crossing of vines, which is injurious to all plants.

To describe the present manner of cultivating, gathering, drying and bagging of hops, would be repeating what may be found in every Encyclopedia, and work on agriculture, without ad-

ding entertainment or information.

The hop plantations in Sussex have increased from about 5400 to 9500 acres within these last fourteen years, as appears by a statement from the Board of Excise, which was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in May, 1821.

In a country where malt-liquor forms the general beverage of the greater portion of its in-habitants, it becomes a matter of no small importance to know, that the hop contains an aperient, and diuretic bitter, which makes our beer more salubrious, whilst its balsamic flavour makes it more agreeable, and combines with these advantages, that of preserving the liquor by its agreeably oderiferous principle, which prevents the necessary fermentation from going beyond due bounds.

"The ale," (says Parkinson in his Theatrum Botanicum, published in 1640,) "which our forefathers were accustomed only to drink, being a kind of thicker drink than beere, is now almost quite left off to be made, the use of hoppes, to be put therein altering the quality thereof, to be much more healthful, or rather physicall, to preserve the body-from the repletion of grosse hu-

mors, which the ale engendered."

Ground Ivy, called Alehoof or Tun-hoof, Glechoma hederacea, was generally used for preserv

ing beere, before the use of hops was known.

Horehound and wormwood, &c. &c. have been used as a succedaneum, when hops have been dear. Some authors recommend hops against the stone; others doubt their utility in that com-plaint; but it has been remarked that since hops have been more generally used fewer persons la-

of, are thought good against pestilential fevers; juleps and apozems are also prepared with hops for hypochondriacal and hysterical affections.

"The hop," says Dr. James, " is bitter, detersive, and gives no tincture of red to blue paper .-By this chemical analysis, a little acid, a great deal of volatile concrete salt, and oil, are obtained from it; which shews it to contain some salammoniac, mixed with some sulphur and earth.

observations which the author has made on a few stalks. In the year following, Mr. Cooksey proplants, which he cultivated for ornament, the duced specimens. In 1791, Mr. John Locket, of flowers were found larger and more abundant on Donnington, near Newbury, in Berkshire, had the vines that were trained horizontally, than on the premium adjudged to him for cloth made

In the months of March and April, while the earth ripen the first, and the hop can obtain no buds are tender, the country people dress them

scurvy, and most cutaneous diseases.

PAPERS DIRECTED TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF VIRGINIA, AT THEIR MEETING HELD IN THE TOWN OF PETERSBURG, ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH INSTANT.

-00

NO. II. On fallowing for Wheat-On the plan of husbandry, best adapted to the light soil of the lower part of Virginia, Ge. Ge.

BREMO, 21st December, 1820.

Your's of the 2d December, did not reach me, until within a few days, from the circumstance of its not being sent to my usual post office .-This will excuse me for not being more prompt in my answer to you. The consciousness that you have counted too largely, upon the information I am able to impart, on the various agriculthe production, but it may be assured, that the tural subjects referred to in your letter, and the land is left in much better heart after a fallow anxious desire, I feel to encourage the spirit of crop than after wheat, succeeding corn; when enquiry, which seems to be spreading itself the last, however, has credit by the greater quan amongst the cultivators of every section of the tity of grain yielded by the two crops over the State, induces me, the more readily to comply with your wishes, as well, to evince my perfect willingness to contribute what I can in so lands. On the light sandy lands of the lower good a cause, as to apprise you promptly of the necessity of your applying to other and better sources, for the desired information.

Your queries shall be taken in the order in which they are made, and without confining myself to the direct answers, shall add such general remarks as appear to me any way connected with

rural economy.

"The process of fallowing as practised by myself." This is to plough in a crop of clover, as nearly as possible, at that stage of its growth, when it is in the best state for cutting to make hay. Of course, where there is a full portion of your out clover, I should not hesitate to adopt winter rotation in Clover, there can be but a part of fallows, in other words, the English naked fallows your fallews ploughed exactly in the proper time, stirring them with single ploughs thro' the sumwithout extra teams, and unusual seasons. Hence, the necessity of beginning a little before the clo ver has attained the precise point, to yield the greatest advantage from being turned into the earth-and hence too, the necessity of a second ploughing, where your first was early, and the season favourable to vegetation after the process. But I deem it less important to be minute upon have been more generally used.

It is said that the perfume of hops is so salutary, that when put between the outer cover and the pillow, they will procure sleep to those who the pillow, they will procure sleep to those who is a desirable fevers.

It do not think summer to the sandy soils of the lower part of this state.

2. "The advantages as to product of a clover fallow over wheat after corn?" This may be stated to the sandy soils of the lower part of this state.

ing upon the opportuneness and perfection of the process, and the adaptation of the land to the use of plaster of paris. Soils suited to plaster, with a heavy crop of clover ploughed in, at the proper time, previously dressed with three or four pecks of Gypsum to the acre, followed by favourable seasons for rotting the buried clover, and seed two last dry summers, I have known some fields in the Month of October, will rarely fail to give of fallowed wheat almost destroyed by the dry two bashels for one, from the same land, after vegetable matter remaining undecomposed in the

ner of a vineyard, or by espaliers; but by some premiums, in 1760, for cloth made from hop-into which the earth is brought frequently by the summer droughts, will often not yield a better crop, than the same land would produce after

> 3. "The difference in the quantum of labour in fallowing for wheat, and wheat after corn."This can only be decided by referring to the number and kind of operations which are performed in each process, and as these ought to depend in number and kind, upon a variety of circumstances, the relative expense of the two modes of Husbandry must necessarily vary in like manner. Under a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, fallows may be seeded upon the first ploughing, and completed with a single har-rowing; but it often happens, that a second ploughing, and under particular circumstances a third, and two harrowings may be necessary to do justice to the crop. In like manner, a single operation, with a single horse plough, and a slight chopping the step, will frequently do more ample justice to the wheat crop after corn, than under other circumstances will result from cutting up your corn, breaking up with the double plough, harrowing to receive the seed, and sometimes ploughing with single ploughs before the second and last harrowing.

> 4. "The effects as to improvement and exhaustion." These are also much influenced by the circumstances already adverted to as affecting the production, but it may be assured, that the one, it exhibits too imposing a claim upon the score of profit to be given up, even on our clay country, so much better suited to Indian corn, and less adapted to fallows, I am of the opinion, that wheat after corn, is the most profitable and judi-

cious course of Husbandry.

5. "On what soils is the practice of fallows most beneficial?" Wheat soils, or those having a considerable proportion of clay in them. This being the soil, only upon which clover can be profitably and extensively cultivated, I would recommend summer fallows only, where this description of soil was found, and the clover husbandry practised. Upon this kind of land withmer, in preference to depending on a late summer fallow—The influence of the sun on this description of soil recently exposed, is not as injurious as on sandy soils, and by no means equal to the evils arising from the hard and untillable state into which our summer sun bakes it.

The remarks on this head sufficiently express my opinion, as to "the profitable introduction of fallows where a reduced sandy soil and hot sun

precludes clover."

6. "What is the difference of product between wheat after one ploughing on grazed land, and that not grazed, or is either practised." Both are practised, and when the vegetable matter is turned into the earth, in a favourable state for rotting, that is with some remaining succulence, and succeeded by a suitable season to promote putrefaction, the great agents of which are moisture and heat, the more that has been turned in the better the succeeding crop, and the less the injury sustained from its maturation. But in the In Sweden, they make a strong cloth from the Indian Corn,—On the other hand, a crop of clover soil. It seems therefore to follow that the less fibres of the hop-vine, after it has been dressed like flax. The Society for encouraging Arts, powerful sun, and consequently imperfectly for the immediate crop, unless it is prepared by Manufactures, and Commerce in London, offered buried from the hard and unmanageable state, decomposition into the food of vegetable life. 7. As to "the period that land may remain system excluding clover, because from the harmonic process, for improvement, before fallowing ture of your soil, and the generally reduced state without causing the crop to be foul." There is a of the land, the attempt at the field culture, difference of opinion among the Farmers of this upon a large scale, would be attended with no quarter, but I think there is a preponderance in other result but the loss of your seed, and as favor of the opinion, that clover, (we cultivate summer fallows should only be practised as the no other grass,) ought to be ploughed the sum-concomitant of clover, those likewise I should for market, as is contemplated in the forgoing scheme the materials for market, as scheme the materials for market and the materials for market, as scheme the materials for market and the materials for market and the materials for market and the materials for market a no other grass,) ought to be ploughed the summer, twelve months after sowing it, and of course where it is cut at all, the same year of taking off

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My own practice has been to plough in clever the summer two years after sowing it, thinking it me. It may be objected to my practice generally, too, that the earth becomes much more firmly settled, and is brought into tilth with greater tatoes might occupy difficulty. On the other hand it may be said, wheat; six, pasture. there can be but little more than the mere roots minishing the chance for a timely preparation .-

ble proportion of it, that would leave the soil in fertilizing an acre, than in preparing it, from the undiminished productiveness by the mixture; forest state, and inclosing it for a crop. nay, I should be inclined to increase the proporyear, by being ploughed eighteen inches, or two taken to reduce them to their present deteriora-feet; for although some of our clays become fer-ted state. tile, by exposure to the atmosphere, it requires
the operation of at least one winter, for any seninsufficient portion of the arable land to have in course of my experiments on the sandy soils of other almost incalculable advantages.

that section of the state, I am satisfied that I

Upon your sandy soils. I think you

consider as out of the scheme.

reasonable that the land would be more improved This I think can be effected under a six field roby its longer rest, and giving the whole growth of tation, which would reduce the quantity to be markets, ought to be no inconsiderable item in the year it is ploughed to the soil; but the result, manured to one sixth of the arable surface, and your annual income. manured to one sixth of the arable surface, and your annual income. especially for the two last years, has disappointed the succession of crops should be, first, corn;

your ploughing for the fallow crop, thereby di- said, that in the best cultivated counties of England, we are told, they manure as much as one Where clover is sown merely for the improve- fourth of the arable surface yearly; it is true, be the consequence of our tillage. It is in vain, ploughing it in, would be the summer twelve their towns, manufactories and marle pits; but short of a full manuring once in the rotation, will months after sowing it, but that seems to be an the improvement derived from all these sources, insure general and permanent improvement. objectionable clover system, on more accounts I presume, does not amount to the difference be- Accept the assurance of my high regard and The other practice of cutting hay, and ploughing the same year, has been practised by the best farmers on this river, and as they are more experienced, and have been more successful, than glish farmers—and if all that labour, which is myself, I cannot in justice but recommend their now bestowed on cleaning land, and renewing our practice, in preference to my theory. **What depth of ploughing is necessary where the soil does not exceed three or four inches?** As far as my experience has gone, the depth of ploughing should in all cases described by the substituted by the depth of ploughing should in all cases described by the substituted by the substituted by the depth of ploughing should in all cases described by the substituted by th the depth of ploughing should in all cases depend upon the character of the subsoil. Light toms and swamps, those depots of nature, which soils, based on sterile land, I would plough no deeper than the vegetable mould; but where swallowing up the primest principles of fertility clay is the foundation, and especially of that de-scription, which is fertilized by exposure to the atmosphere, I would bring up the largest possi-would be less labour in collecting the means of

An accurate statement in detail of the relative tion to a small diminution of its immediate pro- expense of manuring an acre of land and bringductiveness, for the sake of the great future ing one from the forest state into cultivation, is a amelioration. Upon all good wheat soils the ploughing should be as deep as three horses can perform with the best constructed plough. I am mind. If I am not much mistaken, it would sure I know of no upland soil, that would not be prove, that less labour would be required to imrendered entirely unproductive, for at least one prove the lands throughout Virginia, than it has This valuable implement is now made by Mr.

sible effect to be produced. It is however stated corn, it may be replied, that, that portion manursible effect to be produced. It is however stated corn, it may be replied, that, that portion manurthat the celebrated Fellemburg, whose scientific and agricultural establishment at Hofwyl, has a threated so much attention throughout Europe, duce a double crop—and, therefore, would not has ploughed two feet deep, with an implement requiring the power of fourteen horses. During my residence in the lower county, and in the of one half of the labour of cultivation, besides of the sandy soils of other almost incalculable advantages.

Edit. Am. Far.

Edit. Am. Far.

Tulip Hill, on West River, Aovember 30th, 1822.

To Mr. R. Sinclair.

**Dear Sir—I have duly received your letter, and think I can best answer the object of your course of my experiments on the sandy soils of other almost incalculable advantages.

that section of the state, I am satisfied that I did great and lasting injury to some land by ploughing it about six inches deep. This land the acre, below what is necessary to produce the same result on the clay lands, of the upper country—for light lands make a much better return, as succinctly as possible, my thoughts on a plan of Husbandry, united to the light sandy lands of the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure than stiff lands.—I have increased the corn crop 100 per cent. upon the lower parts of the state. I should adopt a for a small quantity of manure four or five loads to be plough, which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived to the five-furne seed plough, which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and which I contrived for saving time and labour, and labour, and labour, and labour, an

7. As to "the period that land may remain system excluding clover, because from the na- 30 bushels each, to the acre, which in their na-

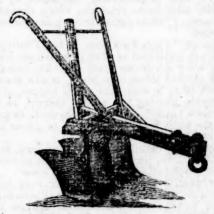
scheme, the materials for manure, would be very Assuming it as the basis of all good husbandry, much increased-and, the frequent recurrence that for every exhausting crop, there ought to be some counteracting improvement, I would cultivate no more land in corn, than I could manure.—
This I think can be effected under a six field ro-

The field in peas, &c. would more than comsecond, wheat; third, pasture; fourth, peas, and all leguminous crops; cotton, pumpkins, and policy tatoes might occupy a corner of this field; five, heat; six, pasture.

The first, and most ostensible objection to this grass crop turned in, on sandy lands, that I know of. counted upon for the improvement of the soil scheme is, the apparent small proportion of corn, where the first crop is taken for hay, and the second for seed; and this too, necessarily limits you to the latest period for the performance of quantity of manure. In answer, it may be fund to an adequate supply, for that field in the fund to an adequate supply, for that field in the rotation which is in the most exhausting of all our crops, indian corn, regular deterioration must ment of the land, and not intended to be cut at that some part of this manure is derived from to amuse ourselves with expedients, practical all, there is little doubt that the best time for other resources than those of the farm; to wit, agriculturists will soon all agree that nothing

JOHN H. COCKE.

THE MAXCY PLOUGH.



R. Sinclair, for sale at Baltimore, at \$12, adapted to three furrows, and at \$18 to turn five furrows: to him we are indebted for the following letter, from its much respected inventor, descriptive of its origin and utility.

inquiry respecting my use of the five-furrow seed plough, which I contrived for saving time

In reflecting, after I became satisfied it was best to abandon the harrow, how a plough might be contrived to save time in seeding, it occurred to me, first to make a double furrow, by attaching two small ploughs together, by means of ciety. In the 4th vol. of the same work may be plough," communicated by James Eastburn. A mistake it is presumed is committed in the name, as it was Jonathan Eastman, now of Baltimore, the ingenious inventor of the best cutting or chaffing box, which I have seen, to whom I required but one ploughman. As it did as its inhabitants. much work as two single ploughs, the same force of men and mules got in my wheat crop in half the time occupied in that operation, previous to my using it.

After succeeding in this experiment, I added third plough, so as to turn three furrows. This implement, of course required three mules; but one ploughman only was necessary. This plough, however, was, from the length necessary to be given to it to avoid clogging, rather heavy and unwieldly. In considering how I might remedy these defects, the thought occurred of forming a Five-furrow plough upon the plan of bls. Pearl at 44s. to 45s. per cwt. the one you saw at West River, which is entirely different from the Draveil, and indeed from any which I have ever seen or read of; and in imitation of which you inform me you have made one for my friend and neighbour, John Mercer, Esq. of Cedar Park. By means of this plough,

I have now had the Five-Furrow plough in use for two years, and my only reason for not having heretofore had more of them made was, that I had in use three of the Three-Furrow, and four of the two furrow Draveil ploughs. As these wear out I shall supply their place by ploughs made upon the plan of my Five-Furrow plough, the principle of which is equally applicable to two, three, four, or even more than five furrow ploughs. A five furrow plough is wide enough to make at one bout, a good land for the cradle, and a plough of six or more furrows would be too heavy and unwieldly for three mules or horses. For cultivating corn, or seeding amongst it, two or three furrow ploughs will be best, and I am glad, that you have thought ter of the 19th ult. containing a sample of Silk well enough of the plan to construct ploughs carrying three as well as five furrows; for new implements frequently get into bad repute, before strong, and of a beautiful colour. If such can promised to send them to Havre by the 10th of a fair trial has been made, from the unskilfulness be made so far North, what greater success have November, which he did very punctually. Owof the maker. I doubt not with your experi- we not a right to expect in the Southern states, ing, however, to the heavy tonnage duties laid ence you will make many improvements. Some

tedious, and much too slow for the number of which I will suggest, when next I see you, as am much obliged to you. hands and mules employed. I therefore tried they cannot well be described in a letter. I do I sent down to Charles one immediately preceding it.

a crooked beam. The idea was taken from a hardly remark after the above statement, of the savtry are very fond of it, and have destroyed a
draft of the Draveil plough, which General ing of labour and time in using them, that I make no Armstrong sent in from France, an account of use of the small single furrow plough, except for very good to eat, can scarcely be doubted, and it Armstrong sent in from France, an account of use of the small single furrow plough, except for the probably be prepared in a variety of ways. Indeed I do not use the probably be prepared in a variety of ways. The Philadelphia Agricultural Society. In the 4th vol. of the same work may be sowing machine, as the land is formed of the probably seed puts out from 10 to 30 stocks, of the size of the same work may be

I remain, very respectfully your friend, V. MAXCY.

TO MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR, Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The following state of the market is from Myers' Liverpool Price Current of the 4th

"The demand for Ashes still continues very good; during the week, 250 barrels Montreal Pot have been sold at 39s. 6d. to 40s.; and 150

The extensive demand lately noticed for Cotton has in a great degree subsided; and as some holders have been pressing their stocks upon the markets, purchases have in some in the Grape vines I brought from France." That stances been made at a decline of 1-8 per lb. on Boweds, Orleans and Tennessee—Sea Islands, with one ploughman, and three stout mules, the land being well prepared, I seed eight bushels of wheat a day,—which is equivalent to the including 10 at 21d and 20 at 2s; 1584 Boweds 6\frac{3}{4}
work of four ploughmen, eight mules and four to 8\frac{3}{4}d; 585 Orleans 8d to 11d; 1397 Tennessee of the land of the however, remain without alteration. The trans-

fair request throughout the week, at former prices, and about 70 hhds. very ordinary Kengave me a letter for Mr. Bose, Intendant of the Royal Nurseries. per lb. Two hundred barrels Turpentine have been sold by private sale at 14s per cwt.

Editorial Correspondence

SILK-MILLET-PEAS-CULTURE OF GRAPES-AND FABRICATION OF WINE

Columbia, S. C. Dec. 6th, 1822.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

in a crop in this manner, I thought extremely small ones have already occurred to my mind, you were so obliging as to send me, for which

I sent down to Charleston, a few days since, to hands and mules employed. I therefore tried they cannot well be described in a letter. I do I sent down to charleston, a lew days since, to harrowing—but the result of my experience not recollect whether I mentioned to you, that be forwarded to you by the first opportunity, a was, that wheat stood an unfavourable winter in in order to make the five furrow plough run small box containing some Egyptian Millet; 1 our situation near the Chesapeake Bay, where evenly and make all the furrows of equal depth, must call it so, until I know a more proper name our situation near the Chesapeake Bay, where evenly and make all the lurrows of equal tepth, and the solution of each show seldom lies long on the ground, better when it is necessary that the toe or point of each share, as you recede from the foremost one, appearance of the grain, the plants from either the level of the varieties are, as far as I can judge, perfectly should be raised a little above the level of the same satisfied it was similar, and all equally good and abundant for fo Ploughs carrying several furrows do much rage, either to be consumed green or cured like more even work, than single furrow ploughs can. I need I use them on hills as well as level lands. I need found an account of my double-furrow "Draveil per width by one turn of the five furrow plough. common Indian corn. Each stock not only bears I have thus given you a history of my use of the one ear on its summit, but branches out so as to many furrow ploughs. You inform me, that you have as many as eight or ten ears each. To use it made, and took with you to the late Cattle Show, on the Eastern Shore, one of five and another of three mould boards. I am extremely glad to hear late and took with you to the late Cattle Show, for soiling or for winter forage, it may probably be best to cut it when it is about three feet high. In this manner, 4, 5 or 6 cuttings may be of the highly respectable exhibition, which you obtained, according to the length of the season. gave the plough to be presented to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. This plough differs witnessed there. I had made my arrangements it ought to be planted about the same distance but little from the French Draveil, except in indicators and nothing but the occurrence of as Indian corn, and that which is intended for indicators are not to be cut at all. The time of the construction of the beam, of the foremost plough, from which the wheel is discarded, and a simple beam in the common form substituted. It is not too heavy for two mules. It of course for the understanding the decurrence of seed ought not to be cut at all. The time of planting is as early as there is no danger of frost. As it grows so large, one seed of course, is sufficient in each hill; and when it has come up too thick it is best to roll when it has come up too thick, it is best to pull up all but one plant and transplant them; for it bears transplanting ex;

tremely well, which is a great advantage. You will also find in the box, a small paper of a particular kind of Field Pea. It grows somewhat like the Cow Pea, and is very productive. I had only about a larg ea spoon full of it, and these produced, with scarce y any care, more than one bushel. It will do v well to plant with a corn crop. It would also answer very well for ploughing in green, as the root is small and the plant large, from which circumstance, it is presumeable, that it draws much nourishment from the atmosphere, and will return to the land more than t gets from it. These seeds are, of course, to be distributed, according to your pleasure, to your

agricultural friends.

You request "that I inform you of the fate of you may know, more fully, the reasons of my bad success with them, I shall state all the facts connected with their importation. Thinking it de sirable to have a great variety of vines for experiment, that I might select those that seemed best suited to our soil and climate, I, while in Paris, procured a letter of recommendation to the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of begging nish me with all the vines I might wish to have, that were in the extensive collection under his superintendance. In this latter gentleman, I also found a person much disposed to do every thing in his power that might be advantageous to the United States, and particularly to the State of South Carolina, where he had formerly resided some time, and had been very hospitably treated. The time of my departure from France being near at hand, I called upon him and requested that the vines might be got ready for me in a few days, to which he objected, as made in New England, and exhibited at the the season (October,) was not sufficiently advanced Brighton Show. The silk is very fine, even, to allow the cutting of the vines with safety; but November, which he did very punctually. Ow-I have also received the Chili Peas and Beans, reciprocally on the ships of the American and

I should be detained in France much longer than it was convenient to me, I sailed a few days before the arrival of the grape vines. They were, therefore, left at Havre until an opportunity offered; and by the time I received them in Columbia, which was the last of April, they had been cut nearly six months, and they appeared to opinions of gardeners on the subject, but was opinions of gardeners on the subject, but was much disappointed in their theory. They at the opinions of gardeners on the subject, but was much disappointed in their theory. They at the opinions of gardeners on the subject, but was additionally the latest period.—

The plan required to prevent this disease, is very obvious, but the accomplishment much more difficult, to check the sap till the latest period.—

But how shall this be done? Will laying the roots bare in February assist? Will ramming snow about them late in winter, and covering that snow to prevent its escape? Will planting some and then in a defect of the fruit; I examined the opinions of gardeners on the subject, but was much disappointed in their theory. They at tributed it to worms about the root of the tree—

264 different kinds, only about 40 vegetated at all, and the greatest number of these so feebly. French nations, I found it difficult to procure a passage to any of the Southern ports, and, lest I should be detained in France much longer than a subject of much regret to me that this great and doubtless, very valuable collection, probably the greatest ever imported to the United States, should have thus almost totally failed north than Maryland. Trees that grow in rich extract of A LETTER TO THE EDITOR. from circumstances not within my control. It can scarcely be doubted, that in this great number of kinds, several would have been found very suitable to our climate, and have proved ulti-mately a most important object in our Southern to see the beautiful emblems of spring enveloped

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The little experiment which I have undertaken in our Sand-hills, has been considerably

their appearance, I presume they are found na turally in rich damp soils, like the common Bullace, of which it is evidently a variety. I intend to try them in a suitable soil. It is certainly a rich notion, which most people have in this country, that wine cannot be made without some brandy being put into it. Were they to suffer the grapes, after they are fully ripe and washed, to ferment to a proper degree, there is no doubt that it would keep perfectly well, without the addition of spirits. A little reflection would satisfy any person, that if brandy was absolutely them longer than any, I believe, ever kept in our time, as we have accounts of wine being kept by them upwards of one hundred years. I have drank Champaigne that was thirty-four years old,

DISEASE OF PEACH TREES.

grow. I planted them all, however, and out of tributed it to worms about the root of the tree—
264 different kinds, only about 40 vegetated at now I am certain that not one tree in ten, of all, and the greatest number of these so feebly mine, ever had a worm about them, and morethat I have only 10 or 12 of them alive at pre-sent. These, with about the same number which quate to such a sudden and universal injury. On I had before, make yet a tolerable collection. It is weighing every fact that has come to my knowcultivated ground, such as fine peaches require, will often start their sap, if the weather is very warm for a week, at least two or three weeks before they should. It is no novelty, in this state, in the stern realities of winter-what then becomes of the sap that flowed when such a change of temperature takes place? Will it recede?neglected, in consequence of my having been en-gaged in other and dissimilar objects, and I have not a man to whom I can confide the cultivation ning of the sap, when the weather continues at No, it cannot to any extent. It must either corrupt grape, of which a rich wine can undoubtedly be made, by persons that understand the process well. I have tasted some that would have been very good, had it not been poisoned with apple or peach brandy. It appears to me a very strange observations may determine its period better.—
We may truly say, that a tree is formed the same year that it bears; for all previous layers are as bone in animals, though they may be to your market from this shore next spring. capable of furnishing some nourishment-and when a tree has been completely disappointed in forming its bark, and we see the imperfection of but the wine would be improved in quality, and the fruit, we should not speak unphilosophically if we said that it was the fruit of the previous year out of time. In such cases the tree has borne twice from one set of vessels. The tree necessary for the making of wine, the ancients who knew nothing of distilling, could never have made wine, and we know very well that they not only made wines in quantities, but also kept several strata in the bark, evidently shewing that instead of a layer of white wood every year, which would have taken place if the bark had formed perfectly, that the imperfect vessels had remained with the bark and formed a straand it is well known that this kind of wine is as delicate as any. It was kept in a deep cellar, as all delicate wines ought to be kept. Wine that is bottled properly and kept in a cellar, deep mer year, and in this state of unity the tree is only in health! enough to prevent any exposure to a change of bears the winter, and in the spring the increased temperature, may probably be kept for any length temperature acts on these new formed vessels,

peach, nor pear, nor grape, for all these go the same way.

S. V. S.

P. S. I hope some of our northern orchardists, who lose still more trees than we do, though less infested with the insect, will take up this sub-

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITOR, DATED Rockhall, Md. Nov. 15th, 1822.

Dear Sir,-For some time past, I have had it in contemplation to ask your friendly and ever ready aid, in obtaining correct information respecting some lately invented Threshing Machines in the Eastern States—when, by the last number of the American Farmer, my views have been anticipated by a Mr. Streater, of Pennsylvania. It would be very gratifying to me, and many of the Farmers of this county, to know of the vine. It progresses nevertheless, and pro mises full success.

I have several vines of Scuppernong in my garden, which is a very dry spot, and although they grow well, they bear but indifferently. From the vessels, and these vessels are to perfect the late Brighton Cattle Show, and represented as are imperfect, all that depends on them will be they grow well, they bear but indifferently. From the vessels, and these vessels are to perfect the late Brighton Cattle Show, and represented as are imperfect, all that depends on them will be leng quite portable and of a simple construction. I should be highly gratified to be informed that we cannot so easily distinguish the imperfect. that we cannot so easily distinguish the imper-fection in the blossom; for we know that the freight round to Baltimore? I have had a great blossom is of a hardier nature than either leaf desire to have a machine, by which I could seor fruit, and requires comparatively but little parate the grain, and preserve the straw in its

Your's, respectfully, THOMAS HARRIS.

SWEET POTATOES, INFORMATION SOLICIT-ED ON THEIR CULTURE—TEA PLANT, ATTEMPTS TO RAISE IT—CROP OR CRAB GRASS, WHEN SHOULD IT BE SOWN?

Charleston, 14th Dec., 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Dear Sir—I wish you would enquire for me, through the medium of your paper, "what ma-

when the wood buds are removed or placed horizontally, and vice-versa. If the root is cramped

† The effect of cultivation to promote early growth, as well as of grass, to prevent Trees from of time. The proper way of bottling wine, and and they become, as it were, maternal, and shooting early, were very visible in the following ac-I presume cider, or any other vinous liquor, is to make in turn a new bark, which two constitute cidental experiment, viz: Two trees (Elms) growfill the bottle so that there be as little air as pos-sible contained between the wine and the cork, taking care, however, that the bottle is not so full as to break by driving in the cork, and to that the white wood will replace the bark when lay the bottle on its side, so that the cork will stripped off—even in whole orchards, as has often be constantly wet. Brandy or any other kind of been tried.* spirit is not in any wise necessary, unless it be to suit the taste of particular persons.

I am, truly, with respect, Dear Sir, your obedient servant,

N. HERBEMONT.

* In the economy of vegetables, when a part is than when in poverty. It is this that secures natural denied growth by artificial or accidental causes, trees, for I have found them equally apt to die in other parts grow, thus the fruit buds will grow, rich cultivated ground, with the best fruit.

nure has been found best adapted to the growth did not pay for the extra labour: perhaps some sufficiently severe to answer the just objects of punin the first two days, halting six hours only. ishment. A table shewing the number of conmation respecting its culture, which may prove valuable.

I am sorry to inform you that the seeds of the tox, and regularly attended to, but all in vain.

Will you likewise be kind enough to enquire through the medium of your paper what method has been pursued with the greatest success, for obtaining a crop of the Crab or Crop grass, when cultivated by itself? At what time the ground should be broke up, and what attendance is necessary, and what has been the produce? This grass is a native, but like many other valuable spontaneous productions, has been sadly neglected. I do not know of a single instance in which it has been cultivated alone; it grows well in our corn fields, but owing to some cause, Lord. not known to me; it has never succeeded when proper season to sow it.

Respectfully yours, &c.
JOHN D. LEGARE.

infirm man needs work as hard as the younger and most robust, and recommending a wheel of a conical instead of a cylindrincal shape, for the end.

whom it may be proper to favour, to tread higher merly dismantled and demolished. in the circumference of the wheel, for as the labour is shortened, measuring horizontally from the axle of the wheel, exactly by so much is the labour diminished. - But it is usual to allow a little rest to each prisoner in his turn, and this is effected by the man who stands outermost at one end of the wheel, leaving it for a time, (i. e.) till that performed a fixed number of revolutions is a moderate calculation, amounts to when the outermost leaves it, and the former 317,347 dollars.—5,446 horses and mules at an when the outermost leaves it, and the former shifting a little to right or left, to make room for him. Thus each man rests in his turn, but never more than one at a time.

C's plan would quite prevent this, and it could not very well be done, were that adopted which I suggested. The better way is to have the wheel so constructed that the labour need in no case be too severe, and to make those who are the most robust, or deserving the greatest pun-ishment, not only tread the wheel, but carry on their shoulders more or less of weight. I have lately turned my attention pretty greatly to this subject, being one of the visiting magistrates of a prison, in which a tread wheel, &c. is now erecting. Your's, &c. P.

There could be no objection in cases which

Editor.

victs, which have been sent more than once to the Penitentiary, after having escaped or been Canterbury, (N. H.) within a few weeks, sold ten discharged, would reflect light on this subject—barrels of Cider in Boston, for which they re-

Edit. Am. Farmer.

PERTHSHIRE RECOLLECTIONS.

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, They were twa bonny lassies; They bulit a bower on yon burn brae, And thatched it o'er wi' rashes.

these "twa bonnie lassies," in a mingled spirit, der thereof, then therewith rub the teeth evenperhaps of romance and prudent caution, retired ing and mornings, and it will take away all yeltord—, in Perthshire, where they built them a little house of the shrubs and bushes which the ground has been prepared early in the sea-son. It is my wish, therefore, to find out the providing a supply of such comforts of nature waved in sweet luxuriance around them; and as they should direct, designed to remain in their happy sechusion till the terrors of the pes-

MACBETH.

The prostrated ruins of the castle of this bold relief of the weaker, who are to work at the lesser usurper are situated about fifty miles from Edinburgh. MACDUFF's castle still remains in the Instead of this, I think it would be better to vicinity, a few miles from it; but not so much adhere to the cylindrical form, permitting those dilapidated as that of Macbeth, having been for-

INTERNAL TRADE OF KENTUCKY.

says, "up to the present period, there have remounts at the other end, those on the wheel 236 stall-fed steers, as yet, say worth 40 dollars cach, makes 9,440 dollars. Two or three thousand hogs, I hear, are on the road to be added to the above list. If only 2000 come, they will add to the amount 14,000 dollars more, making in all, (at the lowest calculation of mine,) 777,067 dollars in good money. I trust the time is not very distant when Kentucky will restore her credit, and there will be no more relief measures prayed for, nor stop laws passed, which have disgraced one of the most prolific and rich states in the Union, whose sons are bold and enterprizing beyond any, I believe, in the world."

MATCH TO NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Abernethy, the Amateur North countryrequired favour, to let two perform the journey of man, completed his match to go to Nottingham one, by halting the wheel to admit the exchange. from Kingsland, yesterday. It was to go the ground on foot, 246 miles, in 90 hours, for a bet

The above is published at this time, in con- of 100 Sovereigns only; and for another bet of of the Sweet Potato, and under what culture has it produced most." This is a most valuable will be introduced into many of our Peni-He won both bets easily, and arrived at Kingstroot with us, in every respect, and there is tentiaries, as a new mode of punishment. There land yesterday, one hour and ten minutes within mothing which has been so neglected. I am very can be little doubt, we think, that, as these institutions are at present conducted, the comforts are beating the Powells, the Barclays, West, &c. by experiments which I have made, the increase to many and substantial, and the privations not much odds. Mr. Abernethy travelled 140 miles

Tea Plant, politely forwarded to me by you, did it would be seen that many more break in than ceived one hundred dollars in cash, whilst good not vegetate. They were carefully planted in a break out of these "humane" establishments. barrel. Such is the difference between good and very good !

A calf belonging to General Pierce, of Hillsborough, (N. H.) was found on the 21st ultimo, to weigh six hundred and nineteen hounds, when six months and one day old.

Dentifrice.—Take sage and salt, of each a like During the mortal plague which raged in quantity, and pound them together; then bake Scotland about the middle of the 15th century, the mixture till it be hard, and make a fine pow-

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1823.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. To the Editors of the London Farmers' Journal.

ON THE TREAD WHEEL.

Norfolk, Oct. 10th, 1822.

Sir,—In your paper of Monday last, I see a letter signed C. on the Tread Wheel, stating it to operate unequally as a punishment, as the old or infirm man needs work as hard as the younger and their apply seclusion till the terrors of the pestilence were overpast. A lover of one of our fair friends, however, impelled by affection, made a visit to their asylum, and unfortunately bore with him the mortal infection in his clothing. The dear object of his soul's regard fell the first victim. The dear companion of her retirement shortly followed: and the same mossgrown grave which wraps their common clay, is still pointed out to the passing traveller, and is operate unequally as a punishment, as the old or infirm man needs work as hard as the younger and of the London Farmers' Journal.

The dear object of his soul's regard fell the first victim. The dear companion of her retirement shortly followed: and the same mossgrown grave which wraps their common clay, is still pointed out to the passing traveller, and is operate unequally as a punishment, as the old or infirm man needs work as hard as the younger and the same moss black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10—Timothy seed, 4½ to \$5—Flax seed, 75 to 80 Timothy seed, 44 to \$5—Flax seed, 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal .- Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts .- Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 621 per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 371—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.-Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, \$1 25—Geese, 28 to 37½ cts.—
Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton—

Hay, \$17. Maryland Tobacco—of the fine qualities, none A letter from Cumberland Ford, Kentucky, in the market—Good Patuxent, \$6 to 8, scarce ys, "up to the present period, there have Inferior, \$2 to 5, plenty and dull—seconds, \$1 25 to 5-Very little doing in the market.

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THE AMERICAN GARDENER;

Or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making

(Continued from page 310.)

CHAPTER III.

On Propagation and Cultivation in general.

124. In order to have good Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits, and Flowers, we must be careful and diligent in the Propagation and Cultivation of the several plants; for, though nature does much, she will not do all. He, who trusts to chance for a crop, deserves none, and he generally has

125. The PROPAGATION of plants is the bringing of them forth, or the increasing and multiply ing of them. This is effected in several different ways: by seed, by suckers, by offsets, by layers, by cuttings. But, bear in mind, that all plants, from the Radish to the Oak, may be propagated by the means of seed; while there are many plants which can be propagated by no other means; and, certain knowledge.

With regard to Propagation by means other than that of seed, I shall speak of it fully enough under the names of the several plants, which are, as to the way of propagating them, to be considered as exceptions to the general rule. There-fore, I shall, in the present Chapter, treat of propagation by seed only.

126. CULTIVATION must, of course, differ, in

128. We should make sure here; for, what a ting? loss to have late cabbages instead of early ones! 132. There are, however, means of ascertain-As to beans, peas, and many other things, there ing, whether seed be sound, or not, before you cannot easily be mistake or deception. But, as sow it in the ground. I know of no seed, which, to cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, let-if sound and really good, will not sink in water. in the order you give for seed. Know the seeds in Paragraph 150.

are of the most perfect shape and quality. In man well, if possible. Speak to him yourself.

133. The way to try seed is this. Put a small the Cabbage we seek small stem, well-formed

TRUE SEED.

degenerate; it may have become mixed, or crossed, not true, have the thing you want.

130. To insure truth in seed, you must, if you to save true seed yourself, is by no means an easy you, and stick to him. But, observe, that no seedsman can always be sure. He cannot raise all his seeds himself. He must trust to others. Of course, he may, himself, be deceived. Some kinds of seed will keep a good many years; and, therefore, when you find, that you have got some very true seed of any sort, get some more of it; me just qualify, here, by observing, that I enter not into the deep question (which so many have get as much as will last you for the number of them into water as before directed. If fifty sink

SOUNDNESS OF SEED.

true to its sort; and, yet, if it be unsound, it will not grow, and, of course, is a great deal worse than useless, because the sowing of it occasions loss of time, loss of cost of seed, loss of use of land, and loss of labour, to say nothing about the some respects, to suit itself to certain differences disappointment and mortification. Here, again, taining this important fact, the soundness, or unin the plants to be cultivated; but, there are some if you purchase, you must rely on the seedsman; principles and rules, which apply to the cultiva-tion of all plants; and it is of these only that I propose to speak in the present Chapter. propose to speak in the present Chapter. (especially if the sowing be extensive) the injury may be very great; and, there is no redress. If a absurd, to prepare land and to incur trouble and expense without duly, and even very carefully, attending to the seed, that we are coincided and to the seed, that we are coincided attending to the seed. expense without duly, and even very carefully attending to the seed that we are going to sow the seed does not come up, what proof have you! You may said; that, with strong heat under, and with such seed was not chilled or scorched, in the ground? That it was not eaten by insects there? That it was not destroyed in coming up, or in germinawas not destroyed in coming up, or in germina-

tuces, onions, leeks, and numerous others, the The unsoundness of seed arises from several eye is no guide at all. If, therefore, you do not causes. Unritheness, blight, mouldiness, and age, save your own seed (of the manner of doing which I shall speak by and by,) you ought to be very first, if excessive, prevent the seed from ever careful as to whom you purchase of; and, though having the germinating quality in them. Mouldithe seller be a person of perfect probity, he may ness arises from the seed being kept in a damp Gardener's business. There are rules applicable be deserved himself. If you do not save your place, or from its having heated. When dried to particular plants. Those will be given in their own seed, which, as will be seen, cannot always again it becomes light. Age will cause the germi-proper places. It is my business here to speak be done with safety, all you can do, is, to take nating quality to evaporate; though, where there of such as are applicable to all plants. every precaution in your power when you puris a great proportion of oil in the seed, this quality chase. Be very particular, very full and clear, will remain in it for many years, as will be seen plants should be selected; that is to say, such as

on the subject, if you can; and, in short, take quantity of it in luke-warm water, and let the loaf, few spare, or loose, leaves; in the Turnip, every precaution in your power, in order to avoid water be four or five inches deep. A mug, or large bulb, small neck, slender-stalked leaves, the mortifications like those of having one sort of basin, will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; solid flesh, or pulp; in the Raddish, high colour cabbage, when you expected another, and of for then you can see the bottom as well as top. (if red or scarlet,) small neck, few and short having rape when you expected turnips or ruta Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish, leaves, and long top. The marks of perfection are and turnip, will, if good, go to the bottom at well known, and none but perfect plants should

once. Cucumber, Melon, Lettuce, Endive, and or a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green-Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers.

129. But, besides the kind, there is the genandy others, require a few minutes. Parsnip and Carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be considered. For instance, you want sugar-toaf cabbage. The seed you sow may be cabbage: it may, too, be sugar-toaf, or well wetted, before you put them into the glass; and the carrot should be rubbed, so as to get off not be true to its kind. It may have become part of the hairs, which would otherwise act a decemerate; it may have become wired overseed the feathers do as to a duck. The seed of Root in generating. And thus, the plants may very much disappoint you. True seed is a great rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but much disappoint you. True seed is a great rough things that we sow are not the seeds, but thing; for, not only the time of the crop coming the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore in; but the quantity and quality of it greatly de-pend upon the trueness of the seed. You have the trial by water is not, as to these two seeds, plants, to be sure; that is to say, you will have conclusive, though, if the seed be very good; if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in water, after being in the glass an hour. And, as it is a matter of such great importance. purchase, take all the precautions recommended as to sort of seed. It will be seen presently, that, to save true seed yourself, is by no means an easy matter. And, therefore, you must sometimes purchase. Find a seedsman that does not deceive case and all, after being put into warm water and

134. But, seeds of all sorts, are, sometimes, if not always, part sound and part unsound; and, as the former is not to be rejected on account of the latter, the proportion of each should be ascertained, if a separation be not made. Count then not into the deep question (which so many have puzzled their heads with) of equivocal generation. how many years the seeds of vegetables and confine myself to things of which we have a herbs will keep, see paragraph 150. the sound seeds of which will not sink; but I know of none. If it be found in any instance, they would, I think, be found in those of the Tulip-tree, 131. Seed may be of the right sort; it may be the Ash, the Birch, and the Parsnip, all of which are furnished with so large a portion of wing. Yet all these, if sound, will sink, if put into warm water, with the wet worked a little into the

wings first. 135. There is, however, another way of ascersoundness of seed; and that is, by sowing them. If you have a hot-bed; or, if not, how easy to make one for a hand-glass (see Paragraph 94,) put a hundred seeds, taken as before directed, ple to cause vegetation in a hot-bed, and not enough to cause it in the open air and cold ground. practice, we should reprobate and destroy all

SAVING AND PRESERVING SEED.

that do not readily sink.

136. This is a most important branch of the

be saved for seed. The case is somewhat different as to plants, which are some male and pregnating plants with it, the idea appears nonChurch of England! be saved for seed. The case is somewhat difothers female, but, these present exceptions to be sensical; for, how comes it that whole fields of 147. Suffice it, now, that we know, that noticed under the names of such plants.

138. Of plants, the early coming of which is a circumstance of importance, the very earliest the grain-stalk, is at about four feet from the that this may probably take place though should be chosen for seed; for, they will almost ground, while the flower is, perhaps, eight or ten plants stand at a considerable distance always be found to include the highest degree of feet from the ground! What, then, is the bee perfection in other respects. They should have (which visits only the flower) to carry the matter given proof of mixture, when the plants great pains taken with them; the soil and situato to the flower, and is the flower then to hand it three hundred yards from each other. tion should be good; and they should be careful-ly cultivated, during the time that they are car-sy and bungling work to be believed in. The from cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, square ly cultivated, during the time that they are car-

rying on their seed to perfection.

prevent a mixing of the sorts, or, to speak in the this season, so guarded, so completely enveloped, any tribe, in the same garden, in the same language of farmers, a crossing of the breeds, that it is impossible for any matter whatever to ought not to be attempted; and this it is. There can be no cross between the sheep and get at the grain, or at the chest of the grain, makes it difficult for any one man to raise all the dog: but there can be between the dog and without the employment of mechanical force. the wolf; and, we daily see it, between the greyhound, and the hound; each valuable when true nonsense about the faring of the male flowers who has a garden; and, when raised, they to his kind; and a cross between the two, fit for being carried to the female flowers, on which so to be carefully preserved. They are best

140. There can be no cross between a cabbage and a carrot; but there can be, between a cabsomething so inconceivable, that I am afraid to to keep seeds, without threshing them out, in
bage and a turnih; between a cabbage and a leave the statement unsupported by proof, which, dom convenient, often impracticable, and also cauliflower nothing is more common; and, as to therefore, I shall give in a question from an exposes them to injury from mice and rats, the different sorts of cabbages, they will produce English work on Gardening by the Rev. Charles from various other enemies, of which, however crosses, presenting twenty, and perhaps a thou- MARSHALL, Vicar of Brixworth in Northampton- greatest is carelessness. Therefore, the best sand, degrees, from the Early York to the Savoy. shire. "Setting the fruit is the practice of most is, except for things that are very curious, Turnips will mix with radishes and ruta-baga; all these with rape; the result will mix with cabbages and cauliflowers; so that, if nothing were done to preserve plants true to their kind, our gardens would soon present us with little besides

mere herbage.

141. As to the causes I pretend not to dive into them. As to the "affectionate feelings" from which the effect arises, I leave that to those who have studied the "loves of the plants." But, as to the effect itself I can speak positively; for, I have now on the table before me an ear of Indian Corn having in it grains of three distinct sorts; WHITE CORN, that is to say, colcur of bright rye-straw; YELLOW-CORN, that is to say, colour of a deep-coloured orange; Sweet Corn, that is to say, colour of drab, and deep-wrinkled, while the other two are plump, and smooth as polished ivory. The *plant* was from a grain of White-Corn; but, there were Yellow, and Sweet, growing in the same field, though neither at less than three hundred yards distant from the white. whole, or, at least, the greater part, of the White-Corn that grew in the patch was mixed (some ears more and some less) in the same way; and each of the three sorts were mixed with the other two, in much about the same proportion that the White-Corn was.

142. Here we have the different sorts assembled in the same ear, each grain retaining all its distinctive marks, and all the qualities, too, that nate two females!" distinguish it from the other two. Sometimes, however, the mixture takes place in a different way, and the different colours present themselves is made to occupy the time of English Gardeners, in streaks in all the grains of the ear, rendering it may not be amiss to inform him, that those to the colour of the grains variegated instead of

their being one-coloured.

this are never perceived, unless in cases where different sorts of Indian Corn grow at no great distance from each other. Probably, too, to pro-duce this intermixture, the plants of the seve-effect of the application of this "fine fertilizing ral sorts must be all of the same age; must all be "dust." To say the truth, however, there is equal in point of time of blowing and kerning.

But, be this as it may, the fact of intermixture dener. He, in good earnest, believes, that this is certain; and, we have only to know the fact to operation is useful to the growth of the fruit of his induced to take effectual measures to provide his cucumber plants; and, how is he to believe otherwise. against it.

Indian Corn are thus mixed? And, in the Indian will mix, when seed-plants of the same tribe Corn, let it be observed, the ear, that is to say, near each other; and we may easily sup ring on their seed to perfection.

effect is, doubtless, produced by scent, or smell; and gourds, all growing in the same garde for, observe, the ear is so constructed, and is, at the same time? To save the seed of two sor get at the grain, or at the chest of the grain, makes it difficult for any one man to raise all

145. Away, then, I think we may send all the nothing but the rope: a word which, on this occasion, I use, in preference to that of halter, out quence of which erroneous notion gardeners, in many sorts will be perfectly good to the ago of respect for the modern laws and usages of my native country.

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I they are bial intercourse. To men of plain sense, this is little at the end of three years or less. How "good gardeners, as generally insuring the em that lie in a small compass, to thresh ou "bryos from going off, as they are apt to do at seeds. "an early season, when not much wind can be 149. They should stand till perfectly resuffered to enter the bed, and no bees or in-possible. They should be cut, or pulled "sects are about, to convey the farina from the male flowers to the female. The male flowers to the female. The male flowers to the female. The male flowers to the female flowers to the female flowers to the female flowers to the female flowers that the flowers to the female flowers to the female flowers that the flowers that the flowers flowe "to impregnate the female flowers; i. e. those quite dry, should be put into bags, and hum that shew the young fruit at their base: This against a very dry wall, or dry boards, where the same of the " impregnation, called setting the fruit, is arti-they will by no accident get damp. The "ficially done thus: as soon as any female flowers place is some room, or place, where there are fully open, gather a newly opened male occasionally at leat, a fire kept in winter. "flower, and stripping the leaf gently off from the middle, take nicely hold of the bottom, and from damp, the seeds of vegetables will " twirling the top of the male (reversed) over the sound and good for sowing for the number of "centre of the female flower, the fine fertilizing stated in the following list; to which then dust from the male part will fall off, and adhere will particularly attend. Some of the see to the female part, and fecundate it, causing this list will keep, sometimes, a year long "the fruit to keep its colour, swell, and proceed reast towards perfection. This business of setting pecially if closely kept from exposure to the "the fruit may be practised through the months air. But, to lose a crop from unsounded "of February, March, and April, but afterwards seed is a sad thing, and, it is indeed, negli"it will not be necessary; for the admission of wholly inexcusable to sow seed of the "so much air as may afterwards be given, will ness of which we are not certain." disperse the farina effectually; but if the wea-"ther still is bad, or remarkably calm, setting ' may be continued a little longer. If short of " male flowers, one of them may serve to impreg-

146 Lest the American reader should be dis posed to lament, that such childish work as this whom the Reverend Gentleman recommends the practising of these mysteries, have plenty of beef 143. It is very well known, that effects like and pudding and beer at their master's expense, while they are engaged in this work of impregnation; and that their own living by no means otherwise, when he sees the fact gravely taken

of seeds good and true.

148. However, some may be saved by every

150. Thus preserved, kept from open a

YEARS.	Maddle Free T
Artichoke 3	Chervil -
Asparagus 4	Cives
Balm 2	Corn -
Basil 2	Corn-Salad .
Bean 1	Coriander -
Bean (Kidney) 1	Cress -
Beet 10	Cucumber .
Borage 4	Dandelion -
Brocoli 4	Dock -
Burnet - 6	Endive -
Cabbage 4	Fennel -
Calabash 7	Garlick -
Cale 4	Gourd -
Cale (Sea) - 3	Hop
Camomile 2	Horse-Radish .
Capsicum 2	Hyssop
Caraway - 4	Jerusalem Artich
Carrot 1	Lavender -
Cauliflower 4	Leek - ·
Celery 10	Lettuce -
all allings group as	(contin

rgyman of VEARS. low, that Rosemary ngel Wurzel 10 ame tribe s arjoram arigold elon Rue asily supp Ruta-Baga ce though 10 Salsify listance ap Indian C Samphire int 4 Savory ustard e plants asturtium nion 9 Scorzenera other. W 2 Shalot of saving Skirret ins, squas Sorrel arsnip ame garde 1 Spinach of two sor Squash ennyroyal the same Tansy otato this it is, Tarragon umpkin o raise all 2 Thyme urslane 2 adish Tomatum ed by every ampion -Turnip 2 ed, they or Wormwood hubarb lks. Seed

151. Notwithstanding this list, I always sow w seed in preference to old, if, in all other espects, I know the new to be equal to the old. to raise in the Carolinas. and, as to the notion, that seeds can be the better made for the express purpose of ascertaining the perfectly as possible.

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quoted above, in paragraph 145, says, that it market at several cents per lb. more than was naan. ought to be "about four years old, though some at the same time given for cotton of equal staple, prefer it much older." And he afterwards ob- but cleansed in the usual manner. serves, that " if new seed only can be had, it

a melon is a melon; that they are not, there, its manufacture: witness the subsequent history brought into market in wagon loads and boat given of a single pound of cotton.-Ed. Am. Far. loads, and tossed down in immense heaps on the stones; but, are carried, by twos, or threes, and Natural order, Malvacea, or Columnifera. A with as much care as a new-born baby is carried. In short, they are sold at from a dollar to four dollars a piece. This alters the case. Those who can afford to have melons raised in their gardens, can afford to keep a conjuror to raise them; and a conjuror will hardly condescend to lish word Cotton. follow common sense in his practice. This would gar; and, which would be very dangerous, in the eyes of his employer. However, a great deal before, how are we to find the conscience to termixes with the seeds, when the petals decay. blame a gardener for errors inculcated by gentlemen of erudition!

154. I cannot dismiss this part of my subject the best way is to pull up the plants and hang green depart from the stalks, and until they be growth. quite dry, and wholly rid of juice. Even in hot There plants were left standing, pull, or cut, the plants, and lay them on a cloth in the sun, till the seed distant part of the globe, where its blossoms be all ready to fall out; for, if forced from the beautify, and its fruit enriches the country that hod, the seed is never so good. Seeds will grow nourishes it. Commerce is a native of no parif gathered when they are green as grass, and ticular country, and only thrives in a soil that is afterwards dried in the sun; but they do not produce plants like those coming from ripe seed. wisest monarchs have nourished it, and best ser-I tried, some years ago, fifty grains of wheat, vants of thrones have protected it. The Kings

TEARS. gathered green, against fifty, gathered ripe. Not of Tyre planted it by the water, and it made only were the plants of the former feeble, when their city a great nation, and their merchant-men, compared with the latter; not only was the proprinces. "By thy great wisdom and thy traffic, duce of the former two-thirds less than that of the latter; but even the quality of the grain was not half so good. Many of the ears had smut, which was not the case with those that came from the ripened seed, though the land and the cultivation were, in both cases, the same.

(To be Continued.)

COTTON.

We have recently received from Mr. Stephen Stillman, a very beautiful sample of Cotton, that was raised in Sangamon county, State of Illinois, Lat. 39° 40'; and upon land, that we are told, produced 800 lbs. to the acre, with very little attention. Our correspondent also says, that some of his neighbours raised at least one third more to the

We have likewise been politely favoured by

Mr. Bedford, during the busy season, resides at first made cloth from cotton wool. 152. Yet, it is a received opinion, a thing taken New Orleans, to transact commission business,

authors laughed at it, more than a century past! ingly great, yet our readers will find this infinite-153. The reader will observe, that, in England, ly transcended, in the consolidation wrought by

COTTON.-GOSSIPIUM.

genus of the Monadelphia Polyandria class. We are not able to discover on what account

the Greeks named this plant Eukor and Food miles from whence we seem to have derived the Eng-

There are six distinct species of this plant now be lowering the profession in the eyes of the vul-discovered; the most common and important of which is the Xylon herbaceum, or herby cotton. The vegetable floss is formed in the interior of of this stuff is traditionary; and as was observed the blossom of the plant, and surrounds and in-

The cotton down, which is of a nature between wool, silk, and flax, now forms a principal branch of a tree that is happily cultivated in this counwithout once more cautioning the reader against try; and lest it should be forgotten, that Com-the danger of unripe seed. In cases where win-merce is not an indigenous plant of England, we try; and lest it should be forgotten, that Comter overtakes you before your seed be quite ripe, will venture to remind the reader, that it is an exotic of the most tender nature, and that it requires them by the heels in a dry airy place, till all the continual care and attention of man to ensure its

There has seldom been more than one large weather, when the seed would drop out, if the plant known to exist in an age : this, when destroyed, gives rise to its cultivation in some

hast thou increased thy riches."*

Solomon obtained a branch of this plant from Tyre, through which he made himself the richest monarch of the universe, and his little kingdom the admiration of the world. Alexander sowed its seed in the city to which he gave his own name, and Constantine transplanted it into Constantinople. Edward the First planted it on the banks of the Thames about the year 1296 .-It was then a small plant cultivated only by the Hamburgh Company. Elizabeth lived to see it blossom through the nourishment which her ea-lightened mind procured, not only from the original soil of the Levant, but from the eastern and the newly discovered western world, as well as from the north. The succeeding reigns have acre, and that many settlers, from North and enjoyed the fruit, except when it has been blight-South Carolina, have told him that their cotton ed by the intestine troubles, or cankered by mowas as good and as much to the acre as they used nopoly; a disease that stints the growth, and nourishes caterpillars.

But, to leave allegory and ideal plants, we traor being old, even more than a year old, I hold Mr. J. R. Bedford, of Alabama, with a description vel into the land of Ham, from whence the Gost to be monstrously absurd: and this opinion and drawing of an improvement by Dr. Rush sinium plant originated. It is supposed that angive as the result of long experience, most Nutt, of Mississippi, on the Cotton Gin, which is ciently it grew only in Upper Egypt; but on attentive observation, and numerous experiments calculated to free cotton from trash and dirt, as this we cannot decide so positively as we can affirm that the Egyptians were the people who

The Israelites, who must have learnt the art for granted, an anxiom in horticulture, that Melon and he informs us that cotton cleansed in these while in bondage, in all probability were the seed is the better for being old. Mr. MARSHALL, improved Gins, had been readily sold in that first who cultivated this plant in the land of Ca-

From Arabia it would naturally travel towards China, through all the countries that lie below The drawings have been placed in the hands the 40th degree of north latitude; but, as a speshould be carried a week or two in the breeches- of an engraver, and as soon as he can prepare the cies of the cotton plant has been found in the particles!" What should we do here, where no breeches are worn! If age be a recommendation of Cultivated Vegetables," a very interesting acin rules as well as in Melon seed, this rule has it; count of this wonderful Plant, and although the rieties originate from the nature of the soil, or for, English authors published it, and French wealth which its cultivation creates, is surpris- accidental impregnation from plants of a similar species.

The Phænicians, who were the fathers of trade, and the Greeks, who were the sons of art, would, from their intercourse with Egypt, transplant the Gossipium to their own isles.

Pliny says, in his Natural Historyt, that in the higher parts of Egypt, towards Arabia, there grows a shrub and bush that produces cotton, which is called by some Gossypium, and by others Xylon. He says, the plant is small, and bears a Xylum and Gossifium. Serapio calls it Coto, fruit resembling the bearded nut or filbert, out of the inner shell or husk of which the downy cotton breaks forth, which is easily spun, and is superior for whiteness and softness, to any flax in the world. Of this cotton, he adds, the Egyptian priests of old times delighted to have their sacred robes made. This cloth was called Xylina. The same author informs ust, that in an island in the Persian gulf, there were cotton-trees that produced fruit as large as quinces, which opened when ripe, and were full of down, from which was made fine and costly cloth like linen; and that in an island in the same gulf, called Tylos, there was another kind of cotton tree, called Gossampines, that was very productive. Theophrastus also mentions these treess, which we presume to be the Arboreum, or tree cotton, and which seem also the same that Virgil notices:

" Or Ethiopian forests, bearing wool,

'Or leaves from whence the Seres fleeces pull." This species is a perennial plant or shrub, and

Ezekiel.

Book xix. c. 1.

Book xii, c. 10 and 11.

Book iv. c. 9.

long back as 1694.

Nievhoff, who was in China in the year 1655. says, cotten grows in great abundance in that country, and was then one of the principal artiinto that empire about 500 years previously. Siam produces the most beautiful cotton; hose and other articles, manufactured from this down, exceeding even silk for lustre and beauty. The tuguese landed when they discovered the Indian seed of this silky cotton has been sown in the trade. The Spaniards still call it Cullicu. Antilles, where the plants flourish, and yield this delicate floss in abundance.

The Turks have long had possession of that part of the Eastern world, from whence the common act was passed to promote the consumption of cotton springs. They cultivate this annual plant in the neighbourhood of Damascus and Jerusalem, as also in the Isle of Cyprus. It is like-wise cultivated in Candia, Lemnos, Malta, Sicily, and Naples. This variety of the cotton plant is sown in the spring, on land that has been ploughed and prepared for the purpose; and is cut d wn when ripe, in the same manner as our har-vest. The seed of the cotton is about the size of that of tares, and of rather a clammy nature, which causes it to adhere to the downy substance with which it is mixed, and from which it is separated by the little machines, which discharge the seed tians, counterpanes, &c. is now carried on to such consist, but also more firm and stiff than any of by the little machines, which discharge the seed that, to have a little machines, which discharge the seed that, the globulous flesh, it follows that, upon the apon one side, and the cotton on the other. Smyrna an extent, and brought to such perfection, that the globulous flesh, it follows that, upon the apoles that the neighbourhood of Manplication of cotton to a wound, its edges must not alone has furnished us with 10,000 bales of cotton wool per annum. This country formerly took great quantities of cotton-yarn from the Turks; but our manufactories are now so complete, that the neighbourhood of Manchester could supply the whole world with these goods; which, instead of being imported from the East, are at present shipped for the Indies in great quantities. By the aid of our machinest but our manufactories are now so complete, that the East, are at present shipped for the Indies to them to produce new flesh; and that with in great quantities. By the aid of our machinery more ease, as this matter, not having attained we also produce from sort it turned into the ease, as this matter, not having attained we also produce from sort it turned into the ease, as this matter, not having attained enables us to get it turned into thread, both more regularly and cheaper than the indolence of the Turks can furnish it; but we still import some can be made for in linen thread, that it has in cotton-yarn from the Mahometans, which, being great measure superseded the use of real lace. drawn from the distaff, has great advantage over the yarn which is spun by machinery for making tracted genius from all quarters of the nation, to candle-wicks, particularly those of sperm and wax, as the fine threads being drawn straighter, are not so liable to spring out in burning, which causes the candles made of other cotton to are various, in which the arts of the engineer, gutter and burn irregularly.

It appears that we had made some progress in the manufactory of cotton in Queen Elizabeth's reign, as Gerard observes in his History of Plants, "To speake of the commodities of the wool of this plant, it were superfluous; common experience, and the daily vse and benefit we receive ter being stamped with British art and industry. by it, doth shew; so that it were impertinent to our history, to speake of the making of fustain, unmanufactured cotton strikingly evinces the imbombasies, and many other things that are made of the wooll thereof."

did sowe of the seedes, which did grow very

The cotton manufactory alone has raised Manchester from an humble town to a place of the first importance. It has for near two centuries been increasing in size and in trade; and the perfection to which our machinery and the industry of the people have arrived, within these last fifty years, has multiplied the inhabitants, and increased the trade from the supply of its neighbourhood with a few domestie articles, to furnishing the most distant countries, as well as

elegant productions.

Calico, or cotton cloth, is now generally become a substitute for linen cloth throughout the kingdom, not only for the finer parts of female so called from Callicut, a city on the coast of Malabar, being the first place at which the Por-

The demand for printed callicoes becoming common, induced some persons to attempt the art in London, about the year 1676; and in 1722, an our own manufactures, which prohibited the use Old medical authors mention the seeds as being a of foreign calicoes, that were either dyed or good remedy against coughs, and of a singularly printed, to be used as apparel or furniture, under a penalty of five pounds to the informer for every offence; and drapers selling such calico, flammation, when applied to wounds in lieu of forfeited twenty pounds.* The effect of this act linen, by a discovery which he made in examin-

we also produce from cotton, lace of so even a can be made for in linen thread, that it has in a

assist in the necessary operations for forming fabrics as numerous as their embellishing colours the mechanic, and the artist, as well as the spinner, the weaver, the bleacher, the dyer, the On Fallowing for Wheat-on gathering and cleanstainer, and the chemist, are all called into ac-

This vegetable wool, that employs so great a portion of our population, is imported in a raw useless state, and is advantageously exported, af-

portance of the trade and employ afforded by the subject. this vegetable: "The cotton wool came from This author appears to have been the first the East Indies to London; from London it went who attempted to cultivate the Gossipium plant to Manchester, where it was manufactured into in England, for he says that, "it groweth about yavn; from Manchester it was sent to Paisley, Tripolis and Alepo in Syria, from whence the where it was woven; it was then sent to Ayrshire, factor of a worshipful merchant in London, Mas- where it was tamboured; it came back to Paisley, ter Nicholas Lete, did send vnto his said master and was there veined; afterwards it was sent to divers pounds weight of the seede, whereof Dumbarton, where it was hand-sewed, and again some were committed to the earth at the imbrought to Paisley; whence it was sent to Renpression hereof: the success we leave to the Lord. frew to be bleached, and was returned to Pais-Notwithstanding, my selfe, three yeares past, ley; whence it went to Glasgow and was finishley; whence it went to Glasgow and was finished; and from Glasgow was sent per coach to frankly, but perished before it came to perfec- London. The time occupied in bringing this chant's warehouse in London; it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea, and about 920 by land; and contributed to support not less than 150 people, by which the value had been increased 2000 per cent."

So wide and so beneficially is the influence of the cotton-trade spread, that to the knowledge

was cultivated as a curiosity in this country as the most sumptuous courts, with its useful and of the author of this work, one individual in the metropolis pays annually from ten to twelve thousand pounds for the article of silver-gilt wire, which he prepares for the manufacturers of Paisley, to be woven in the corner of each country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country, and was then one of the principal and the country of the country o

The cotton-wool is not only used for genuine articles, but is employed to adulterate, or as a substitute for silk; and even many of our linen cloths have a considerable portion of cotton in their composition.

Cotton cloth, like that of linen, when decayed. is transformed into paper for printing.

The seed of the cotton-plant intoxicates parrots.

stimulating quality.

Leewenhoek accounts for cotton producing inwas this: it drove the calico printers to imitate ing the cotton with a microscope. The fibres of cloth from cotton was established in England. have two acute angles or edges; which acute The manufacture of calicoes and muslins of edges being not only thinner and more subtle of every description, with that of velvets, fus- than the globules, whereof the fleshy filaments only hurt and wound the globules of the flesh, goods; which, instead of being imported from but also cut incessantly the new matter brought fabric, and at prices so infinitely below what it able to resist its attacks; whereas the linen can be made for in linen thread, that it has in a ordinarily used in wounds, being composed of reat measure superseded the use of real lace. little round parts, very close to each other, Manchester, being the centre and heart of the forms large masses, and is thus incapable of hurting the globular parts of the flesh.

> PAPERS COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF VIRGINIA.

No. 3. ing Clover Seed, &c. &c.

I should have replied to your letter immediately on the receipt of it, had not sickness prevented it. I am now better, and shall give such an answer to your inquiries as my experience The following account of a pound weight of and observation enable me to do, without promising you any thing, either new or important, on

> Your first inquiry on the subject of land intended to be fallowed, is, " whether I think it necessary to introduce the scythe or the hoof previous to the first ploughing, or whether-I do not think it practicable to obtain equally good crops, from land where the whole mass of vegetable matter

has been turned under"

In answer to the first part of this enquiry, I will observe that it is not necessary to use the scythe, or to pasture the land previous to ploughing, provided impediments to good ploughing do not exist in the soil, such as stones, stumps, &c. and the mass of grass or other vegetable matter tion, by reason of the colde frostes, that overtooke article to market was three years, from its being is not too rank for the plough to subvert or compacked in India till it arrived in cloth at the mer-inletely turn under. If it can be effectually buried pletely turn under. If it can be effectually buried by the plough, the more vegetable matter is ploughed in the better for the succeeding crop, and the more fertilizing to the soil. But when this plan is adopted, it is necessary to sow the wheat or rye upon a single ploughing, and har-row in the seed. The former system pursued throughout Pennsylvania and this Valley, is generally exploded. Instead of breaking the fal-lows early in the spring, stirring them once or twice during mid summer, and again in the fall

^{* 7} Geo. I. Stat. i. cap. 7. † Monthly Magazine.

ter plan is adopted, of suffering the field to lie and using rakes. This is an expeditious part of corn was hoed three times, all the suckers wer ture, or to be ploughed in, intoto, where the land was poor and required such aid. But in this case care is taken not to disturb the sod or vegetable the whole mass is reduced to a fine powder, remass deposited beneath the furrow. The plough-sembling scotch snuff. ing is done in August or September, and after lying two, three or four weeks, to meliorate by exposure to the influence of rain and air, the crumble into powder, by handling it roughly, six the car; one basket of which was shelled, and The harrows to be large and weighty, with strong, sharp iron teeth. Those I use are 41 horses, in two days. Tobacco, in this case, affect square, with 24 teeth, 12 inches long, 11 inches square, and projecting below six inches.—

The produce would have been 119 bushels and 26-32 of a bushel of shelled corn—on the 14th of Nov. the whole was shelled, fords an excellent hygrometer to ascertain the inches square, and projecting below six inches.—

To a single harrowing does not reduce the surproper state of the air for this operation. To prevent the dust, which rises during the tread which was 58 to 59 lbs. the bushel—the entire expectation in the same force of hands and been 119 bushels and 26-32 of a bushel of shelled corn—on the 14th of Nov. the whole was shelled, and measured, and found to be 116 bushels and 28-32 of clear sound corn; the average weight of prevent the dust, which rises during the tread. face to a good tilth, it may be harrowed again, ing, becoming both offensive and injurious, it is pense of cultivating this acre of corn, including and the second harrowing may cross the first, if proper to keep open the barn doors, and permit it is found not to disturb the sod. The mass of a free passage of air. Shovels must be kept em
\$35, charged for 40 cart loads of manure, was it is found not to disturb the sod. The mass of a free passage of air. face, and excluded from the influence of the air, it to the ring traversed by the horses. will perish, and soon enter into the incipient state

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three years, does not lose its accessive adhesive-passing it once more through the fan. ness, and crumble before the plough. Few plants grass. It is necessary that this grass should be ther. completely turned under, and not again disturbed said on this subject, is, that the more vegetable matteristurned under the furrow, the better; but that it is absolutely requisite that it should be completely buried, especially blue grass, and not again GEORGE E. HARRISON, Brandon. brought to the surface by stirring with the plough or cross-harrowing. If the grass is too rank to be ploughed in, (even with the aid of a log chain attached to the beam, to prostrate it before the coulter) it will be better to use the scythe .-Clover may be mown in September, when brown, and reserved for feed. In this case it will be unnecessary to sow clover seed the succeeding spring.

the order in which the clover is, when put into acre of land. "The soil is a deep yellow loam-straw was green, which, after laying about two the barn or stacks, and the state of the weather in 1821, the land was cultivated with Indian corn, days, was in excellent order for the flail; after when the seed is to be separated from the pug and manured with ten cart loads of green barn which it was equal to swail hay for fodder—the or chaff, which envelopes it. If the clover is manure, spread on the ground, and eight loads of amount of grain by measurement was 26 bushels mown, it should be quite brown (or black) be-compost manure put in the hills. In the spring of and 8-32, from one acre and 18 rods—the quality fore it is cut, and immediately raked into win-1822, the ground was twice ploughed, and 20 cart of the grain is excellent, not one kernel of smut or nows or small heaps, and suffered to lie exposed loads of green barn manure spread on it—it was burnt grain in the crop—the seed prepared by a to rain or dew, until the sap and juices of the then furrowed in rows about three feet and a half thorough washing, after which it was immersed in plant have mostly evaporated. It must then, apart; and about 20 cart loads of barn, hog and thick white-wash, made from good lime, so as to when in a dry state, be hauled into the barn or slaughter yard manure, were put in the rows; the coat over every kernel—no fears need be enter-built into good ricks, and there remain until Jan-last mentioned manure was mixed together, with tained from the plentiful use of this liquor, as by

at seeding time, the more economical and bet-tached from the straw by threshing with flails, els placed about 8 inches apart each way-th

seed is sown and harrowed in lengthwise; that horses may tread out ten bushels in a day; but produced half a bushel and two quarts of shelis in the direction of the ploughing. This is done if the weather is humid or even givy, (as the to- led corn; so that had the whole been shelled on in order to prevent the harrows turning up the sod. bacco planters term it) this quantity cannot be the day of harvesting it, the produce would have vegetable matter now buried beneath the sur-ployed to throw up the clover chaff, and confine

of fermentation, and afford both warmth and fer-tility to the roots of the grain.

The next operation is to pass it through a com-possible and 28-32 of a bushel, on one serving the chaff which falls nearest to the riddle, acre. "In the Spring of 1822, as early as the frost This system of husbandry is applicable to as that contains seed not yet detached from the would permit, the ground was ploughed, and harsuch soils as are sufficiently loose and friable pug. This may be trod a second time, or sown rowed; the seed, two and a half bushels of the to crumble before the harrow, fifteen or twenty in that state. What passes through the fan must Gilman wheat, sown; again harrowed, and days after ploughing. It is not adapted to stumpy now be riddled through a cockle riddle, and last-or stony land, or such as is so stiff or tenacious ly through a clover riddle, (easily obtained in this situation with the belief that the crop would that it cannot be reduced by a single ploughing Baltimore or Philadelphia) which will permit endure our New England drought better, as the and harrowing. But as it is a peculiar property of clover to meliorate the soil, it rarely happens last operation will generate some dust, which of the dews than a plane surface; the result, comthat land clothed with a thick crop of it, two or (if the seed is for market) may be thrown off by pared with neighbouring fields, declares this bethree years, does not lose its accessive adhesive-passing it once more through the fan.

ness, and crumble before the plough. Few plants so easily enter into a state of decomposition, and disengage so much carbonic acid gas, as clover; like a hay cock, two or three weeks. During ly stood the drought remarkably well, but at this but as all plants or grasses do, in a greater or like a hay cock, two or three weeks. During ly stood the drought remarkably well, but at this time they will undergo a slight degree tility of the soil, if ploughed in. Some of our perennials are subdued with difficulty, and determine the operation of treading out the seed. Let this and one peck of herds-grass, to the acre. Here compose slowly, and none more so than the blue be done, as in the other case, in cold, dry wea- permit me to observe that innumerable are the in-

by the plough, if intended to be sown in wheat, request pretty diffusely, as it was your wish that what is worse, the little he does give with such a unless the first ploughing had been done during I should be minute; and if any information is sparing hand, is suffered to take its chance under the winter. In that case, stirring the land in communicated, from which you can derive in-that pest in agriculture called a bush harrow,

> I am, Sir, with respect, Your very humble servant, R. P. BARTON.

-AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

the 10th day of October last, to wit:

Your next enquiry relates to gathering and entitled to the society's premium of \$30, for hav-cing in some measure, the interests of my fellow preparing clover seed for market. The maning raised the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, citizens, whose good fortune is to till the soil.—agement of this requires a judicious attention to being 119 bushels and 26-32 of a bushel, on one I had the wheat cut very early, when much of the nuary or February, when the air is cold and in one hogshead of Smithfield lime; the seed was way of experiment I have planted wheat after its its driest state. The heads are then to be de-the Brighton twelve rowed yellow corn, the kern-lying in this liquor four days, which vegetated

were again taken away, together with the false stalks, and those that were smutty; on the first of Sept. the stalks were topped; and on the 26th the corn was harvested, and spread on a floor under

That, Payson Williams, Esq. of Fichburg, is entitled to the society's premium of \$30, for hav-The next operation is to pass it through a com- ing raised the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat, But if you use a machine for collecting the clo- with clover, herds-grass, and red-top, this was alther. stances in this country, where the farmer fails in I have now, Sir, treated the subject of your his grass crops, by not allowing seed enough; and the spring, and again in the summer, would be struction or advantage, it will afford me pleasure which not only drags stones, and other loose matadvisable. The amount then, of what I have to have contributed thereto. heavy; and does not cover the seed deep enough to strive with our July drought effectually. It may be asked how the scythe is to follow the plough? to which I will answer, let the roller, an imple-Springdale, July 22d, 1820. ment which every farmer would keep, did he consult his own interest merely, with a sufficient top or body to contain the larger stones, pass over the field lengthwise the furrow, in the dry part of the The Mass. Committee on Agricultural Experi- fall; this process will not only crush in the small ments, submit for the consideration of the Board, ones, but even the surface for the scythe, without the following, in addition to their report dated the least injury to the grass roots-to this digression I am impelled by no other motive, however That Col. Joseph Valentine, of Hopkinton, is much I may be mistaken, than the wish of advanraised the greatest quantity of Potatoes, being 547 bushels, on one acre. "The land was twice ploughed, and furrowed three feet apart, and the greatest quantity of and had been down to grass 6 or 7 years—in 1821 of approach, had outlit two years since been negmanure, unfermented, made by sheep, and neat cut about one ton of hay; it was then ploughed lected, was also exhibited. These communicately, its quantity about 14 cords, placed in hills as deep as the sward would turn over; 10 cords two feet apart, hands immediately following the cart with hoes to finish the planting process, to post was marsh mud, spread and well harrowed; pers, together with three very interesting comprevent the loss by evaporation—planting finished it was ploughed in ridges three feet apart; about munications from William Hull, Esq. of Newton, May 21- the kind of seed used was the South A- one pound of seed was sown with a machine on on the best mode of raising Indian Corn, his merican reds, 28 bushels to the acre, cut so as to the ridges; and a hard roller made to pass over mode of cultivating seven-eighths of an acre, from allow two pieces to the hill—the weeding finished them, which completed the sowing—when out of which he procured 192 bushels of Corn in the ear, the 15th of June—the second and last hoeing the the way of the fly, they were thinned to the disfirst of July, the vines beginning to bud, and were tance of one foot apart on the ridge—they were about eight inches in height; a few scattering twice ploughed and harrowed; and harvested the weeds were occasionally pulled up, but no other last of October—the entire expense of cultivating January next. disturbance was given to the vines till harvesting this acre of Turnips, including 20 dollars for mathe crop, which was finished November the 3d; nure, was 35 dollars and 82 cents." and by a careful measurement was found to be 547 bushels-the expense of cultivating the acre of to the Society's premium of Twenty dollars, for one acre of land, to wit: Mr. Asa Rice, Jr. of

the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, being common cart loads of compost manure, such as Fitchburg, 116 bushels and 12 quarts; and Mr. about three cords of compost manure, and producted about 530 bushels. May 9th, 1822, ploughed, ving spread on about the same quantity and quality and quality clining to gravel, descending to the North East harrowed and furrowed three feet apart; four and a half cords of compost manure were put in the furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough; then a harmiddling crop; the other part of the acre productive furrows and covered with a plough. the land, the seed was then sowed one row on each ridge, with four pounds of seed—half the quantity would, I think, be sufficient—June 10th, cart loads, of 40 bushels each—the quality of this commenced ploughing between the rows, and manure was similar to that above described, but Barley was about six inches high, it was mowed 16th—the plants stood 10 or 12 inches apart in the when mixed with our dark clay loam, with a clay periment. July 18, mowed the six rowed Barley, rows—the work was done principally by boys, estimating two boys to be equal to one man. Oct. 3, spread on one half the ground, and after harrowing, into the barn, the two rowed Barley. The six

That, Mr. Adams Knight, of Newbury, is entirows 14 inches apart, which took between 3 and 4 lars and seventy five cents."

pounds of seed—in the course of the season it was hoed between the rows, and weeded four times—in September the onions were harvested, and there were 651 bushels—the entire expense of cultivating this acre of onions, including 21 entitled to the premium of Twenty dollars, for raising the greatest quantity of vegeta-

bushels—the expense of cultivating the acre of to the Society's premium of I wenty dollars, for one acre of land, to wit: Mr. Asa Rice, Jr. of wheat, including \$10 charged for the manure, was \$24,71—that of cultivating the acre of Potatoes, including \$14 for manure, \$54."

That Mr. David Little, of Newbury, is entitled to the society's premium of \$20, for having raised \$15 bushels on one acre. "In the year Daniel Mears, of Lynn, $87\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; Messrs. 1821, something less than a quarter part of the Tristand and Henry Little, of Newbury, 116 acre was cultivated with Turnips, and about five bushels and 9 quarts; Payson Williams, Esq. of 970 bushels, and one half of a bushel, on one acre. salt marsh pulverized, strong earth and sand was Daniel Burnham, of Newburyport, 117 bushels "The situation of said acre is as follows—swell laid thereon; the produce was 80 bushels, the and 8 quarts, Mr. Jacob Wilkins, of Marblehead, inclining south-westerly, of a rich yellow loam—other three fourths had been laying to grass five raised 57 bushels of Barley, on one acre and an in 1821, it was planted with beets, manured with or six years; and the present year we sowed Flax eighth of an acre. "April 12, 1822, the land was row was drawn lengthwise the ridge to smooth ced about 700 weight of hay, which was cut on the the piece-at the same time sowed one and a half weeding, and thinning at different times till July more sand in order to make the compost better, down, and left on the ground; this was for ex-Nov. 1st and 2d, they were harvested by men and was put into small ridges, with a small double rowed Barley appeared to be about 12 days for-boys, and produced 970 bushels of Mangel Wurt mould board plough, two feet and nine inches ward of the two rowed in ripening—both were zel, besides 2 bushels of Carrots, and 109 Cabba- apart; the other part of the manure was shovel- stacked separately in the barn; and each quality ges-three loads of the Mangel Wurtzel contain- led into furrows made with the plough, the same thrashed and kept separate. August 30th, the ing 137 bushels, were weighed at the town scales, distance; the plough then passed between the fur-barley being cleansed, was measured—the six the weight according to the certificate annexed, rows, covered the manure, and although so great rowed measured 34 bushels; and the two rowed was 3 tons, 2 c. 2 qs. 20 lbs. Six swine were mostly a portion of the manure was spread on half the measured 23 bushels—the straw we consider in land, yet the other half produced about as much—value to be equal to the labour." No premium ing, until about the first of October—there are the quantity of seed used was one pound and a was offered for raising the greatest quantity of trees on the said lot sufficient to produce 21 bar-half; the time of sowing was from the 1st to the Barley; but your Committee are induced to rerels of fruit-the entire expense of cultivating 10th of July-the flax was pulled the 4th, and that commend that the Treasurer be authorised to pay this acre of Mangel Wurtzel, including the cost part of the ground sowed the last; the whole was said Jacob Wilkins, the sum of Twenty dolof the manure and gathering the crop, was \$23 sown with a machine made for the purpose, and lars. but one row on a ridge—when the turnips were up, and out of the way of flies, they were thinned Beets, Parsnips, Ruta Baga, Cabbages, and dry tled to the Society's premium of twenty dollars, with a hand hoe and fingers, at the distance of 10 Peas-for introducing any Grass not before cultifor having raised the greatest quantity of Onions, being six hundred and fifty-one bushels, on one acre. "The soil is a rich gravelly loam, with a ploughed, with the small plough above mentioned actual experiment, and producing satisfactory evidence onions, and cabbages; and was manured with onions, and the cabbages are cabbaged with onions. about five cords of barn manure, and produced a and about 5 or 6 bushels of large defective rotten and through the whole season, together with a good crop—after the crop was off the ground, ones—we have weighed several bushels, and find particular account of the food given, and how culture were five cords of barn manure, and two a bushel will weigh 59 pounds—the entire ex-tivated—for making the experiment of turning in and a half cords of leached ashes ploughed in—in pense of cultivating this acre of turnips, including green crops as a manure, on a tract not less April 1822, it was once ploughed, and sowed in thirteen dollars for manure, was twenty eight dol-than one acre, and proving its utility and cheapness,

well." The committee are of opinion that the dollars and 37 cents, the cost of the manure, was proving by experiments, to the satisfaction of the roller should be used immediately after the seed 57 dollars and 38 cents."

Claims for premiums were also exhibited to your Committee by the following persons, for That, Silas Little, Esq. of Newbury, is entitled raising the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, on

pense of raising the same, and the best mode of horse of America. preserving the same through the winter-for taking up in one season, on his farm, the greatest acre. No claims for premiums have been exhibited.

The Board will perceive by the papers accompanying this report, that of the seven claimants for the premium for raising the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on one acre, the quantity produced by four of the competitors was very nearly the same. Your committee in awarding the premium to Col. Valentine, were induced to decide in his favour as well from the quantity of sound corn, as from the weight of the grain; it will be seen that Mr. Burnham's Council Bluff Corn, weighed only fifty pounds; that of Col. Valen-tine, fifty eight to fifty nine pounds the bushel.

For the Committee, THOMAS L. WINTHROP, Chairman

Boston, Dec. 28th, 1822.

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TO THE BREEDERS OF THE VIRGINIA RACE-HORSE.

all the United States to your Stock. Eclipse mares. Indeed, I am informed in some instances, himself is a descendant of the Virginia horse; where the profits are excessive, and the horse's and you have stocked the Carolinas, Georgia, power is quite unequal to the service required Kentucky and Tennessee, with that spirited, for mares of the first character, that the owngenerous and noble animal, the race-horse. It therefore behoves you, from a consideration of reputation of your stock, crowd upon him many profit as well as a matter of pride, to devote a common plough mares, whose progeny is destingreater attention to the breeding and rearing of ed for hack and drudges. In cases like these, your horses than you have lately bestowed-to are you not destined to meet with failure or reap return to the particularity of your ancestors, disappointment? And to say the least of it, is it whose attention, zeal and judgment produced so valuable a race of animals. The horse, whether considered alone as ministering to our comforts might correct such errors by withholding your and convenience in agriculture and the pursuits support, or changing its direction, and thereby of pleasure, is highly important, and as yielding teach the avaricious where their interest lies, profit and affording security in time of war, be- and the necessity of moderation in their desires comes doubly more so. The Arabians possess the best war horse, which is known by exportation, in every fine horse, and the owner should never and they derive from them annually a considerable revenue. The nimble saddle horse, the generous hunter, the majestic coach horse, and the proud and spirited charger, are all the produce of the blooded horse; and we know from experience, that they are the most lasting and durable for the plough. How important then does it become for you to renew your attention hints here thrown out, and exercising the judgand redouble your exertions to preserve and ment which I know you possess, you will restore propagate a race of animals so very valuable.— Of all the United States, Virginia has hitherto possessed the finest horses. The liberal exertions of many of her citizens in the costly importation of the Arabian horse, and the best blood stock of England, the judicious crossing of these, aided by her climate and her soil, so congenial to their propagation, have given to her a race, for activity and durability, for speed and bottom, that will vie with all the world.

The value of the race horse is daily becoming

judgment in your efforts of breeding, I would not tion and blood of your stallions—the necessity of a remote cross—a caution against the carelessness and villany of grooms in affording, or promoting opportunities of stolen enjoyments-and lastly,

and most important of all, I would guard you against the impropriety of overstrained exertions, and urge the necessity of consulting the opinions of celebrated naturalists and breeders.— The great Buffon, and many others assure us that the progeny of animals overstrained in their upon which stood five large apple trees, that de sexual intercourse, dwindle and degenerate: that foals from stallions serving too many mares, deteriorate from the perfection of their parentsthat the chances of conception greatly decrease from an excess of mares; and that disappointment is too often the fate of those who disregard these facts. In England, the most experienced breeders assert, and it is the generally prevailing practice there, that no stallion should them down, which was not the case with solitary Stimulated by a love for every thing which perform duty to more than 40 or 50 mares in a stocks—these branched out sooner and bore more gives importance to my native state, and having season—however, I believe that a horse while beans. If any farmer wishes to try the crop, boserved the disrepute and neglect into which young and full of vigour, with careful manage—would advise him, if his land is good, to put two you have suffered your blooded stock of horses ment, may serve somewhat more; but after he beans in a hill, and pull one plant up when the to fall, I am induced to offer you a few ramarks has advanced in years, price and reputation, his have grown four or five inches high. The plant on that subject. You have long possessed a race number should be limited. It often happens that should be four feet one way and four and on of fine horses, and the great match lately run at the owner of a fine horse, too greedy for profit, half feet the other—these he should work as he exceeds the power of the horse in the number of does his corn. so far forget it as to think, alone of his individual profit; he should be made to feel the propriety of preserving the value and reputation of your stock, by consulting the character of the mares, and exercise the justice which is due to his benefactors, by a limitation of their numbers

> gloom from the recurrence of another Eclipse. BELLEROPHON.

Richmond Enquirer.

SENNA AND PALMA CHRISTI. Moorfield, Dec. 25th, 1822.

206

I have received the Senna seed you sent, which

within reasonable bounds. By attending to the

the perfection and retrieve the reputation of your

horses. Then, you need not decline a contest with the Duke of York, or apprehend darkness or

bles, Grain, Peas and Beans excepted, for winter, and as the demand increases, will your profit en-consumption of the stock on his own farm, and large: by exerting the care, particularity and at-not for sale in proportion fo the size of the farm tention you formerly bestowed on breeding, you are much smaller than those you sent me—ours and stock kept, having regard to the respective may continue to derive wealth—and boast and are of the size and shape of grape seeds; yours value of said Vegetables as food, stating the ex- pride yourselves on the possession of the best like small, flat kidney beans; but in colour, they orse of America.

In suggesting the exercise of more zeal and adgment in your efforts of breeding, I would not pounds of the Virginia herb, to be tried by any quantity of good Honey, and shall at the same recommend the particularity prevailing in Pertime, exhibit superior skill in the management sia and Arabia, of collecting persons to witness of Bees—for giving proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax raised on one and horses, and the birth of the foals; but I Daniel Annin, of Opiquon, Frederick County, would recommend the preservation of, and a who was with me, and took a little home for strict regard to pedigree-a care to the perfectrial. He observes, under date of Nov. 1822, " I " feel authorised to say, by a small trial, in one "case, of your Senna, that it is no doubt, a spe-"cies of that plant, and may be used as a sub-"stitute for the imported Senna, with advan-tage." If physicians in your vicinity would try it, they may call at Mr. Butler's, and take some for that purpose.

I raised sixty bushels of PALMA CHRISTI, or Castor Oil Beans, on two and one half acres of land, stroyed ten hills square each—there was also a row of cherry and peach trees, on two sides of the ground, that injured the outside rows all their

length.

I found one stock in a hill was better than more, bearing more beans, and not growing so high. Where there were more stalks, we could not get the bunches of beans without breaking

I am, with respect, your's, ABEL SEYMOUR.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.
PROPOSAL TO FORM A PERMANEN FUND FOR THE MARYLAND AGRICUI TURAL SOCIETY.

90

MR. SKINNER,

The Cattle Shows and Fairs, which are he in Maryland, are novel exhibitions here, and e cite much attention. Many persons attended view the display of valuable stock, who are n directly interested, not having any to exhib But the far greater number seek informatic and estimate properly the advantages which will result to the community, from the exertio of those praise-worthy, practical farmers, a others, who are improving our breeds of stoc

The Agricultural Society of Maryland, is y in its infancy; the members are not ve numerous, and as all the funds are deriv from a small annual contribution from ea member, the amount is too limited to enable t society to offer pecuniary rewards, sufficient induce those who would prefer compensation that way, to make efforts to be noticed in t

distribution.

To gentlemen of wealth, the pecuniary tuity is not an object; they esteem more high the honour of excelling, and it is honoura to excel in any laudable pursuit. But a f mer, who has to scuffle hard to get alo finds all his time and funds employed, in c rying on his business in the old way, and not risk a few extra dollars, if he has them spare, or employ a part of his time, in mak experiments, unless he can make a reason; better known; from Virginia they are sought, I will plant when the season arrives. I send you calculation for profitable returns. And farm

will carry off the prizes, until those fine ani determine the case as will be most proper.

mals become more numerous.

But although the funds of the society are very limited, I think it would be profitable to share the premiums between stock and crops. If a farmer has not got stock to vie with the Teeswater, and Devons, and Dishleys, he must have managed his business very badly, if he has not a few acres of rich land; and although he may have nothing to compare with Champion, or Bergami, or Mr. Barney's Bakewell's five inches fat on the ribs, he might shew, that he can raise as much corn, wheat, potatoes, turnips, &c. &c., per acre in Maryland, as can be done elsewhere. For instance, I would refer to Mr Bennett's and Gen. Ringgold's crops of corn. Mr. Bennett's seldom exceeded on one acre. Gen. Ringgold's, equal to any other crop on a large scale.

But I think the improvement of land, is of primary importance, and instead of giving so decided a preference for the improvement of live stock, some of which require, compared with our usual mode of treatment, very extraordinary keep; there ought to be simultaneous endeavours to effect both objects. Where grass has not been cultivated in sufficient quantity, roots can be substituted, until the grasses become more abundant; and if the society could offer liberal premiums for crops and livestock, it would persuade many to deviate from the common practice; for if farmers can be congrasses, and enlarging the manure heap.

I wish a plan could be devised to raise a nerality of farmers to risk some money, time ponds in that vicinity. and labour, to increase their crops, and rear fine animals. And among other premiums, not ne-cessary to detail, to offer liberally for the best and most profitably cultivated farm in each county, having reference to the mode and expense of cultivation, the produce and improvement. For collecting and applying the largest COMPLETE SETS OF "THE AMERICAN quantity of stable and cow-yard manure; reference being had to circumstances, size of farm, number of stock, means of accumulation, quali
Agriculturists and others with this Work from 25 to 5—Very little doing in the market. ty, &c.: this premium to be extended to eve- its commencement; the two first volumes haventer into details here ; there will be a variety whole embraces a great body of information, sup-

or biennial lotteries, which I make no doubt pious Indexes to each volume. the Legislature will authorise, as the rage for adventuring in lotteries, prevails to a considerable degree. I believe a scheme to raise annuport of very many of the best Farmers, Planble degree. I believe a scheme to raise annually, the sum of five thousand dollars, could be
readily disposed of, for by putting the tickets
at a low price, say not more than five dollars, it
lication, to every cultivator of the soil; one
which every farmer may advantageously put inwould be a popular lottery, and every farmer, which every farmer may advantageously put in-or breeder, or grazier, or victualler, would be to the hands of his children, who are to be the interested in its success, and, I believe it would companions of his age, and the owners of his

tery, added to the other funds of the society, prove their faculties and inheritance, or have would make a respectable sum for distribution, neglected these important duties. How long and would give a stimulous to agriculture, which will parents occupy themselves in amassing pro

who have only the common breeds of the coun- think it impracticable, I do not wish you to pub- entirely ignorant of the ordinary methods of cultry, have now, no encouragement to exhibit lish them; but as you have been most instru-tivation. The inevitable consequence is, that for premiums at cattle shows, for those who mental in establishing the Society, and feel a their estates become burthens, frequently too have been able to procure the improved breeds, deep interest in its usefulness, I know you will heavy to be borne.

> -0-SONG-TUNE: ROY'S WIFE.

Fare thee well, for I must leave thee, But, O, let not our parting grieve thee; Happier days may yet be mine, At least I wish them thine-believe me.

We part-but by those dew drops clear, My love for thee will last for ever; leave thee; but thy image dear-Thy tender smiles will leave me never. Fare thee well, &c.

O dry those pearly tears that flow, One farewell smile before we sever; The only balm for parting wo Is—fondly hope 'tis not for ever. Fare thee well, &c.

Tho' dark and dreary low'rs the night, Calm and serene may be the morrow; The cup of pleasure ne'er shone bright Without some mingling drops of sorrow. Fare thee well, &c.

LEITH, Sept. 12th, 1822.

winced that by altering their plans, they can increase their substance, a general emulation will soon take place. For Gen. Beatson's system to the contrary notwithstanding, the foundation of lasting improvement, is cultivating The hard winter, which began on Christmas Eve, 1789 was very familiante many of the company of 1789, was very familiar to many of the company, Timothy seed, 4½ to \$5-Flax seed, 75 to 8 and some well remember the ice to have been cts.—Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts fund sufficient to offer an inducement to the ge- more than one yard in thickness in many of the per gal .- Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts .- Peach do,

Scotsman.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1823.

ry county in the state. But it is not necessary to ing been carefully revised and reprinted. The of opinions on those points, and if a sufficient fund plied by intelligent, practical farmers, graziers can be provided, the officers of the society will and planters of our own country; or drawn from rected Editions, can be had of the following perbe competent to make a judicious distribution. celebrated foreign publications-and, to every sub- sons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$1 My plan to raise a fund would be by annual ject treated of, reference is made easy, by co-

est te, which they will enjoy or waste, as he forwarded to any part of the United States, of Eve thousand dollars raised annually by lot-may have instructed them how best to im-application being made, by letter or otherwise, would be a lasting benefit to the state.

I offer these hasty remarks with great deference; and if you disapprove of the plan, or future owners of the soil are often left almost

The object of our labors, and of those who contribute to give them value, is to aid the pre-sent cultivators, and give to the rising genera-tion of Farmers and Planters, a spirit of inquiry and enterprize in their profession, to teach them to be justly preud of it, and each in his sphere to reflect credit on the pursuit, whilst he adds to the individual and aggregate com-

forts and enjoyments of society.

For the purpose of diffusing a more general knowledge of our work, Mr. William F. Red. ding, has been employed to journey through the southern states. He will establish agencies in the principal places by which we can more conveniently furnish bound volumes and receive payment even from regular subscribers. He has copies of the work with him for sale, at \$5 per vol. neatly bound—he will also receive subscriptions and payments for us. Our friends and patrons will confer especial favors upon us by any assistance which they may give him, and any attention that may be shewn to him. The work, however, may be obtained of us as heretofore, by sending the money per mail, at the risk of the Editor.

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PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30—Rye, 70 to 72 cents—Corn, 60 to 63 cts.—Oct. Oats, 35 to 371 cents-Beef, live cattle, & 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herring, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb .- Eggs, 25 cts. per doz. -Turkeys, \$1 25-Geese, 28 to 371 cts.-Chickens, \$1 50 per doz .- Straw, \$10 per ton-Hay, \$17.

Maryland Tovacco-of the fine qualities, none

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER Complete sets of the first, second and third vols. of the "AMERICAN FARMER," new and coin Sheets :

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the earth.

157. Never sow when the ground is wet; nor,

then, care must be taken to sow early enough in the fall for the plants will lie safe great advantage to almost all plants to move the frost pener in this way all the winter, though the frost pener in this way all the winter, though the frost pener in the distance of three feet beneath them, but, how is this to be done, unless they stand in rows; and, as to the pints, so as to let the bar up and down, as octation may require; and, of course, while the roller is turning, at the end, the bar, with the great advantage to almost all plants to move the teeth in it, is raised from the ground.

164. Thus are the drills made by an ox, in trate to the distance of three feet beneath them, but, how is this to be done, unless they stand in about five minutes, which would perhaps require about the minutes, which would perhaps require. except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will rows? If they be dispersed promiscuously over a man more than a day to make with a hoe. In cut down. The seed of kidney beans, for instance, will rot, if the ground be not warm impossible.

will do twelve acres in a day with ease. And to enough to bring it up. So will the seed of cumbers, melons, and Indian Corn, unless buried method so obviously advantageous, is, the trouble. eight men at the least; for, there is the line method so obviously advantageous, is, the trouble. beyond the reach of the influence of the atmosphere. Even early peas would be best sown in the fall, could you have an insurance against mice. carrots, lettuces, beds of cabbages, and other were lettuces, beds of cabbages, and other beans cannot, and especially kidney beans. Drills we liknow, what a bustle there is toget in early forms. If they were sown in the fall, they would consider the saving of trouble afterwards, this is a large scale, how tedious and expensive must start up the moment, the frost were out of the trouble is really nothing even if the drills were be the operation to make the drills, by line and start up the moment the frost were out of the ground, and would be ten days earlier in bearing in spite of every effort made by the spring-sowers to make their peas overtake them. Upon a spot, where I saved peas for seed, last year, some that was left, in a lock of haulm, at the harvesting, and that lay upon the dry ground, till the land was ploughed late in November, came up, in the

the seed be actually *pressed* by the earth in every then may be killed by the frost. One object of the left hand tooth of the Drillerin the right hand part; and many seeds, if not all, are best situated this fall-sowing, is, to get the work done ready for drill that has just been made; so that now I make when the earth is trodden down upon them.

156. Of course the ground should be good, either in itself or made good by manure of some either in itself or made good by manure of some the instant the frost breaks up; for the ground is was before made by the right hand tooth. Thus, the instant the frost breaks up; for the ground is sort, and, on the subject of manure, see Para-sort, and, on the subject of manure, see Para-wet and clammy, unfit to be dug or touched or graphs 28 and 29. But, in all cases, the ground trodden upon. So that here are ten days lost. way a pretty long bed is formed into nice, straight should be fresh; that is to say, it should be dug But, the seed, which has lain in the ground all the drills in a very few minutes. The sowing, after just before the act of sowing, in order that the winter, is ready to start the moment the earth is this, is done with truth, and the depth of the coseeds may have the full benefit of the fermen-seeds may have the full benefit of the fermen-clear of the winter frost, and it is up by the time vering must be alike for all the seeds. If it be tation, that takes place upon every moving of you can get other seed into the ground in a good Parsnips or Carrots, which require a wider disspring is not practised in England, though they which, as they are to stand only for a while, do indeed, if it can be avoided, perform any other act with, or on, the ground of a garden. If you dig ground in wet weather, you make a sort of mortar of it: it binds when the sun or wind dries it. The fermentation does not take place: and it becomes unfavourable to vegetation, especially if the ground be, in the smallest degree, stiff in if the ground be, in the smallest degree, stiff in the strong of the ground be, in the smallest degree, stiff in the strong of the ground be, in the smallest degree, stiff in the strong of the ground begins with severity and ends with mildness. So that the tools might descend from father and too toome for some days after ground has been up and the plants would be destroyed before moved; for, if the wet come before the ground be destroyed before to son, to the fourth or fifth generation. I hope, the day at top, the earth will run together, and eat small plants up in the wind outsness, object to the drilling of seeds in a garden.

The second of the ground as the strong of the ground as the groun will become bound at top. Sow, therefore, if ter. Other insects and reptiles do the like. From possible, in dry weather, but in freshly-moved these obstacles the American gardener is free. ter. Other insects and reptiles do the like. From these obstacles the American gardener is free. His winter sets in; and the earth is safely closed be ploughed, furrows might make the paths, the ground.

158. The season for sowing will, of course, find a place under the names of the respective ing of the North of Virginia, to be sure; but the driller might be used for onions, or for any thing of the North of Virginia, to be sure; but the driller might be used for onions, or for any thing else. However, what I have done for Kidney

THE AMERICAN GARDENER.

Spring, the moment the frost was out of the ground, in the head. This head is made of White Oak, and they were in bloom full fifteen days earlier than those, sown in the same field as early as possible in the spring. Doubtless, they would have borne peas fifteen days sconer; but there were some and an inch in diameter at the head, and is pointed to borne peas fifteen days sconer; but there were a little at the end that meets the ground. This state. Fall-sowing of seeds to come up in the tance between the rows; or, Cabbage plants, spring is not practised in England, though they which, as they are to stand only for a while, do

plants; and, I do hope, that it is, when I am gardener to the south will adapt the observations addressing myself to Americans, unnecessary to his climate, as far as they relate to it.

160. As to the act of sowing, the distances and or a horse. The roller is about eight inches in the forther might be used for onlines, or for any thing gardener to the south will adapt the observations to his climate, as far as they relate to it.

160. As to the act of sowing, the distances and or a horse. The roller is about eight inches in the forther might be used for onlines, or for any thing gardener to the south will adapt the observations to his climate, as far as they relate to it. for me to say, that sowing according to the Moon 160. As to the act of sowing, the distances and or a horse. The roller is about eight inches in is wholly absurd and ridiculous, and that it arose depths differ with different plants, and these will, diameter, and ten feet long. To that part of the solely out of the circumstance, that our forefa-of course be pointed out under the names of those thers, who could not read, had neither Almanack nor Calendar to guide them, and who counted by seeds; and that is, that they should be sown in two fieces of wood and two fins, a bar ten feet seeds; and that is, that they should be sown in two pieces of wood and two pins, a bar ten feet Moons and Festivals instead of by Months and rows or drills; for, unless they be sown in this long. Into this bar I put ten teeth; and near the Days of Months.

Way, all is uncertainty. The distribution of the middle of the bar two handles. The roller being Days of Months.

159. However, it is necessary to observe, that some, and even many, things, which are usually sown in the Spring, would be better sown in the fall; and especially when we consider how it the fall; and especially when we consider how it the fall; and especially when we consider how it the fall; and especially when we consider how it the fall; and especially the consider how it the time there is for doing all things in the spring. Parsnips, carrots, beets, onions, and many other things, may be safely sown in the fall. The seed will not perish, if covered by the earth. But, then, care must be taken to sow early enough

nd third and coring Der-1. or \$4

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and the shafts and frame of White-Oak, which even without paint, will last a life time.

straight, my ground was ploughed into lands, one that the ox had only to be kept straight along dry. upon the middle of the land. And, in order to have the lands flat, not arched at all, the ground ground is not wet; but, here again, as in the case was ploughed twice in this shape, which brought of sowing, let it be dug, or deeply moved, and the middle of the lands where the furrows were well broken, immediately before you transplant the middle of the lands where the furrows were well broken, immediately before you transplant before, as in the foregoing parts of this before. If, however, the ground had been flat into it. There is a fermentation that takes place Chapter, I propose to speak only of what is of ploughed, without any furrow, there would have immediately after moving, and a dew arises, been no difficulty. I should have started on a which did not arise before. These greatly exceed, straight side, or on the straightest side, leaving in power of causing the plant to strike, any thing cultivation under the names of the several plants. out any crook or angle that there might have to be obtained by rain on the plants at the time of out any crook or angle that there might have to be obtained by rain on the plants at the time of been. I should have taken two distant objects, planting in wet earth. Cabbages or planting, having been properly performed, the found, or placed, beyond the end of the and Ruta Raga (or Swedish Turnip) I have prowork, and should have directed the head of ved, in innumerable instances, will, if planted the ox in a line with those two objects. Before I in freshly-moved earth, under a burning sun, be started, I should have measured off the width to a great deal finer than those planted in wet find where the ox ought to come to again, and ground, or during rain. The causes are explain- from each other; because, if left too close, they then have fixed two objects to direct his coming ed in the foregoing paragraph; and, there never

the piece had been finished upon which the corn was to be planted? And in all the books on husbandry and on gardening where it rains, or drips, sometimes, for a month have Inot, at other times, seen the farmer making that I have ever read, English or French, this together, it is impossible to prevent weeds from these marks, one at a time, with a plough? And transplanting in showery weather is recommended. have I not seen the beauty of these most beautiful scenes of vegetation marred by the crookedness of the plants will be scorched; but the lines thus drawn? Now, take my roller, take all the teeth out but three, let these three be the set four feet apart. Begin mell on one side of the hours, and new leaves in a few days. Then it is at four feet apart. Begin well on one side of the hours, and new leaves in a few days. Then it is 24 inches in as many hours; in this climate, scanfield; mount your horse; load the teeth well with that you see fine vegetation come on. If you dalous indeed it is to see the garden, or the field, a stone tied on each; drop the bar; take two plant in wet, that wet must be followed by dry; infested with weeds.

abjects in your eye; go on, keep the two objects the earth, from being moved in wet, contracts the late. But, besides the act of killing weeds, before and the inside tooth. You have already of Cabbages, Ruta Baga, Lettuces, or, almost any thing but keep down the weeds. The hoeing measured at the other end (where you started,) thing, I would find the ground perfectly dry at and have placed two objects for your guide. Go top; I would have it dug deeply; plant immediately and, in general, with a hoe that has spanes on, keeping these objects in a line; and you have ately; and have no rain for three or four days, instead of a mere flat plate. In short, a sort of on, keeping these objects in a line; and you have ately; and have no rain for a month to rain at the arong in the posture of a hoe. And the spane three more lines. Thus you proceed till the field! I would prefer no rain for a month to rain at the arong in the posture of a hoe. And the spane of this prong hoe may be longer, or shorter, of this prong-hoe may be longer, or shorter,

to garden-sowing.

ground, and, in all cases, tread it with your feet, burnt up and totally destroyed, stems and all, in which has been digged between, will, when the ground, and, in all cases, tread it with your jeet, burnt up and totally destroyed, stells and the property moist. Then rake it stightly a hot sun, in a few hours. Cucumbers and Melons, crop is ripe, weigh nearly, if not quite twice as again; for all seeds grow best when the earth is for instance, and some plants of flowers. These, much as the other half. But, why need this be pressed closely about them. When the plants which lie in a small compass, must be shaded at said in an Indian Corn country, where it is so

TRANSPLANTING.

for sowing. If you do this work in wet weather, the earth very closely about the stem of the plant find new food, and send, instantly, fresh vigour to or, when the ground is wet, the work cannot be is of little use, if you leave the point of the root the plant. The effect of this tillage is quite well done. It is no matter what the plant is, loose. I beg that this may be borne in mind; for surprising. We are hardly aware of its power in whether it be a cucummer plant, or an oak-tree, the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are hardly aware of its power in mind; for surprising. We are hardly aware of its power in the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are still less aware the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are hardly aware of its power in the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are hardly aware of its power in the growth, and even the life, of the plant depend producing vegetation; and we are hardly aware of its power in the growth, and even the life, of the distance, to which the distance, to which the roots of plants extend in every direction.

182. Mr. Tull, the father of the drill-husband-ry, gives the following account of the manner, in which he discovered the distance to which tend in every direction.

182. Mr. Tull, the father of the drill-husband-ry, gives the following account of the manner, in which he discovered the distance to which tend in every direction.

bar, ought to be Locust, which never perishes, The earth should be as fine as possible; for, if it be of those ways. Cuttings are pieces cut off from not, part of the roots will remain untouched by branches of trees and plants. Slips are branches the earth. If ground be wet, it cannot be fine. pulled off and slipped down at a joint. Layers 165. In order to render the march of the ox And, if mixed wet, it will remain in a sort of mor-are branches left on the plant or tree, and bent raight, my ground was ploughed into lands, one tar, and will cling and bind together, and will down to the ground, and fastened, with earth laid of which took the ten rows of kidney-beans; so leave more or less of cracks, when it become upon the part between the plant and the top of

170. If possible, therefore, transplant when the plant separated from the main root. back. I should have done this at each end, till was a greater, though most popular error, than early; for, even while in seed-leaf, they injure that of waiting for a shower in order to set about each other. Carrots, parsnips, lettuces, every 166. But, is there no other use, to which this the work of transplanting. In all the books, that thing, ought to be thinned in the seed-leaf. roller could be put? Have I not seen, in the I have read, without a single exception: in the marking of a corn-field, a man (nay the farmer English Gardening books; in the English Far-observe here, once for all, that weeds never ought himself) mounted upon a horse, which dragged a mer's Dictionary, and many other works on Eng- to be suffered to get to any size either in field or log of wood after it, in order to indicate the lines lish husbandry; in the Encyclopedia; in short, garden, and especially in the latter. In England,

167. If I have strayed here out of the garden shower! And, when the shower comes, the ground into the field, let it be recollected, that I write principally for the use of farmers. I now return time, and the benefit of the fermentation is whole-

suitable distances, placed in the drills, rake the plants; plants so soft and juicy as to be absolutely flat-hoeing, that person will find that the half come up, thin them, keep them clear of weeds, least, if not watered, upon their removal; a more and attend to the directions given under the names of the several plants.

| Said III all Indian Confluence is so well known, that, without being floughed between, the corn will produce next to nothing? proceed in the Lists of the Plants.

174. In the act of transplanting the main things growing plants is to cut off, or tear off, their are to take care not to bury the heart of the plant; roots, of which the ground is full. This is really 169. The weather for transplanting, whether of and to take care that the earth be well pressed the case, and this does great good; for the roots, table vegetables, or of trees, is the same as that about the point of the root of the plant. To press thus cut asunder, shoot again from the plant side,

the branch. Offsets are parts of the root and

CULTIVATION.

general application, in order to save the room that would be necessary to repeat instructions for

next thing is the after-management, which is usually called the cultivation.

178. If the subject be from seed, the first thing is to see that the plants stand at a proper distance cannot come to good. Let them also be thinned

179. Hoe, or weed, immediately; and, let me

three more lines. Thus you proceed the time is a great saving of time; but, time of planting.

be finished. Here is a great saving of time; but, time of planting.

were it for nothing but the look, ought not the log.

How many crops are lost by the waiting for a peep-hoeing is enough in some cases; but, in others discount is necessary to produce a fine and garden-sowing.

168. When the seeds are properly, and at 173. However, there are some very tender the other half of the piece have nothing but a

was led to think of the drilling of crops in the fields of England, from having, when in France, observed the effects of inter-tillage on the vines, in the vineyards. If he had visited America instead of France, he would have seen the effects of that tillage, in a still more striking light, on plants, in your Indian Corn fields; for, he would have seen these plants spindling, yellow, actually perishing, to-day, for want of ploughing; and, in four days after a good, deep, clean and careful ploughing, especially in hot weather, he would have seen them wholly change their colour, become of a bright and beautiful green, bending their leaves over the intervals, and growing at the rate of four inches in the twenty-four hours.

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, in ain he illustrate his meaning. I shall not, as so many the land for wheat, the digging between cabbages others have, take the thoughts, and send them and other crops will, of course prepare the land forth as my own; nor, like MR. JOHN CHRISTIAN for succeeding crops. CURWEN, steal them from TULL, and give them, with all the honour belonging to them, to a Bish-

Plate. II. Fig.1. 1 4 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 74 15 16 11 78 19 20 Machine 00000000000....... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0000000000....A.

"length of the piece 20 yards; the figures in the middle of it are 20 Turnips, sown early "and well hoed The manner of this hoeing " must be, at first, near the plants, with a spade, "and each time afterwards, a foot distance, till "the earth be once well dug; and, if weeds "appear where it has been so dug, hoe them out " shallow with the hand-hoe. But, dig all the "piece next the out-lings deep every time, that it may be the finer for the roots to enter, when "they are permitted to come thither. If the "Turnips be all bigger, as they stand nearer to "the end B, it is a proof they all extend to the "outside of the piece, and the Turnip 20, will "appear to draw nourishment from six foot dis-" tance from its centre. But if the Turnips 16, "17, 18, 19, 20, acquire no greater bulk than the "Turnih 15, it will be clear, that their roots " extend no farther than those of the Turnip 15 "does; which is but about 4 foot. By this method "the distance of the extent of roots of any plant, "may be discovered .- There is also another way "to find the length of roots, by making a long " narrow trench, at the distance you expect they " will extend to, and fill it with salt; if the plant "be killed by the salt, it is certain that some of " the roots enter it.

"What put me upon trying this me-"thod was an observation of two lands, or "ridges (See Plate II. Fig. 2.) drilled with "Turnips in rows, a foot asunder, and very a even in them; the ground, at both ends and one " side, was hard and unploughed. The Turnips " not being hoed were very poor, small, and yellow, except the three outside rows, b c d "which stood next to the land (or Ridge) E,

"The end A. 2 feet, the end B. 12 feet, the | "gave a dark flourishing colour to these three " E, received so much benefit from it, as to grow must have it given them by hand. "twice as big as any of the more distant rows. "from the land E as from the land A, wherein yard, to give each Turnip as much increase as " all the roots had done in their own land. Except ever saw in England. "that it will hereafter appear, that the new 189. Before I entirely quitted the subject of nourishmenttaken at the extremities of the roots Cultivation, there would be a few remarks to be " a bulk quadruple to the row d." 186. Thus, then, it is clear, that tillage amongst Fruits.

183. The passage, to which I have alluded, is make it of the best quality; but, it prepares the of so interesting a nature, and relates to a matter ground for another crop. If a summer fallow be of so much importance, that I shall insert it entire, good for the land, here is a summer fallow; if and also the flates made use of by MR. Tull to the ploughing between Indian Corn frequences the and other crops will, of course prepare the land

187. Watering plants, though so strongly re-commended in English Gardening Books; and so much in practice, is a thing of very doubtful 184. "A Method how to find the distance to utility in any case, and, in most cases, of posi"which roots extended horizontally. A piece, or plot dug and made fine, in whole hard ground, suffering from long drought; but, even if all the gardens and all the fields could, in such a case, be watered with a watering pot, I much question, whether it would be beneficial even to the crops of the dry season itself. It is not, observe, rain water that you can, one time out of a thousand, water with. And, to nourish plants, the water must be prepared in clouds and mists and dews. Observe this. Besides, when rain comes, the earth is *prepared* for it by that state of the air, which precedes rain, and which makes all things damp and slackens and loosens the earth, and disposes the roots and leaves for the reception of the rain. To pour water, therefore, upon plants, or upon the ground where they are growing, or where seeds are sown, is never of much use, and is generally mischievous; for, the air is dry; the sun comes immediately and bakes the ground, and vegetation is checked, rather than advanced, by the operation. The best protector against frequent drought is frequent digding, or, in the fields, ploughing, and always deep. Hence will arise a fermentation and dews. The ground will have moisture in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard, unmoved ground will not. But always dig or plough in dry weather, and, the drier the weather, the deeper you ought to go, and the finer you ought to break the earth. When plants are covered by lights, or are in a "rows; and the Turnips in the row d, which house, or are covered with cloths in the night time, "stood farthest off from the new ploughed land they may need watering, and in such cases,

188. I shall conclude this Chapter with ob-"The row c being a foot nearer to the new serving on what I deem a vulgar error, and an "ploughed land, became twice as large as those error, too, which sometimes produces inconve-"in d, but the row b, which was next to the land nience. It is believed, and stated, that the ground "E, grew much larger yet. F is a piece of hard grows tired, in time, of the same sort of plant; " whole ground, of about two perch in length, and and that, if it be, year after year, cropped with " about two or three foot broad, lying betwixt the same sort of plant, the produce will be small, "those two lands, which had not been ploughed and the quality inferior to what it was at first. "that year; it was remarkable that, during the Mr. Tull has most satisfactorily proved, both by "length of this interjacent hard ground, the rows fact and argument, that this is not true. And I "b c d were as small and yellow as any in the will add this fact, that Mr. Missing, a Barrister, "land. The Turnips in the row d, about three living in the Parish of Tichfield, in Hampshire, "foot distant from the land E, receiving a double in England, and who was a most excellent and "increase, proves they had as much nourishment kind neighbour of mine, has a border under a south wall, on which he and his father before him "they stood, which nourishment was brought have grown early heas, every year, for more than "by less than half the number of roots of each of forty years; and, if, at any time, they had been "these Turnips. In their own land they must finer than they were every one year of the four or " have extended a yard all round, else they could five years that I saw them, they must have been "not have reached the land E, wherein it is something very extraordinary; for, inthose years "probable these few roots went more than another (the last four or five of the more than forty) they were as fine, and as full bearing, as any that I

"in the land E, might enable the plants to send made upon the means of preventing the depreda-"out more new roots in their own land, and tions of vermin, some of which make their attacks " receive something more from thence. The row on the seed, others on the roots, others on the "c being twice as big as the row d, must be stem, others on the leaves and blossoms, and " supposed to extend twice as far; and the row others on the fruit; but, as I shall have to be "b, four times as far, in proportion as it was of very particular on this subject in speaking of "a bulk quadruple to the row d."

fruits, I defer it till I come to the Chapter on

190. Having now treated of the Situation, Soil, "which stood next to the land (or Ridge) E, which land, being ploughed and harrowed, at the time the land A ought to have been hood, greatly augment the amount of the Crop, and king and managing of Hot-Beds and Green-Hous-

es; and having given some directions as to pro-pagation and cultivation in general, I next pro-populous parts of the world, it can ever be pro-those for unprofitable practices) have influence ceed to give Alphabetical Lists of the several sorts fitable to bestow so much labour and manure, as on agriculture, their effects are injurious; and pagation and cultivation in general, I next profor each, under the three heads, Vegetables and Herbs; Fruits; and Flowers.

(To be Continued.)

PAPERS COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY ORDER OF THE UNITED AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF VIRGINIA.

No. 4.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS. (Submitted to the Delegation, and approved December 6th, 1822.)

The committee instructed by the delegation "to inquire into the subject of premiums for the " improvement of Agriculture, the advantages " and disadvantages which have been found to "attend them, and the course which may be

not their only means for promoting the im-provement and extension of agricultural science. We venture to dissent from this received opinion, and though fully impressed with the benefits which might be derived from premiums judipractice is productive of but little good, and perhaps of more evil than good, to the objects which they were intended to promote.

to use good utensils, and to keep his live-stock in good condition. Yet want of capital, care, or industry, causes many of them to continue in the opposite courses—to use insufficient or ex-hausting tillage, bad utensils and half starved nel. teams. But as much as improvement in this respect is wanting, none could be produced by premiums. Profit is the farmer's great object, and if that itself does not improve his practice, nothing else can. If the reasonable expectation of doubling his crops, has no effect in inducing him to adopt a better system, it is idle to expect any tish Board of Agriculture is as liable to the societies conferring them; for nothing could be more absurd than proposing premiums for practices, which they themselves knew to be unprofitable. Premiums may produce fine acres of wheat in Massachusetts, or of clover in Lower Virginia, and yet leave the profit or loss as uncertain as before. such exertion from the offer of a 20 dollar pre-

which, so far from being profitable, would insure a loss to every one who gained or contended for them. Such are the premiums for the most productive acre of corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. the finest (i. e. the fattest) ox, cow, sheep, hog, red their gold medal on some person, who had &c. To obtain these premiums, enormous crops have been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness, which shave been brought to a degree of fatness. no consideration of market price, or nett profit would ever have induced, or will ever cause others to imitate. It is doubtful whether in Chi-least profitable crop.

of plants, and to speak of the proper treatment to raise every acre to the maximum of producthe best apology which can be made for them, for each, under the three heads, Vegetables and duction. In the United States, where land is so is, that their influence is extremely limited. cheap and labour so high, the least reflection That they cannot even indirectly produce the will shew such a course to be folly in the ex-treme. The certain effects of these wonderful by experience. Within the space of two years, improvements in agriculture, prevent the exam-in New York, \$20,000 was furnished from the ple being followed, and fortunately, the loss is State Treasury, in addition to the contributions confined to the few who make a single effort of their numerous Agricultural Societies, and merely to obtain a premium. He who succeeds devoted to premiums. No where have they best in a losing business, has not thereby benefitted himself or his neighbours; and universal ertions for success. Had the plan really tended ruin would ensue, could the Societies extend the to extend agricultural knowledge, we might have acre and all the fattened stock in the country.

The Agricultural Societies of the northern states ly seen published, a circular letter from the stand foremost, both in activity and success in dis-Board of Agriculture, which draws together all tributing premiums of this kind; and we are more the correspondence of the societies, requesting particularly called on to notice them, because their from private individuals, such communications as "deemed expedient for the Delegation to pursue, for the purpose of fulfilling that part of
"their duties as enjoined by the constitution"—
"the constitution of the cons Report as follows:—

It has been almost universally the plan of Agricultural Societies, to devote a large proportion of their funds to premiums for such practices as they considered improvements in agriculture.—

From the general concurrence in this column. These facts in the constant of the constant of the compose these societies; we doubt not their ability to have supplied the deficiency, which the circular letter admits to exist. We see too much of this deplorable inertness in our own purpose, published in the 2nd. vol. of the American Farmer. In our own justification, therethey considered improvements in agriculture.—
From the general concurrence in this course, it must be inferred, that such societies consider the premiums which they offer, as their best, if less of the great objects of our association.

these premiums, we admire and fully estimate their knowledge of agriculture, nor in any way the zeal which prompted them in our sister so-promoted its interest or improvement. cieties of the north. We also readilyac knowledge Though our opinions would tend greatly to liciously bestowed, we feel satisfied that the usual that their Cattle Shows and Fairs were attended mit the range of premiums, there still remain with collateral benefits, well worthy the atten-enough objects, for which they would be highly tion of other Societies. By thus instituting an-useful. All these will be found in what we nual agricultural festivals, the societies were have called the third class, i. e. practices, of Premiums can only be offered for practices of three kinds, viz:—1st. Those which are known to be profitable—2d. Those which are known to be profitable—2d. Those which are known to be unprofitable—and 3d. Practices of which the support of the zealous and sedate but premiums are as often thrown away on this profits are doubtful or uncertain. It is so evident as to require no proof, that premiums of activity and zeal were suddenly excited, which case, whenever a premium is given for obtaining the first kind must always be useless. As general propositions, every farmer knows that it is most producing a few fat beeves and rich acres, withprofitable to enrich his fields, to till them well, of agriculture. When the utter uselessness of degree of profit, or loss, attending those new such premiums is seen, as it soon must be, we crops. Many of the premiums usually given are fear that the zeal which they excited will subside, instead of being turned into a proper chanbe considered as such, according to the opinions

to adopt a better system, it is idle to expect any tish Board of Agriculture is as liable to the Accurate experiments on any doubtful points are charge as any association of inferior celebrity, as always valuable to agriculturists in general, but in may be seen in the account of their last distri- far the greater number of cases, cause loss to The greater number of premiums offered are bution of premiums. (See pages 147, 8, and 9, their conductor. Hence the peculiar propriety of the second class, and are as clearly hurtful as 3d vol. of the American Farmer.) Nine bulls of the preceding are useless. A reference to the list of premiums offered by societies, will shew that much the greater number of cases, cause loss to bution of premiums. (See pages 147, 8, and 9, their conductor. Hence the peculiar propriety of encouraging experiments by premiums. An agricultural experimenter may, possibly, by some that much the greater number of premiums offered by societies, will shew that much the greater number are for practices, ing 2465 lbs. which was admitted to be "too fat previous lossors; but such good fortune is rare, which so far from being profitable would insure the greater number of cases, cause loss to bution of premiums. An agricultural experiments by premiums. An agricultural experiments may possibly, by some fortunated to be "too fat previous lossors; but such good fortune is rare, which so far from being profitable would insure the greater number of cases, cause loss to bution of premiums. to serve" in his vocation, or we presume for any and most persons, who in this way have renother purpose, unless for the tallow chandler and dered signal services to farmers, have done so

practices which they thus recommend, to every expected as fruits, from so many societies, a acre and all the fattened stock in the country. fellow labourers, to shew, that all the stimulus, af-Though we freely object to the direction of forded by their premiums, has not at all advanced

of the societies conferring them; for nothing

not be required for the culture—and if not, the of his experiments are not known except to him-individual obtained a premium for planting the self, and even to him many appear useless, which least profitable crop.

experimenters. Premiums for experiments, conducted with care and accuracy, and repeated under different circumstances, until the point in question was clearly settled, could not fail greatly to promote the improvement of agriculture.—
The advantage derived would not be inconsider the advantage derived would not be inconsider the advantage derived would not be inconsider the advantage derived would not be inconsider the time and labour, the unremitable was required. The advantage derived would not be inconsider the time and labour, the unremitable was required. The advantage derived would not be inconsider the time and labour, the unremitable with black heads and a black back heads and a black heads and a

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way to actual experiment, in every branch of said for every score of premiums heretofore beknowledge to which it was applicable, except stowed.

Remedy.—Take half a pound of good Scotch agriculture, the most important of all; and it is the feelings of partisans, and whether they sup-port an antiquated prejudice, or the wildest [Exti modern hypothesis, are equally sure that they re right. As examples of the chance for success in this method of searching for truth, in England, the merits of Tull's Drill system is scarcecountry and in Europe, without appearing to found in the heads of sheep but also in the deer makes it more certain to prove effectual.

approach a decision, and in this district we are as much divided in comparing the advantages of grazing and inclosing, natural and artificial, injury to the sheep of our country, than all the different seasons of the year, and making expe-

able, even if such premiums had merely the effect of giving publicity to the numerous experiments which are made with other views, and which would otherwise never be known.—
But we can scarcely doubt that their number to greatly increased, be directed to the most important objects, and conducted with far more care and attention, when, in addition to the hope of being honoured with a premium, the experimenter would expect to profit by the laburs of many others, engaged in similar respectives.

We consider the time and labour, the unremitting attention and perfect accuracy required, the sacrifice is evidently too great to expect from any of the nostrils and the wind pipe, from 25 to 100 small white grubs, with black heads and a black streak on the back, and in June a black streak on the back, and burs of many others, engaged in similar researches.

Agriculture remains in the same situation in which formerly all sciences were, that required experiment for their proper investigation. From the time of Aristotle to that of Lord Bacon, philosophy made scarcely any progress. During this long period, every philosopher who reached celebrity, distinguished himself by producing some baseless hypothesis, which was received as true until overthrown by one more plausible, but which was alike destined to yield in its turn. The profound Bacon first pointed out the eddings of many points in husbandry, that the representation is with the same situation in a to be scarcely satisfactory to their conductor, as to be scarcely satisfactory to their conductor, towards spring, at which time they may be discovered, by sickly countenance and loss of flesh, notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can be given them; sometimes running at the nose, (though not always,) and snorting as if trying to blow something from the head. In some instances they will suddenly spring about in a wild frantic manner, and drop down dead. When other way, draw more honour on themselves, or not it most into the most important subjects for experiments, require attention to every thing which can affect results, and unite the labours of many, for the attainment of a single object. The members of the society which shall commence this course, can in no other persons. Societies by notwithstanding all the grain and roots that can object the most important subjects for experiments, require attention to every thing which can affect results, and unite the labours of many, for the attainment of a single object. The members of the society which statistically approached the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the proposed that the proposed the proposed that the The profound Bacon first pointed out the tedious, norant on so many points in husbandry, that the so poor that their wool stops growing, becomes but sure road to escape from this labyrinth of only difficulty would be in selecting subjects for loose and much of it falls before shearing, many error, and Newton by pursuing that course, and experiments. However little might be done by of the lambs are lost, and those that live are stinttesting every proposition by experiment, was a single society, yet every premium conferred ed by reason of the ewes being poor and sickly, enabled to go farther than all his predecessors. Since then, the old mode of theorising has given ledge. We doubt whether as much could be times the sheep will linger along, pining away

therefore not surprising that agriculture has re- cultural Societies of Virginia, that a committee be it and let it stand till cold, inject about a table mained almost stationary, while other sciences have advanced with such rapidity, as scarcely to allow the world to mark their progress. Agriculturists alone continue to grope through theories, unfounded opinions and prejudices. Some erally to the opinions supported in the foregoing the grubs are then small and are much easier deone proposes a new theory or system of cultiva-tion—every speculative farmer immediately be-comes its advocate or opponent—volumes may be

and time may exceed a hundred times the cost or the highest of the several premiums, bestowof all the experiments necessary to remove the ed by one of the Societies; and this premium and have a good effect; but it is a tedious dirty difficulty. They who lose most by this improper shall be thus given in rotation to as many of the job. I have a good effect, with it is a tednost afrey difficulty. They who lose most by this improper shall be thus given in rotation to as many of the job. I have a good effect, with it is a tednost afrey good effect, and it is a tednost afrey good e

[Extract from the Minutes.] EDM. RUFFIN, Secretary.

DISEASES OF SHEEP.

important consequences. To prove by experigreen and dry grass for improving the soil, and
ment that a doubtful practice is wrong, would
be as valuable to agriculture, as if the result
should shew that it is right: but on many such
points, proof has perhaps been obtained fifty
different times, by as many farmers having no
communication with each other, and still the
results may be unknown to all but the several
chance discoveries, made at long intervals, and
supports for experiments, conseparated by errors and absurdities innumerable.

Resolved by the Delegation of the United Agri- snuff, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, stir written for and against, and perhaps a century that much benefit may be derived from the conspent before it is decided whether the opinion was tinuation of this course, right or wrong. Such is the course we regularly pursue; and as in every contested point, one party must be wrong, and in consequence, pursue and unprofitable practice, the loss of money, labour on the ploughman who shall gain the premium, recover. I never knew any bad effects to follow.

sheep, there are many cavities, and a little above each nostril there is a thin substance wound up into four folds, the grubs get into these cavities and folds, where it is not common to reach them the first operation, but by repeating it three or four times, at proper intervals, they will crawl out and be all destroyed. The reason of my diland, the merits of Tull's Drill system is scarcely yet settled, and the war between the Fallowists and the Anti-Fallowists, will probably conyears since worms have been discovered to breed
tinue another thirty years. The advocates for in the heads of sheep, though it is probable they
rotted and unrotted manure, still contend in this

If the above directions are strictly attended to with all the sheep of our country, more than a I am a half enthusiast in these matters myself, sheep, by many degrees. Merinos were then million of dollars would be saved in the United and you cannot oblige me more, than in giving unknown. As to their prolific capacities, no States yearly; as all sheep (in this part of the me any information respecting new inventions doubt can be entertained, provided the right kind world at least) are infected with these vermin; if any person doubts it, let them examine sheep from the 20th of September to the first of June.

I have found that our sheep are semetimes

shining, water constantly running from them, and a gradual loss of flesh, they generally decline till the latter part of the winter and then die .-I lost a Buck last winter with the above symptoms, and on dissecting, I found every part natural except the lights, which were nearly all ulcerated.

Remedy .- Tar, or tar water is good, but after the disorder is fully seated, it is doubtful whether

any thing will be of service.

Foot rot .- This disorder is occasioned by sheep going in wet pastures. There is an issue in the division of each hoof, a little above the hoof, some have erroneously supposed it to be a living worm. When the sheep stand long in water, it affects the issue of their feet, so that an inflammation takes place, and if they are not removed to a dry pasture the feet will rot off. Perhaps it would be better for those, whose land is low to take out those issues, which may be easily done, by putting the finger the under side of the foot and pressing upward, then with a sharp pen-knife cut through the skin around the mouth of the issue, and with a strong pair of tweesers it may be pulled out, the place will then heal and the sheep will not be liable to the rot in the foot, though they should run in wet pastures. But when the pastures are dry, which on the whole, is best for sheep, I think it not proper to pull out the issue; for this reason, the God of nature has bidding defects, especially the former, may tend have succeeded by changing the male, or the made them thus, and undoubtedly for the benefit to discourage our farmers in their endeavours to female, as the case required. This I have pracof the sheep, as much as the issue in the legs of obtain and multiply this valuable race. Mr. tised with cattle, as well as sheep.

Plattsbugh, Oct. 10, 1822.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE ISL-AND OF CUBA.

Extract from a letter received by a gentleman of Baltimore, dated

MATANZAS, 19th Nov. 1822.

and entertainment in the former, and the latter was with the qualities and modes of treatment of and also the gratification of seeing my early tried last week, when it performed to the satisfaction of several gentlemen, who were invited one time, a sum for four South-Downs, which, crive the spirit for improving our stock, so gen to see it. Although Cuba is a very old colony, although trifling compared with modern prices, early and am signal-we are, in many respects, a very new people; was accounted a most extravagant expenditure. It delighted by its prevailing where it was most shut out as the Creoles have been, until very lately, from all communication with forearly and long acquaintance with the subject. It, at one time, was seized with a zeal for reign countries, they have groped their way in must confirm, without hesitation, all I have said, breeding of Horses. In 1777, when the British

riments on some before they were killed, and in in Minorca. Nature has been so indulgent to us so that I have had gloves and stockings made of this way I could discover exactly the effect of the different medicines.

that the planter has little incitement to indust, equal to fleecy hosicry. I have had better try, but it is to be hoped that the example of cloth made of this wool, when judiciously sethe foreigners will gradually inspire emulation. lected, than I could obtain from that of common I am a half enthusiast in these matters myself, sheep, by many degrees. Merinos were then or discoveries. Please to put me down as a re- be procured. In this I may have been peculiarly gular subscriber to Mr. Skinner's Work, and send lucky; yet I am satisfied that enough of the same it as the volumes are annually completed. I class can be obtained, by careful and intelligent wish you to enquire whether there is any one persons. Where are there any other breeders afflicted with the consumption on the lungs.—
Bucks that have been put to too great a number of ewes, without being well fed with corn or beans, a little before tuppying time, are most subject to this disorder.

Symptoms.—The eyes uncommonly bright and wish you to enquire whether there is any one persons. Where are there any other breeders which would produce a lamb at twice the age of the manner recommended by Sir Humphrey of the strength of the produce a lamb at twice the age of the manner recommended by Sir Humphrey of the strength o this encroachment on your time, but can assure other sheep, may have assisted this natural per-you I will be much gratified, in being called up-fection. They yeared with much more ease, on to send you, or your friends, any information and few if any casualties occurred in lambing. from this Island, in return.

I remain, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant, J*** F****.

* Dr. Elisha De Butts, Professor of Chemisy in the University of Maryland, is eminently cahable of rendering this service to Agriculturists; and, whenever his usual engagements will permit crease and multiply, and replenish the earth."him, we believe he would cheerfully make such investigations for them .- ED. AM. FARMER.

Editorial Correspondence.

LATICAUDŒ OR TUNISIAN BROADTAIL SHEEP, ARE EMPHATICALLY THE FARMERS' SHEEP.

Belmont, near Philad. Jan. 5th, 1823.

I was mortified to perceive in a late " American Farmer," that you had been unsuccessful in your regard, and entitle this singular animal, emphatipair of Tunis Sheep; which had neither answer-cally; its superior carcass, too, considered; to ed your expectations as to their capacity to pro- the appellation of the Farmers' Sheep. create, nor in the quality of the wool. These for- In some instances of apparent incapacity, I JNO. T. ADDOMS.

22.

[Northern Intelligencer.]

Jefferson's account of his sheep, would corrobotate the idea that your sheep were not singular. I have been, at several periods of my life, a breeder of sheep and cattle, and have had as I should be sorry, indeed, that such opinions fine animals as most I now see. The English should prevail generally; although I cannot en-breeds were then not so highly improved, as the generative and all other faculties of this race of Europe and Germany. Save that the Alderney of the Laticaude, from my experience of and race were always in high estimation. I had personal attention to them, for a period of four-teen years. I never had, or heard of, a similar failure in any of the sheep, whereof I have given milkers, even from the best parentage; though In my early life, I had a fine flock of English and chiefly devoted to large dairies, during more than "Dear Sir,—I have received the three vols. of the American Farmer" and Mr. Eastman's ver since seen. I spared no care not expense in Cylinder Straw Cutter; I find much information relation to them; and was then well acquainted away, and I can now only enjoy recollections; the old beaten track of their forefathers; and no respect is this more evident than in every thing connected with Agriculture. I verily believe that the plough now in use amongst the natives, has received no improvement since the time of discovery; it is the same described in the third volume of the Farmer, as the one used into the qualities of the Tunis Sheep, and took possession of our city and its environs, I had no respect is this more evident than in every the superiority of the wool. Many of my sheep the superiority of the wool. Many of my sheep the superiority of the wool. Many of my sheep the superiority of the wool. Many of my sheep the superiority of the wool in the superiority of the wool. That next the plant had a number of high blooded young Colts, which I failed in having driven off from one of my farms. Ten or eleven of them were shot down by the Hessian or Yager Banditti, for their skins. This two and some three cuts in the length of the was a damper to my equestrian propensities.—

When I returned to my domicil, I found my

I have, now, none of this breed I can recommend.

Your pair may not be prolific, yet may be of a good kind, except as to the wool. How many pair of comely and promising Bipeds do we see, without progeny? Were we to generalize such instances, we should tremble under the apprehension that the human race would cease to "in-Matthus' alarms would then be nugatory indeed.

In my account of the Tunis sheep, vol. 2d. page 221, I relate the difficulty of a Tup of the common kind, coupling with a Tunis Ewe. But no such difficulty is experienced either with a common ewe, or with a female Laticaudæ. Nature is too wisely directed, to permit any impediments to their intercourse. I would not be understood to say, that the Tunis fleece is comparable to that of really fine wooled sheep. But its abundance, its not being deciduous, and its applicability to all common uses, for which fine wool is unfit, far overbalance its inferiority in this

tertain any doubts of the facts you state, I must they are now esteemed to be. We procured our confidently repeat my former assertions, as to breeders chiefly from Holland, the low countries an account in our second volume of Memoirs .- often I have had success. My farms have been

horses, and the barbarian and merely mischievcollection of fine, young and thriving fruit trees, mortified me more than the more important deprivations. Added to weightier excitements to dowed mother in the farm house. He sarcastically told her, that "Washington had been a low mechanic."—She replied that she had never The house was burned in a night or two after.

But, as a mark of good breeding, I will close my prosing letter, which I began only to rescue my best regards.

Your's, very truly, RICHARD PETERS.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

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----Cultivation of GRAPES, and Fabrica-tion of WINE. Georgetown, D. C. Nov. 9th, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

would therefore yield agreeably to that rate, bable. Praying your pardon to a brother-amateur nearly 400 gallons of juice, or probably about 350 gallons of wine. The value of this produce, would chiefly depend, first upon the choice of a TH. JEFFERSON. good grape, and secondly upon the skill of the fabricator. And independently of these, the profit might finally turn upon the economy of labour practised in the various operations. The arrangements will in the infancy of this business be unavoidably imperfect; but when

ruined—houses and farm buildings all burnt; and radium, we have the assurance of Mr. Jenerson, porting increments, and then only for the English all enclosures and much forest timber taken conveyed in the subjoined letters, which he wrote and American markets, where by a vitiated taste away. Yet the wanton destruction of the young horses, and the barbarian and merely mischievMajor Adlum's wine to good red Burgundy; and flavor, is required by the palate. ous prostration of an extensive and well selected then advocates the culture of grapes, and fabrication of wine from their pure juice.

privations. Added to weightier excitements to Major Adlum, in imitation of Madeira, that was trying our native grapes already acclimated, raavenge my rebellious exertions, an illiberal offi-strong and sound; it had been brandied however, ther than those which will require an age to habicer of a British picket, was stung by an impru-dently smart girl, who remained with her wideira. Whether this arose in the fabrication, or thanks, I tender the assurance of my great esteem is attributable to the flavour of the grapes, we and respect. could not tell, but we hope the former, because it heard that part of his history—but their General, more easily admits of a remedy. Experience will Howe, was assuredly one—he was a Whig-maker. soon teach our vignerons to make perfect wine;

and scientific observers will hasten that result.

We have received from Major Adlum the small volume on the fabrication of wine, of which my favourite Tunisians from unmerited imputa- we formerly made mention, and as soon as we he mentions " the wine made of the Fox grape of my favourite I unisians from unmerited imputa-tions. My subject is, however, not a barren one. You will, therefore excuse my prolific prolixity, and permit me to offer you sincere assurances of and permit me to offer you sincere assurances of

The following are the letters from Mr. Jefferson on the subject of domestic wine. Major Adlum, Monticello, Nov. 11, 1809.

Sir-While I lived in Washington, a member of Dear Sir-I have been examining my wine congress from your state, (I do not recollect which) fox grape, and sometimes by the name of the this morning, and find it fit to rack, which I presented me with two bottles of wine made by Alexander grape. shall do the first clear cold weather. Some of you, one of which, of Madeira colour, he said it is very rich; but a part of it has rather a was entirely factitious; the other, a dark red 1683, to the Free nard taste; yet this I expect will go off after wine, was made from a wild or native grape, call- London, (see Proud's History of Pennsylvania, vol. at is racked. I intend to rack it twice, between this and the close of January; and as soon as it is bright after the last racking, I expect it will have assumed its character, so that its quality resembling the red Burgundy of Chambertin

Upwards of one hundred and thirty bushels of ary, with 5 buds to each cutting—and if done up any of the European countries, of the same lagrapes may have been gathered as above, off first in strong linen, and then covered with paper titude do yield." one acre of land. One bushel of grapes yielded and addressed to me at Monticello near Milton, Major Adlum, as is stated in No. 32, page and committed to the post, they will come safely, 256, three gallons of juice. An acre of land so speedily as to render their success pro-

Extract, dated Monticello, April 20, 1810.

"I noted Cooper's recipe for making wine, which you mentioned in your letter, and regretted it because it will have a tendency to continue the prudence will permit the formation of large general error in this country, that brandy alestablishments, the cost of fabrication may ways, and sugar sometimes are necessary for be greatly reduced. Still, if at this day, wine. This idea will retard and discourage our good wine could be furnished worth only one progress in making good wine. Be assured that

farm near the city, desolated and temporarily And that good wine has been made by Major I visited myself. It is never done, but by the exruined—houses and farm buildings all burnt; and Adlum, we have the assurance of Mr. Jefferson, porting merchants, and then only for the English

I pray you to accept my thanks for your kind attention to my request. It was made with a We have tasted wine, subsequently made by view to encourage the example you have set, of

TH. JEFFERSON.

MAJOR J. ALDUM.

George Town, D. C. July 1st, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

In one of Mr. Jefferson's letters to me. vol., and be then in time to permit its re-publi- fox grape :- Mr. Bartram, who had the botanication long before the recurrence of our wine and cider making months.

Ed. Am. Farmer.

Ed. Am. Farmer. gardener to Governor Penn, before the revolution, and he thought it so superior to any of the native grapes, he was acquainted with, that he introduced it into Mr. Penn's garden, from whence it has made its way by the name of the English

In a letter from Wm. Penn, dated August 18th, 1683, to the Free Society of Traders residing in 1, page 249,) speaking of the natural produce of

the country, he says :"The great red grape (now ripe) called by have assumed its character, so that its quality resembling the red Burgundy of Chambertin ignorance, the fox grape, because of the relish it may then be determined. I have most of it subscribed for, by officers of the United States gowernment, and citizens of Washington or George-vernment, and citizens of made, the company could not distinguish the vet little inferior to the Frontiniac, as it is not one from the other. It hink it would be well to push much unlike it in taste, ruddiness set aside; in No. 32 of the American Farmer, is rather obscure, where it says, "so that the whole vintage was 65½ bushels." This was the produce which it will take centuries to adapt to our soil ther observes—"It seems most reasonable to more than double that quantity of grapes, which grew on, "in all," about an acre of ground.

Your's respectfully,

JOHN ADLUM.

The object of the present letter is so far to tresspass on your kindness, and your disposition to promote a culture so useful, as to request you at the proper season, to send me some cuttings. I intend if Cod gives a life to serves—It seems most reasonable to believe, that not only a thing groweth best, where it naturally grows, but will hardly be equalled by another species of the same kind, that doth not naturally grow there. But to solve the doubt, at the proper season, to send me some cuttings. at the proper season, to send me some cuttings I intend, if God gives me life, to try both, and of that vine—They should be taken off in Febru-hope the consequence will be, as good wine as

> I have given the above extract to do away, if possible, some of the prejudice that exists against the fox grape, having paid more attention to it, than I suppose any other person has. I have found several varieties of it very palatable, and prejudice aside, many of them may be used by the most delicate palate, with a degree of satisfaction—though I, at the same time admit, that a great majority of them are far from being agreeable to the taste.

Respectfully your's, JOHN ADLUM.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

dollar per gallon, and 350 gallons be obtainable there is never one atom of any thing whatever put tional Intelligencer, upon the manufacture of from the produce of one acre of land, would into any of the good wines made in France. I wine, &c.; the writer of which, observes, that name that country, because I can vouch the fact in his method, a bushel of grapes did not yield duction even amounted to five sevenths of its duction even amounted to five sevenths of its value?

the power and continuance of the pressure, or in the nature of the grapes, or to inaccuracy in the estimates, we shall be better enabled to decide, after Major Adlum shall have answerded the inquiries of J. C. B.; who appears to think "that his own process was very imperfect," made by an observing farmer of this county, after allowing one fourth for unoccupied space failed in his efforts to seed his ground with clothe grapes were of a good kind.

Edit. Am. Far.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF WINE, &c.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: In the Intelligencer of 9th Nov. of your paper, the process which he pursues in about 12 hours; then press them, putting the juice into vessels, letting it remain until the juice emitted a white froth, then tighten the bung gently until tranquil. I added one pint of brandy to each gallon of the juice, &c.

December 5th, 1822.

GUINEA CORN AND GUINEA GRASS. Pine Forest, Dec. 26th, 1822.

I enclose a small piece of what is called in our state, a kind of Guinea Corn—the head I cut it from, is about 2 feet long; and was presented to me by Capt. J. Wharley, of Colleton district, in this state, who informed me that it was very productive, to cut as the Guinea Grass, to feed horses, or cattle. He had this year, more

than thirty stalks, from one seed.

Of the Guinea Grass seed, which I raised the last year, much did not vegetate; still I had some very fine, and, with many of my neighbours, have saved more seed this year, by shaking it off; and I hope it has arrived to a greater state of maturity. I must also observe, that the Jamaica seed failed, at least three parts out of four. The seed which I planted about the 10th of May, came up much better, than what I planted the first week in April. I will send you some by the next opportunity. The sample of Guinea Corn send, appears to be similar to the fig. numbered 1, in the 36th No. 4th Vol. of the American Farmer. With my sincere wishes for an increased circulation to the Farmer,

I am your ob't serv't. JOHN S. BELLINGER.

CLOVER-DOES IT NEED A SHELTER-ING CROP?

Bridgetown, Jan. 7th, 1823.

DEAR SIR. Have any of your readers sown clover seed by itself on ground well prepared? If they have,

as we should ourselves have inferred; because, which he relates to me as follows:-Having in the bushel, and half of the residue as the ver, for two or three successive years, with the measure of skins, seeds and pulp, three gal-lons would still remain that might be juice, if ground well prepared, and afterwards sowed it down with clover seed; when the rye came up, he found that he had missed one land when seeding the rye, as none grew on it. The clover came up well on all the ground, but sooner on the ground where there was no rye, where it also grew ranker and faster. During the latter last, is a letter from Mr. Adlum, to the Editor of part of the season there was a drought which the American Farmer, giving an account of his killed almost entirely all but this one land, which vineyard, and its product, &c. in which he says, "that a bushel of bunches yields about three gallons of juice." Mr. Adlum would confer an ob. ligation, by communicating, through the medium transactions of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, in the state of how managed after being pressed—how fined, lates an instance, in which the clover seed was quantity of wine from the native grant and state of the s sown alone on poor loomy land, and came up, and the best, but it must be sown upon good ground. &c. In the years 1820 and 1821, I male a small the next year produced a good crop, leaving the law in the next season that the potato oats were culturally of wine from the native grape. My method I think a very imperfect one, not yielding a land much better afterwards. Now, I know it gallon of juice to the bushel of grapes. I have has been a very common complaint for some frequently been requested to give information years, that it was very difficult to get clover to but they improved the next year, and are now take and stand through the first summer. I ask the grapes, and let them remain in that state then, would it not more certainly succeed if sown alone, and allowed the first and sole nou-Baltimore by the standard bushel of 30 lbs. rishment of the manure, for its support during its most helpless and tender state of existence ?tato Oats weigh about 36 to 38 lbs. per heaped And, if so, will not the greater certainty of a bushel, as formerly sold. These we wish to have good clover crop compensate the farmer for the tried against our friend's common kind, under loss of the grain crop? I conceive that it is at least worthy of a fair and conclusive trial. Very respectfully your's

EPHRAIM BUCK.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1823.

VARIETIES OF CORN, OATS, &c. We are indebted to a Maryland Farmer for specimens of corn, produced from seed that we had sent to him; "among them, some gourd-seed corn, having more than thirty rows* on the ear, and some yellow flint corn that came to perfection, quite hard in less than nine weeks." This evidence of kind remembrance and willingness to experiment and report the results, encouraged us to ask our friend to place us under new and greater obligations to him, for the benefit of others. And that we may not "press unfit of others. And that we may not "press un-fairly upon the willing steed," nordraw important conclusions from the issue of a single experiment, we beg leave to submit our views, and present our wishes to every friend of agriculture, who can find time, opportunity and the means of making the designated, or similar experiments.

We wish them to cultivate approved varieties of in the following particulars:

The quantity in weight and measure of corn and cob, together and separately—the spirits obtainable from these collectively, and from the corn alone—the quantity of fodder—the practi-

. One had 38 rows.

bushel of bunches." Whether the difference what was the result compared to that sown with cability of making equally good under crops, such in these results was owing to a difference in winter or spring grain? Does the crop increase as peas, beans, cymblins, pumpkins, &c.—the

other crops, would be interesting and beneficial and until we proceed with accuracy, through such details, we will continue as much affoat as ever, and our opinions of the comparative value of different crops, or varieties and parts of these.

We had sent to our friend some Black, Sweedish Oats, that Mr. Christopher Hughes, Jr. presented to us; and the receipt of them was accompanied by the expression of a wish that they might succeed on his farm, although he had not found any, of many tried varieties, to yield better than the common kind of our country .-We shall have it in our power, and we have promised to send him two varieties, that have been carefully and satisfactorily cultivated, in this county—the potato and the tartary oats they are productive and heavy. The potato oats gives the best straw; its leaves are numerous, making an impenetrable shade-the tartary vields rather the most bushels of oats; the potato variety outweighs the other, it also meals The first season that the potato oats were culexclusively grown by some attentive farmers in this neighbourhood. Oats are now sold in

202 PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

weight. We are told that the Tartary and Po-

equal circumstances, and to obtain for publica-

tion from him, next fall, when we would be glad

o receive from others also, demonstrative re-

ports upon the relative value of these and other

crops.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87\frac{1}{2}\to Wharf, do. 6 12\frac{1}{2}\to Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30— White, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 27 to 1 30—Rye, 71 to 75 cents—Corn, 62 to 65 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per c lb.—6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 37½ to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Clover seed, \$9 to 10—Timothy seed, 4½ to \$5—Flax seed, 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey from the wagons 32 to 36 cts. cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 36 cts. No. 1, \$3 621 per bbl.-No. 2, \$3 371-Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.-Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.-Eggs, 25 cts. per doz. -Turkeys, 621 to 75 cts.-Geese, 28 to 371 cts. Chickens, \$1 50 per doz .- Straw, \$10 per ton Hav. \$17.

MARYLAND TOBACCO-Of the fine qualities, corn, under equal circumstances, in experimental none—Good red, \$8 to 10—Common do. \$5 to patches; and to compare the productions of each, 7—Dark brown, \$3 to 4—Second do., \$2 to 5 all in demand.

Printed every Friday at \$4 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Bultimore; where every description of Book and Job printing is executed with nearness and despatch—Order from a distance for Printing or Binding, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore

observed in Paragraph 5, quite properly used here. This Chapter treats of the things cultiducts of the earth from others; and therefore, I use it upon this occasion. HERBS are usually placed as a class separate from Vegetables; but, while some of them are merely medicinal, like

fall of the year, put out the plants in clumps of Open at the breaking up of the frost; dig all the

scotians, I ought not to omit to give instructions as to which end of the Asparagus the eater ought to use; for I knew a gentleman of that country, who, being at New York, on his first trip from home, began eating at the stem in place of the point. Writing, as I now do, to those, whose country produces, with the least degree of trouble,

THE AMERICAN GARDENER. the finest asparagus that I ever saw, and probably the finest in the world, no description of the
bably the finest in the world, no description of the
plant, or of its uses, is necessary. But, some
and keep them clear from weeds, to dig the paths up every fall,
and keep them clear from weeds in summer.—
The second method of seed. The plants (raised as
not wholly unnecessary; for, though it demands with plants, instead of seed. The plants (raised as
less trouble in America, then elsewhere it description of the
plant, or of its uses, is necessary.

The word, Vegetables, is not, as was The word, Vegetables, is not, as was not wholly unnecessary; for, though it demands with plants, instead of seed. The plants (table a shore stated) may be planted in the beds at one his Chapter treats of the things cultimands some; and, in proportion as it is valuable as and esteemed, it is desirable that the means of at the same depth that is pointed out for depositvated in the garden to be eaten at our tables as and esteemed, it is desirable that the means of at the same depth that is pointed out for depositfood; and, they are Vegetables; but, a tree is procuring it should be well and generally underalso a vegetable; and such is a herb or a flower. Seed when it is deed rife. Sow it thinks in drills time of heaving the same depth that is pointed out for depositing the same depth that is pointed out for depth that is po Therefore, as a distinctive appellation, the word, seed, when it is dead ripe. Sow it thinly in drills time of beginning to cut, some say the third year, some two is trictly proper. But it is the word we use to distinguish this class of the promuck, or litter, a foot deep, and lay some boards, not before.—All that has here been said proceeds or poles, to prevent its blowing off. As soon as upon the supposition that the soil has a dry botthe frost breaks up in the spring, take off the litter. If a wet bottom, sow, or plant, at the top Pennyroyal, others are used, not only in medicine and in soups, but also eaten in salads. Therefore, it appeared to be best to bring into this one alphabetical list, all plants usually grown in a garden, except such as come under the heads of Fruits and Flowers.

192. ARTICHOKE.—A plant little cultivated in America, but very well worthy of cultivated in America, but very well worthy of cultivated in America, but very well worthy of cultivated in Its look it very much resembles a thistle of the big-blossomed kind. It sends up a seed stalk and it blows exactly like the thistle. thistle of the big-blossomed kind. It sends up a seed stalk, and it blows, exactly like the thistle that we see in the Arms of Scotland. It is, indeed, a thistle upon a gigantic scale. The parts that are eaten are, the lower end of the thick leaves that envelope the seed, and the bottom out of which those leaves immediately grow. The whole of the head, before the bloom begins to appear, do not remain a second, making the beds, and re-tere they reach that, the plants, the all others, moving the plants into them. It is desirable to cease to flourish, and begin to decay.—As to the have the beds about four feet wide, that you may time that asparagus beds will last, that depends on the soil. Having a dry bottom and good mathem, and not trample the beds. As to the first tions, and if that be not enough to compensate the manner described in Paragraph 20; but, in this trouble of making them, it would be difficult to find case, where there is a root always penetrating of Asparagus-beds is negligence; and particularly of the head, before the bloom begins to appear, is boiled, the pod leaves are pulled off by the eater, one or two at a time, and dipped in butter, with a little pepper and salt, the mealy part is stripped off by the teeth, and the rest of the leaf stripped off by the teeth stripped off by the teeth, and the rest of the decay downward, do not content yourself with a clean of Asparagus-beds is, negligence; and, particularly the downward, do not content yourself with a clean of Asparagus-beds is, negligence; and particularly the stripped off by the teeth stripped off by the teeth stripp stripped off by the teeth, and the rest of the leaf put aside, as we do the stem of asparagus. The bottom, when all the leaves are thus disposed of, is eaten with knife and fork. The french, who make salads of almost every garden vegetable, and of not a few of the plants of the field, eat the artichoke in salad. They gather the heads, when not much bigger round than a dollar, and eat the the beds into the paths, which will then form high be suffered to grow amongst it on the surface. It is a good as dipping them first in oil, vinegar, salt and pepper; and, in this way, they are very good. Artichokes are propagated from seed, or, from offsets. If by the former, sow the seed in rows a foot a part, as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart in the row; and, in the ground; but, let the haulm be quite dead the first; yet, do it before the frost actually sets in. Though a some little care is an except to good as a shes, except the beds are very near the sea; in spring, thin them to a foot apart. Thus you will and there it is of little use.—With regard to have them a foot apart all over the bed. Keep the plants clean all summer; and, when the haulm is except such as climate produces. It is very certain, that, to whatever cause owing, the Asparation of the year, put out the plants in clumps of first; yet, do it before the frost actually sets in. fall of the year, put out the plants in clumps of four, in rows, three feet apart, and the rows six feet asunder. They will produce their fruit the next year. When winter approaches, earth the roots well up; and, before the frost sets in, cover all well over with litter from the yard or stable. Open at the breaking up of the frost; dig all the of the bed, with a fork. Upon this manure, throw the white turnih; here it has a leaf like that of the bed, with a fork. Upon this manure, throw the white turnih; here it has a leaf the colour of the bed, out of the paths, three inches that of an early York cabbage; that is to say, of ones, or offsets, growing out from the sides. Pull these off, and, if you want a new plantation, put them out, as you did the original plants. They will be not then the plants that of any or though later than the old case that on a specific put them out, as you did the original plants. They again fork up, put on ashes or good mould, and for I will carry some cold to I will carry some carry to I will carry some cold to I will carry some carry to I will the winter operation of littering; and, in the spring again fork up, put on ashes or good mould, and the space which the beds ought to occupy, that may be the other three inches deep of earth out of the paths. Thus you bring the beds to be an inch or two higher than the paths; and this year, if a least the Asparagus. Plenty, however, is always and the other, rather conical. As to the quantity your work have all been well done, you may have be sufficient.—For Jerusalem Artichoke, see Jerusalem.

The paths; and this year, if your work have all been well done, you may have be sufficient.—For Jerusalem Artichoke, see Jerusalem.

The paths; and this year, if your work have all been well done, you may have a blessing when the commodity is a good one. About six beds across one of the Plats will be succeeding fall, cut down the haulm and cover with litter as before; and, in the spring, of this the greatest facility. There are but few things asto which end of the Asparagus the eaterought come out of the paths dug six inches deep. This

well down upon the seed; and as soon as the soil and treatment. Asparagus, like other things, frost sets in, but not before, cover the ground with ought to be used when it comes in perfection, and

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will be enough for a family

cribed, the rows a foot asunder, and the plants that the latter are grown with poles, which the green before the 2d of October when the first four inches apart in the row. Keep them clean, former are not. In this fine country the seed is frost came. They were not cut up by the frost and manure them the first year. Cut the haulm off so good, the soil and climate so favourable to the till the 17th of October; and they kept bearing in the fall. Do not cover them during winter. In plant, the use of the vegetable so general, the till they were .- A row or two sown every fortthe spring fork up the ground, manure it again; propagation and cultivation so easy, and so well and, in the fall cut off the haulm again. Just before the frost sets in, take up as many plants as you will want for your hot-bed. Dig each plant up without tearing it about; and put them all object to have them early, and they may be had up without tearing it about; and put them all object to have them early, and you will be more than sufficient. It is carefully on a cellar floor, cover them over about much earlier than they usually are with a little best to sow several sorts of these; for some bear half a foot thick with fresh ground, and lay some pains. It is useless to sow them while the ground early and some later than others .- As to the sorts straw upon that to prevent the earth from drying is cold; for they will not grow till it be warm; but, of Kidney-beans, they are, as I observed before, too much. In January prepare dung for a hot-there are means to be used to get them forwarder almost endless in number. I will, however, name bed; and make the bed in the manner as directed than the natural ground will produce them. If you a few: the Dun, or Drab coloured dwarf bean is in Paragraphs 69 to 74. When the heat has sufficiently risen, put on earth as in Paragraphs 75 Paragraph 94,) use one or the other in this case; ripen two crops in one year, the last from the and 76. Upon this earth put your plants, straightening out their roots in every direction, Let the together, a couple of wheel-barrows full of good Speckled; the Painted; white and red: these crowns of the roots be about 7 inches apart all lot dung; and lay some good rich mould upon are all dwarfs; but there are a great many others, over the bed, which, being a bed four feet wide it six inches thick. Then lay on this some of the and nine feet long, will contain 180 plants. Cover carliest sort of dwarf-beans. Put them not more the plants over with fine earth, so that the surther and cover them with two black and the seed-pod rough. There is a White face of this earth be six inches above the crowns inches of fine rich mould. Bend some rods over bean precisely like the former, except that the of the plants. Proceed as to air, shelter, and control the whole, and put the ends of the rods in the bean and blossom are white. The Case-knife vering in the same way as directed for the cabbage-plants. In about twelve, or fourteen days, you roof over with a bit of old carpet or sail-cloth. runner; this is the best bean of all to eat green. may begin to cet asparagus for the table; and, In default of these, corn-stalks may do. Do this if you take proper care, and keep your heat up by when the winter frost is just got out of the ground, lours as to seed. The Lima-bean, which is never a lining (see Paragaph 93,) you may have a or soon after. The beans will be up in a week's caten green (that is, the hod is never eaten,) and regular supply for a month. When the plants time; and, in about a fortnight afterwards, they which is sometimes called the butter-bean, has a have done bearing here, they are of no use, and will be fit to remove. The place for them is broad, flat and thin seed of a yellowish-white inay be thrown away. Of all the things that are under a wall, a pailing, or a hedge, facing the colour. This bean must never be sown till the forced in hot-beds, none give so little trouble as South. Prepare the ground well and make it ground is right warm. The other sorts will grow Asparagus, and none is so well worth a great rich. Take a spade and carry away a part of and bear well in England; but this sort will not. the beans at a time, and plant them at six inches I raised good and ripe Indian Corn at Botley; 194. BALM is a herb purely medicinal. A asunder with as much earth about the roots as but, I never could bring a Lima-bean, to pervery little of it is sufficient in a garden, it is pro- you can. Plant them a little deeper than they fection, though I put it in the hottest spot I could pagated from seed, or from offsets. When once stood in the bed. They are very juicy, and may find, and though cucumbers produced very well planted, the only care required is to see that it have a little water given them as soon as planted, in the natural ground at a yard or two from it. Shade them the first day, if the weather be warm For the raising of dwarf beans on a large scale. 195. BASIL is a very sweet annual pot-herb, and the sun out; and cover them every night till see paragraphs 163 and 164. The pole beans may There are two sorts, the dwarf and the tall. It should be sown in very fine earth, and, if convenient, under a hand-glass. The bunches may be dried for winter use.

196. BEAN.—The only species of bean much used in this country, is, that, which, in England, plant in clumps, and flower-pots put over the social and the sun out; and cover then every night till see paragraphs 163 and 164. The pole beans may be raised in the same way, only with larger spaces any sort of fence, by putting boards, one edge (six feet perhaps) between the rows, and without upon the ground and the other leaning against the fence; but, if you have no fence, and have in this way even it. England, where the climate to plant in the open ground, it will be best to it so cold and wet compared to this. The poling is a great plague and expense; and if large is called Kidney-Bean, and in France, Haricot. The clod or two, or a brick or two, laid by the side of nay it may be dispensed with in a garden; for Bean I here mean is, what is called by most per-Bean I here mean is, what is called by most persons in America the horse-bean. In England shell, which is an excellent covering. On the and the addition they make to the crop is not there are some sorts of this bean used for horses first of June, 1817, I saw a farmer at South a compensation even for ill look, especially under and hogs; but there are several sorts used as Hampstead, covering his beans with burr-dock this bright sun, where the ground is almost conhuman food. It is, at best, a coarse and not very leaves, while there were hundreds of horse-foot stantly dry.—Let it be observed, that every sort wholesome vegetable; yet some people like it. It shells in his yard. The dock-leaf would wither of Kidney-bean must have rich ground to produce is very much eaten by the country people of in the day. A fresh supply must be had for the a large crop.

England, with their bacon, along with which it next night. This circumstance shows, however, 198. BEET.—This vegetable, which is little is boiled. There are several sorts of these how desirous people are to get this vegetable used in England, is here in as common use as garden-beans, the best of which is the large early; and, by the method that I have pointed carrots are there. It should be sown in the fall flat-seeded bean, called the *Uindsor-Bean*. The out, it may be had fifteen days, at least, earlier (see Paragraph 159;) but, if not, as soon as the Long Pod is the next best; and though there than it generally is.—As to the main crop, it is ground is free from frost, and is dry, in the spring, are several others, these are enough to mention by no means advisable to sow very early. If you here.—The bean is difficult to raise here. It do, the seed lies long in the ground, which is always injurious to this plant. The plants come up in the spring (if sown then) soak it four days moist and stiff land. If attempted to be raised up feebly. The cold weather, that occasionally and nights in rain water before you sow it. Put in America, it should be sown in the fall by all comes, makes them look yellow; and they, then, it two inches deep, cover it well, and press the means (see Paragraph 159;) but, still it is useless never produce a fine crop.—Of the various sorts earth hard down upon it. Sow the seed pretty to sow, unless, you guard against mice. If sown of pole beans one sowing is enough; for, if you thick all along the drill; and, when the plants in the South Border, where it would be shaded gather as the beans become fit for use, they con- come up, thin them to eight inches apart. Hoe and protected from the hot sun, it might do pretty tinue bearing all through the summer, especially well; and the vegetable is convenient, as it follows the Lima-bean, which delights in heat, and for because these tap rooted things are apt to fork immediately after the early peas are gone.—Ten which no weather can be too dry; and which if the ground be made loose very low down while rows of these beans across the South Border, should never be sown till the ground be right they are growing.—There are yellow and white four feet apart, and the beans four inches apart, warm. The Dwarf sorts may be sown all sum- Beets, as well as red; but the red is the true ill be enough for a family.

mer, from the time that the ground becomes kind: the others are degenerate. There is, howmer, from the time that the ground becomes kind: the others are degenerate. There is, howmer, from the time that the ever, round, or turnip-rooted, red beet, which is variety of sorts. Some are dwarfs, some climbers; little frosts begin in the fall; for, they will, at equally good with the tap-rooted-beet.—The but, the mode of propagating and cultivating is this season, produce, for eating green, in six weeks ground should be rich, but not fresh dunged nearly the same in all, except that the dwarfs from the day of sowing. I sowed them on the Ashes of wood, or compost mould, is best; and require smaller distances than the climbers, and 15th of August, and had several gatherings to eat the digging ought to be very deep and all the

Then there is the Cranberry-bean of various co-

between the plants frequently; but not very deep;

clods ought to be broken into fine earth; because one half the county is arable, or cleared land, and | Gloomy, however, as is this view of the tillage the clods turn the point of the root aside, and the remainder woodland, tide marsh, swamp &c. make the tap short, or forked. Fresh Dung, very little of which is worth bringing under cullight arising from the spirit of enquiry now genewhich, of course, lies in unequal qualities in tivation.* the ground, invites the tap root, or some of the side roots to it, and thus causes a short or forked by wheat, when the land is equal to the productive, within a few years, manifest evibeet, which, for several reasons, is not so good tion of 4 or 5 bushels per acre, and the field then dences of improvement; and we therefore, in as a long and smooth one.—As to the preserving grazed until the fourth year, when its turn comes of beets during the winter, it is well known, that the way is to put them in a dry cellar, with dry the usual course. Those who pursue it, seek to which have in an essential degree tended to obany thing at all between them. They may, it in the adjoining forest, and thus increase the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear large quantities, and not wanted till spring, be their fields, or supply the place of what is utterpreserved out of doors, thus: Take them up three weeks before the hard frost is to come. Cut off their leaves; let them lay two or three days upon straw, or boards, to dry in the sun; as to leave very little for improvement. Under the straw upon the ground and in such management it is according to the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear either trite or paradoxical, we hope at least, that they will not be denounced, until investigation decides them to be useless or false.

In the adjoining forest, and thus increase the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear either trite or paradoxical, we hope at least, that they will not be denounced, until investigation decides them to be useless or false.

So the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear either trite or paradoxical, we hope at least, that they will not be denounced, until investigation decides them to be useless or false.

So the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear either trite or paradoxical, we hope at least, that they will not be denounced, until investigation decides them to be useless or false.

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So the size of quiry, propositions and either trite or paradoxical, we hope at least, that they will not be denounced, until investigation decides them to be useless or false.

So the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear to the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear to the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear to the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear to the size of quiry, propositions are advanced wh then lay a little straw upon the ground, and, in such management, it is scarcely necessary to add a fine dry day, place ten bushels of beets (picking out all the cut or bruised ones) upon it in a conical form. Put a little straw smoothly over the heap; then over the whole with six or eight heap; then cover the whole with six or eight lear there are still more, who practice even a rience proves that it has been either totally disinches of earth; and place a green turf at the worse mode, by denying to their fields that small regarded, or is at best, but slightly operative. Nor do we conceive that we shall materially erg, and the point, before the frost set in. All the whole heap will freeze during the winter; then or fifteen years, has been every luconsiderable; but, the frost will not injure the beets, nor will it and though the effort is now general to increase of this subject, on the part of agriculturists of every description—whether practical or theoretical proposes are approved as another grain; that crop must still be year limited. more than two perches of ground) will produce

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No. 5.

hideous caricature.

sand between them, or indeed, without sand or prevent a diminution of their crops, by clearing struct its advance. If in the course of this enanything at all between them. They may, if in the adjoining forest, and thus increase the size of quiry, propositions are advanced which appear

injure Carrots, preserved in the same way.—It its production, (on account of the low price of you have more than ten bushels, make another heap, or other heaps; for fear of heating before the frost comes. When that comes, all is safe till spring; and, it is in the spring, that season of scarcity, for which we ought to provide. How ediand.—If the first effect of this change, is in-which of scarcity, for which we ought to provide. How ediand.—If the first effect of this change, is in-which of scarcity and the spring; and there are flung about and creased attention to making manura, it also discordant as are the opinions of agriculturists, they may properly be classed under the two heads of hractical and theoretical, which names, though not exactly appropriate, with names, though not exactly appropriate, with names of distinction. With many bushels of beets are flung about and creased attention to making manure, it also di-wasted in the fall, the smallest of which would rects its whole application to a crop, which gives our practical men, he is the best farmer who cul-

they are of the size that they ought to be, here are much more than enough. Beets may be transplanted, and will, in that way, get to a good size. See Transplanting, Paragraph 169.

(To be Continued.)

be scarcely worth bringing into cultivation, the assertion is intended to apply to the only course which many acres does he cultivate?"—"What amount of crop does he make?"—By such estimates, is the unconnected efforts of different individuals, who are compelled always to begin the work at the wrong end—on the outskirts and head branches.

Yet the gross product is very different from wrong end—on the outskirts and head branches. 812 beets, or nearly four for each day, from the first of November to the last of May; and, if be scarcely worth bringing into cultivation, the asinstead of at the outlet and through the middle of sists,) and the former may be, and frequently is, the swamp. Therefore all attempts have been atnever had more than partial success.—But if our culating the probable cost and profit of every Legislature would PERMIT extensive swamps process of cultivation and improvement, and in At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of to be drained on a rational plan, the improvement consequence, would reject whatever was not more Prince George, held on the 9th March 1821, the would be one of the most valuable and decidedly profitable than costly, a most extensive and benefollowing Report of the Committee, appointed at the cheapest which could be effected in lower Virficial change would be immediately produced. It the request of the Delegation for that purpose, ginia. Blackwater Swamp and its numerous may perhaps be useful to state a few examples of was read, unanimously adopted, and ordered to be branches contain thousands of acres of the richest laid before the next meeting of Delegates.

P. H. THWEATT, Sec'ry.

The committee appointed by the Society, to this county. A central drain ten feet wide would land, including every attendant operation, exenquire into the state of agriculture in the county effectually reclaim all this land, and herhalis at pense and injury, cannot be rated lower than \$5 of Prince George, and to suggest the remedies the same time afford good sluice navigation durper acre. The highest price of corn at this time, which they may think calculated to correct the ing part of the winter. But however well assuries \$2 per barrel,* and of course 21 barrels per which they may think calculated to correct the ing part of the winter. But however well assurexisting defects, regret to state, that the want of ed its owners may be of the value, and cheapness existing defects, regret to state, that the want of ed its owners may be of the value, and cheaples means for obtaining correct information will, of of this operation, it never can be effected by princeessity, prevent as ample an investigation of the value agreement among so many persons. If only this report was made. The low price above statted caused a diminution of grain culture, and an merits.—They believe, however, that the report or is a minor and of course unable to consent, all increase of that of Tobacco and Cotton in this increase of the country, and as far as the same reasons operated, country, and as far as the same reasons operated, the rest can do nothing—A law ought to be pass accurate, is at least free from those prejudices ed to grant to those owners disposed to attempt wherever climate and situation did not forbid the which would prompt either a flattering picture or this work, power to proceed at their own risk, and change. This, together with two successive bad only in case of their succeeding, compet all others seasons for corn, has nearly doubted its price. hideous caricature.

The soil of this county is generally level, light and poor, though a considerable proportion differs in one or all of these characters. Rich land, fers in one or all of these characters. Rich land, along the rivers and swamps which intersect the county. All the good soils have been long under cultivation, and are much exhausted, but still exhabit a marked superiority over the great body which was originally sterile. From one third to fall for the benefit of all.

In this way no person could possibly incur loss, so as to leave our average profit for all our crops not very different from that of 1820. But whatever change may occur in price, it will not at all affect the "principle" on which these calculations are founded. All that is contended for is, that the amount of "nett product" is the measure and the proof of good husbandry; and from this propo-

quiry, propositions are advanced which appear

be a treat in the month of May!—As to the quantity to be raised for a family, eighteen rows, planted as above, across one of the Plats (little pid than before.

Which gives our practical men, he is the best farmer who cultivates in the month of most in return, and must ultimately tivates the greatest number of acres, and who derives the heaviest gross product from the planted as above, across one of the Plats (little pid than before. erally the only questions asked to decide on the

> increasing, at the same time that the latter is ditended with great labour and expense, and have minishing. If farmers were in the habit of cal-

acre are necessary to replace the actual cost of who in the end become the best farmers, have al-| years. But its benefits cannot on that account be ducing less than that quantity, an actual loss acticeship of loss and disappointment. 100 Deduct for cultivation 20 acres at \$5

Remainder, clear profit	\$100
20 acres at three bbls. per acre, 60 bbls. at 25 per barrel Deduct for the cultivation of 20 acres	\$120
at 85 per acre	100
Profit	20
20 acres at 1 bbl.—20 bbls, at \$2 Cultivation of 20 acres	\$40 100
Absolute loss	60

have yielded \$120 profit, and yet from the whole ved, was 1000 acres, or only ten. This however, 30 which may be saved without diminishing the a greater proportion of good, or a less proportion nures which change the constitution of soils .of poor land, than in the above example.—Such Improvements which are temporary in their ef- one half the arable land of the county, falls short

Suppose the clearing an acre of wood land, and expenditure. putting it in order for cultivation to cost \$12, and

Our theoretical, or improving farmers, by a culture is small, and its profits almost nothing; ry year, without diminishing, in the smallest dedifferent road frequently arrive at the same end, but we shall, notwithstanding, endeavour to gree, the farmer's nett profits. Every operation viz: diminishing the nett product, to augment shew, that we have the means for improvement discontinued was a certain source of loss, nor is the gross. They define good husbandry to consist in adopting every mode of enriching the soil, diminution of our clear annual profits. Capisarms, excepting their improvement. If then the and of making the different processes of cultivatal cannot be increased at will, although it is tion as perfect as possible, so as to make each not long since the belief prevailed that banking improvement of our soil, the change of more than acre produce to the utmost. This rule is derived and effect that impossibility.—That opinion four months of loss, to more than four months of ed from the publications and practice of Europe, and applied to American agriculture, without considering the great difference of circumstances. The rule is derived from the improvement of our soil, the change of more than four months of loss, to more than four months of however, is no longer supported, and even our gain, cannot fail to be greatly and immediately and applied to American agriculture, without considering the great difference of circumstances. If our capital cannot be made agree as a ware that many trivial bour cheap: it is therefore profitable to raise as may be reduced, till the proper proportion is may be raised against the reduction of our culmuch as possible from each acre, without much rerestored. This reduction is required even by garding the additional labour. In this country, land it unprofitably directed, abundant means for immost of our labour, and to estimate the quantity labour, time and fertility thus thrown away, ticular circumstances, the general question of exof land as of secondary importance: Even if the every one must estimate for himself; but many pediency must turn on such statements as the tised in Britain, would quickly lead to ruin; and sary and presuming in us to prescribe the pretion between improvements suitable to our time and labour for the purpose. situation, and such as are not, is a fruitful source of error, to young and enterprising farmers, twenty days in the year to repairing fences .-They are certain to bring upon themselves, se- As those on the dividing lines of adjoining pro-rious losses, and by giving practical men an op- prictors, are made at their joint expense, the portunity to triumph over book-farmers, their fences between the several shifts, require at least been mentioned, serious as they are, may be re-

same rule will shew, that many improvements cattle and sheep; but before we can admit this which are generally thought too dear, would be to be a loss of *profit*, it must be proved that some highly profitable. The least expense should be profit is derived from keeping stock in the usual it would be equally profitable, to lay out 10,000 now. dollars on the improvement of land, already in it amounted to \$60 only. Considerable as is the applies only to permanent improvement as clear- nett product of the farm. loss stated, but few farmers in the county have ing, draining, and the application of earthy mawe feel no disposition to exhibit a similar statement of the worst.

Improvements with a temporary in the religious poor land, than in the above example.—Such inspects with the county, lans short is the profit and loss arising from our best land.

Feets, such as more perfect tillage, or animal of 2½ bbls. which has been stated as the least and vegetable manures, to be profitable, must reproduct that will defray the expense of cultiment of the worst.

One half of our land is cultivated, not

its average product to be only 2 barrels; the re- insuperable obstacle to the improvement of agri- devoted ninety days, the whole crop being supgular loss attending its cultivation will be \$1, besides \$12 for the first improvement. Not one tract of the land regularly cleared yields sufficient nett product to repay the enormous exceptial, and their labour is already fully employed. This will save of our whole labour now unpense of the operation.

Every consideration of profit demands that this portion of our soil should not be cultivated while in its present condition. This will save of our whole labour now unpense of the operation. In England, land and produce are high, and la-equal to our cultivation, at least our cultivation and some real objections, (in certain situations,) is therefore generally to our interest to make the provement will be found. The full amount of are solid. Whatever may be the case under parof land as of secondary importance: Even if the every one must estimate for minister, but many preceding. If we have made an incorrect reclimate and products of the two countries were processes are so general, that we cannot err preceding. If we have made an incorrect reclimate and products of the two countries were processes are so general, that we cannot err preceding. If we have made an incorrect reclimate and products of the two countries were processes are so general, that we cannot err preceding. If we have made an incorrect reclimate and products of the two countries were processes are so general, that we cannot err preceding. If we have made an incorrect reclimate and products of the two countries were processes are so general, that we cannot err preceding. if the Lothian fallow, (the perfection of Scottish cise means of improvement which shall be adopthusbandry,) was adopted here, the whole crop of ed; these must vary in different situations, and possible for us to know our situation, and yet not wheat added to the fee simple of the land on our remarks are grounded on the supposition, receive benefit from such examinations of our which it grew, would not pay the cost of preparation. This neglect of drawing a line of distinction with the might improve with profit, could be spare farm cannot be effected at once; but no man can

The labour of a plantation is devoted about own bad habits are confirmed, and new obstacles one half of this time. By the discontinuance of moved by our own exertions. There are others, opposed to the progress of improvement. Those division fences we should save ten days' labour of no less magnitude, which are beyond our confrom grazing, and thus allow the land to improve agricultural interest by government, which can provement may be at one time good, and at ano- itself during the whole time of its rest. We ex- only be remedied by the same power. Required

cultivation, and from every acre cultivated pro- most invariably passed through a long appren- questioned. Inclosing furnishes more vegetable matter to the earth, than could possibly be done crues. Let us suppose a field of 60 acres to produce 180 barrels, of which 20 acres produce 5 our capitals, it is necessary to discontinue much any expense being incurred, and with the actual barrels per acre, 103 barrels at \$2 \$200 gross of the labour now devoted to both cultivation saving of ten days labor. It is true, that we and improvement; but the application of the lose the means of keeping large stocks of poor rejected, which did not promise profit adequate mode. We are attempting to shew in what to its reimbursement; but permanent improve- manner our business may be rendered the most ment cannot be purchased too dearly, provided profitable, and not by what means we may comthe increased profit would more than pay the in-terest of the expenditure. A farm which would on this ground, a reduction of our stock to one yield a regular annual profit of 600 dollars, after third their present number, would enable us to paying all the expense of cultivation, would be derive from them as much gross product of wool, thought cheap at 10,000 dollars. But certainly meat and butter, and far more clear profit than

About 45 days of the year, the whole of our possession, if from that improvement, an addi-labour is employed in clearing land, of which a tional clear profit of 600 dollars, could be derived; very small proportion is rich enough to yield nor would the propriety of the measure be af- any clear profit. Allowing 15 days for clearing This shews that two thirds of the field would feeted, whether the quantity of land thus impro- enough for firewood and other uses, there remains

Much land is planted in corn, which does not produce more than one barrel per acre, and about only without profit, but with certain and in-The want of capital is considered an almost creasing loss; and to this purpose, our labour is

> let their fallacy be exposed—but if they are correct, or even approach correctness, it is scarcely be fully sensible that he is regularly throwing away one third, or even one sixth of his labour and income, without quickly attempting to remove the defect.

The obstacles to improvement, which have of every year, and by so doing, protect all our fields trol-evils which have been imposed on the

sition it follows, that a course of cultivation or imther bad, according to the variation in the price pect no wonderful effects from merely inclosing, as we are to point out the causes of the depress-of the product. pass unnoticed the violations of its rights and interests; but our limits compel us to touch but slightly on subjects, the fatal consequences of which it would require volumes fully to expose. The most injurious, of such violations of our rights, are the immense indirect taxes levied on agriculture, for the exclusive benefit of the paper, stock, commercial and manufacturing interests. Against the existing privileges and monstrous pretensions of the last, our societies have already made a determined, and we hope not an ineffectual opposition. May such exertions continue, until the great agricultural interest is fully awakened to a sense of its wrongs, which alone is necessary for their removal. The destruction of every fragment of exclusive privilege is demanded, not more by the interest of agriculture and the principles of sound political economy, than by the sacred rights of property, this deference of the contract of the said inspectors as aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent for the inspector from which the same shall have been drawn.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples, so to do, and to stamp the samples so drawn, according to the provisions of this act, to be received by the mon the delivery of the tobacco from which the same shall have been drawn.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples so drawn.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples so drawn.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the inspectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate samples and further, that it will use every diligence to ascertain the true quality of tobacco in spectors aforesaid, when required by the owner or his agent to draw duplicate sample so drawn.

8. And be it

serve to oppress agriculture and outrage justice,

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worse tendencies, we refrain from their destruc-tion, spell-bound, by the stale doctrine that charters are inviolable-that the people once deswith the belief that with the profits of banking, the whole system must sink, and that its present expectation is vain; when robbers are numerthe paper interest offers the strongest proof of spector. its alarming strength; in this season of its great-

into a garden, to increase tenfold the products of our field—but if the system be not overthrown, the increase of toil alone would be our share, while the products against the said samples as aforesaid, while the product of the inspector or inspectors thereof, to be by the tape through the said samples as aforesaid, while the product of the said samples as aforesaid, while the product of the said samples as aforesaid, while the profits would go to augment the wealth shall be secured as aforesaid. and power of chartered corporations and privi-

leged orders.

-0-INSPECTION OF TOBACCO.

regulate the inspection of Tobacco, chap. 194.

act to which this is a further supplement, the equal to the expense so incurred.

without converting even a tythe of the injury to of each and every inspector, when required so bia and Baltimore, as they shall deem necessary to do by the owner of any tobacco by him inspect- to give information of the days so appointed; and All these oppressions, however, are trivial ed, to confine the said samples by him drawn, in the provisions of this section are hereby declared when compared to the legal privileges conferred one bundle, by tying them together with a strong not to extend to the city and county of Baltion banking. Their defenders are now silent-no-tape run through the head of said sample in such more. thing is now heard of the once boasted blessings manner as may appear to him most likely to prewhich our country was to receive from banks.—
went the said bundle from separating: and it shall of each and every inspector of this state to make But though convinced of their evil effects and be the duty of the said inspector to confine on an entry of the tobacco by them inspected, which the said sample sounited together, a slip of paste- may have been inspected at some other wareboard, and to seal the said tape and paste-board house, and to incorporate a statement of the qualiers are inviolable—that the people once des-with sealing-wax, and to impress the said wax, ty thereof so re-inspected in the quarterly re-poiled of a right, are not justified in resuming it. with the stamp hereinafter directed to be provided, so that the name of the inspection where ed.

the belief that with the profits of banking, the said tobacco shall be inspected, may be lewhole system must sink, and that its present gible on the said wax; and it shall be the duty of the several inspectors, on the first Monday of state shews its end to be not far distant. This of the said inspector to write on the said paste- April, July, October and January in each and board, the number of the hogshead from which every year, to report to the treasurer of the state ous, their dividend of booty must necessarily be the sample shall have been drawn, the name of for the western shore, the quantity of tobacco insmall. The present temporary depression of the owner thereof and the name of the said inspected, re-inspected and delivered from his insmall. The present temporary depression of the owner thereof and the name of the said in-

est weakness-notwithstanding a loss of both pro- of the governor and council for the time being, perty and character without parallel-although to cause to be prepared, a stamp for each and universally execrated-yet it is enabled to retain every inspection of tobacco as aforesaid, for which unimpaired its exclusive privileges, and to pay as little regard to the opinion of the people as it has ever done to patriotism, probity or honour. It is possible for us to convert our wilderness graven, and to cause the same to be forwarded

6. And be enacted, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the council to transmit to the clerks of the several counties to which such stamps shall be sent, the amount of the expense incurred by the state in procuring the same; and it A further supplement to the act entitled, An act to shall be the duty of the said clerk to lay the same before the levy court of the said county, who are Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly hereby instructed and required to cause the said sums so as aforesaid expended by the state for of November next, except as to Charles and Saint Mary's counties, it shall be the duty of the sector of tobacco, before they proceed to discharge the duties of their respective appointments, to take, in addition to the oath (or affirmation) already prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement the county to the expense so incurred.

Sums so as aforesaid expended by the state for the use of such county, to be assessed on the assessable property of the said county to and for the western shore for the time being, to cause copies of the said reports to be forwarded forther with the directions of the aforesaid expended by the state for the use of such county, to be assessed on the assessable property of the said county to and for the western shore for the time being, to cause they are furnished be public property; and if they are furnished be public property; and if they are furnished by a private property, then the levy court are instructed to cause the inspector to retain a sum for the western shore for the time being, to cause they are furnished be public property; and if they are furnished by the original to the extension of the western shore for the time being. sums so as aforesaid expended by the state for

agriculture and the principles of sound political of the said inspectors as aforesaid, when requireconomy, than by the sacred rights of property
which alone can offer security for freedom.

The commercial interest, (even on the grounds
assumed by the advocates of monopoly,) needs no
legal privileges, to be prosperous, rich and great.
Its natural advantages have made their privileges
conferred by government, rather nominal than
real, and the few cases in which they have effect,
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each and the few cases in which they have effect,
each and the provided when require the and require the and require the samples shall be drawn, sion of the owners to end on the samples shall be drawn, it is shall be drawn, once in each of the months of April, May, June,
July, August, September, October and November in every year, for showing the said samples to
dealers; which days shall be appointed by the each of the work of the drawn,
in the samples shall be deposited, when it is an or the samples shall 4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty in as many news-papers in the District of Colum-

spection house. And the form of such report, to 5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty be signed by the inspector, shall be as follows:

A report of the Tobacco inspected at and delivered from — inspection ware-house during the quarter commencing on the — day of — in the year eighteen hundred and —; ending on the — day of —, in the year of eighteen hundred and dred and -

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.				
Number de- livered.				

said last section, upon conviction thereof, he following oath (or affirmation) as the case may be: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that said, for the performance of the duties imposed lars, to be applied to the benefit of the county in I will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties of inspector of tobacco for the retain for themselves, five cents for each sample duty of the treasurer of the western shore for the ware-house; that I will, whenever I shall draw by them stamped according to the provisions of time being, to give notice to the judges of the

county courts of said counties or Baltimore city twenty-two, and ending on the sixth day of court, as the case may be, to be by them sub-mitted to the grand jury, of all such omissions.

> Treasury Office, Annapolis, Jan. 15th, 1823.

SIR, In compliance with the provisions of an act of December Session 1821, Chapter 194, Section 11. Entitled a further supplement to the act entitled an act, to regulate the Inspection of Tobacco, I transmit herewith copies of several reports received from Inspectors of Tobacco, as stated below, which you will please have published in your paper, in conformity to the directions of the said act.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

To the Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore.

Baltimore, January 6th, 1823.

A report of the Tobacco Inspected at and delivered from Calhoua's Inspection Warehouse, copied into the last Farmer—the following anduring the quarter commencing on the sixth day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty Metropolitan .- ED. AM. FARMER. two; ending on the sixth day of January in the year of eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

de Person To	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	2000	62	266	hhds. 2328
Number de- livered.				1405

Treasury Office, .an. 14th, 1823. from the original report on file in True copy this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

Baltimore, Jan. 6th, 1823.

A report of the Tobacco Inspected at and delivered from Smith's Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the 6th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and twen-

HILLY IN	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number inspected.	337		23	hhds. 367
Number de- livered.	141	and lineral		141

RODK. DORSEY, Insp.

Treasury Office, January 14th, 1823. True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on my mode of making wine, &c. ral patronage which I received the last year, the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and January 15th, 1823. JOHN ADLUM.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	3.			hhds.
Number de- livered.	11			11

WM. H. BALDWIN, Insp.

Treasury Office, Jan. 14th, 1823. True copy from the original report filed in this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

AMERICAN GRAPES AND WINE.

To the enquiry made of Mr. Adlum, through the National Intelligencer, and from that paper swer from Mr. Adlum, has since appeared in the

To the Editor of the Metropolitan.

SIR-I observe in your paper of yesterday, a communication from J. C. B. taken from the National Intelligencer, in which he says, "In the " years 1820 and 1821 I made a small quantity of " wine from the native grape. My method I think "a very imperfect one, not yielding a gallon of "juice to the bushel of grapes."—I presume Mr. J. C. B. must have used the small autumn, by some called the chicken or pigeon grape, from which, on account of the number of their seeds, a gallon of juice cannot be expected from a bushel But if he had the large growing fox grape, they will not part with their juice either from their skin or pulp without fermentation-if they are bruised or the skin merely broken and put into a tub covered for cutting Straw or top Fodder, that we with a blanket and suffered to ferment from have in this part of the country, for the price, three to six days, (according as the weather is (say \$20.) The person who cuts the straw, has warm) and until the whole pulp is dissolved, nothing to do but to turn the wheel after the and also the colouring matter in the skin, and straw or fodder is put into the box. The feeding the juice drawn or pressed off—I am much mis- works are so constructed as to bring forward the taken if a bushel of bunches will not yield from straw a proper distance ready to be cut by the two and a half to three gallons of juice—one bush-el of my Miller Burgundy weighed in the bunch-es thirty six pounds, the Schuylkill Muscadell and and despatch. The straw is brought forward October, in the year eighteen hundred and twen-ty-two; ending on the sixth day of January, eigh-teen hundred and twenty-three.

Constantia each weighed forty eight pounds in in the most simple manner, by means of a roll the bunches, and a bushel of them when picked ler fixed under the hind part of the box, to off the bunches, weighed sixty-one pounds; a bush- which is attached a cord, that passes along the el of the Tokay weighed fifty and a half pounds under side of the box over a small pully, placed in the bunches, and when picked off a bushel weighed sixty-five pounds—I had about one acre in bearing, but I only measured, with care, four tenths of an acre, which produced sixty-five and slides from the end of the box towards the front, a half bushels of bunches, and they yielded near when put in motion by the cord, and thus forces or about three gallons of juice to the bushel, and the straw forward at every turn of the wheel. it cannot be expected that a bushel weighing 34 The roller is moved by means of a screw fixed or 36 pounds will yield as much juice as those near the hindmost end of the fly-wheel shaft, so that weigh from 48 to 50 pounds.

Our small autumn grapes generally weigh from of the roller.

31 to 34 lbs. the bushel, and the large growing fox This mach grapes weigh from 44 to 48 pounds in the bunches; I purchased the patent right for this state. In-this difference in each kind I suppose is owing to their state of ripeness, or to the difference of the

others, for the planting of the vine, &c. until the ly with the wooden fly wheel, in a durable manwine is fit for use, as well as the management of ner, at \$15. A report of the Tobacco Inspected and de-our wild grapes, it is unnecessary to comply with I may now inform my friends and the public livered from the Indian Landing Inspection the gentleman's wish at present, with respect to that I am sincerely thankful for the very libe-

P. S .- If Mr. J. C. B. should visit Washington or George Town, and will favour me with a call, I can give him a taste of the wine made from the wild grape as well as the cultivated ones, both of which I think tolerable; and would at the same time answer any queries he may

DAYTON'S PATENT STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

These are now made in a durable manner, and we believe that they would be found very useful and satisfactory, whenever the number of cattle to be fed, or the description of fodder to be cut, did not require more powerful, or more operative machines. We have seen one of them cut three pecks of straw in a minute; the only trial of it that we have witnessed, and in this the operator made unusual efforts; but we presume any one could easily make it cut straw at the rate of half a bushel per minute.-Ed. Am. Farmer.



This is considered one of the best machines as to turn a cog wheel that is placed on one end

This machine has been much improved since quantity of sugar contained in them

As I am preparing a memoir, in which my practice, as also the best I could collect from still continue, however, to make some as former-

ment, and increasing its variety, I hope to deserve the continuance of their favours. My stock consists of ploughs, cultivators, wheat-fans, straw-cutters, &c.; together with a general asstraw-cutters, and together with a general asstraw-cutters, and together with a general asstraw-cutters, and to sortment of smaller implements, such as shovels, spades, hoes, picks, mattocks, hay and dung forks, scythes, grain cradles, &c. &c.

I have lately received a general assortment

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I shall ormere manpublic ry libeyear; tablishof fresh and good garden seeds, which, together with those that I have had raised, and what I expect from London by the ship Belvi-

As my whole time is necessarily occupied in the store and manufactory, I find it not only very inconvenient, but difficult and expensive to such persons.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Ellicot street, Pratt street Wharf, Baltimore. }

JEU D'ESPRIT -THE TREAD MILL. REFLECTIONS, METAPHYSICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL, AND MORAL, EXCITED DURING A PROTRACTED COMMITMENT TO THE LABOUR OF THE TREAD

"Down! thou climbing sorrow!"

Lear, act 2, scene 4.

In order to introduce myself with due formality to the humane reader, I have to observe that I was found guilty of the crime for which I was arraigned-in the emphatic language of the Recortestimony of respectable and unvarying witnesses, by a mild and intelligent Judge, and by a merciful and considerate Jury;" and was senten-My first appearance on those boards was in March last. On the evening previously to my debut, the keeper came to me and said, that on the following morning, at half-past seven, my attendance would be required in company with other performers. There is always considerable interest produced by new situations and modes of employment; and on that occasion the interest partook more of alarm than of curiosity. My in-quiries were directed to ascertain if there required, any particular talent to comprehend, or dexterity of limb to execute, the task that had been assigned. The keeper assured me that the performance was adapted to the meanest capacities: "Sir, it only consists in putting the best in a marching regiment—it requires no previous study;" adding, that in one particular it might be compared to swimming, which is never forgotten: and that the latter result was the object of the contriver. At the appointed hour in the morning, I ascended a few steps which conducted me to my appointed station on the Mill .form; and it gave me sincere pleasure to find that neither competition nor jealousy existed, although we all wore the yellow stocking. A profound silence was maintained for the first three hours, when the person who worked on my right hand said, "They intend to convert this into a corn mill." The person on my left, overhearing him, replied, "It is a cursed contrivance for corns; my feet are blistered plready." Through-

By degrees I became better acquainted with my associates, the majority of whom concurred in reprobating the invention; they considered it impossible to effect a moral reformation by teaching a man to be a footpad. But there were some so physically callous and morally unrelenting, that the discipline seemed to make not the slight dera in next month, will make my assortment est impression on their bodies or minds. A felvery complete. I have also a general assort-low, who was a lamp-lighter, laughed at the la-ment of grass seeds. The prices of these are li-bour: he said it was much easier than his own ment of grass seeds. The prices of these are li-bour; he said it was much easier than his own able to great fluctuations, owing to excess of trade, and he should consider the period of his demand, or scarcity. But my prices will ever be as moderate as possible—and at present they are for Red clover seed, \$8—Orchard grass, \$3 50—Herds grass do. \$3—Timothy do. \$5—Millet, \$2—all of the first quality.

A many whole time is necessarily exercised in trade, and he should consider the period of his commitment as an holiday. A short thick-set lad, who was a pot-boy, declared that drawing beer all day and the greater part of the night was much more fatiguing. A chimney-sweeper said, it was a clean and genteel profession; and a Radical affected to admire the invention, because it proceeded on revolutionary principles. A hu-mourous chap, who was classically educated, and collect small sums from persons who live in the had a poetical turn, called the Mill the gradus country, which places me under the necessity of ad Parnassum, and the labour, scanning. Sufdetermining not to sell upon credit in future to fice it to say, that the same unvarying and monotonous rotation continued during the period of my commitment.

It now remains to communicate the reflections that occurred while I was a working bee in this discipline and intended castigation on the moral hive of reform. For the first week the treading character; and this explanation I will cheerfulwas distressing, and accompanied with considera-ble pain and stiffness in the calves of the legs and with whom I have conversed may be considered muscles of the thighs; this, however, gradually a fair criterion. It is supposed that idleness is diminished, and in the course of a month I per-the source of vicious propensities, and inferred formed the labour with alacrity, and only viewed that a return to industrious habits will engage the it as a species of training. The appetite was mind in honourable pursuits. This is the ordinuch increased; but for this salutary symptom nary mode of reasoning; but it is founded on there was no extra provision, the means of sa-tisfying the increase being denied. As the toil proceeded, the thread of life was spun from a and hazardous enterprizes. He is compelled to staple progressively finer; and when the six exert his faculties in the contrivance of stratader, "after a patient and impartial trial, by the months had expired, a very delicate filament aptestiment appeared to connect together the body and the soul. the pursuit of justice.* When other mortals are This labour, with restricted diet, would be a cer-tain remedy in cases of obesity; and the Mill prowls about, regardless of the inclemency of the ced to six months hard labour in the Tread Mill. might be safely recommended to the Court of weather, and conceals himself in ditches that he Aldermen and their deputies; masters and war- may spring upon the traveller. If employed in dens of companies; churchwardens, overseers, the fabrication of bank notes, or in counterfeiting

That the Tread-mill, under proper regulations, may become a valuable agent in the cure of chronic disorders, there is every reason to expect; and it is to be hoped that valetudinarians may be accommodated with some establishments by-paths, and traverse immense tracts, that he for this purpose. In wet weather, under proper shelter, sufficient exercise might be taken in the ger; he shuns the garish eye of day, and often open air without the chance of catching cold; and as the circular wheel resembles the cylinder of a hand-organ, a trifling expense would furnish foot foremost; you have only to consider yourself large set of delightful tunes, commencing with solemn adagios, and progressively advancing to the gayer movements of a waltz. Time, and the rapid march of intellect, will at some future period develope the improvements of which this salutary engine is susceptible. have conspired against him, and he regards his fellow as an antagonist. It is not idleness that salutary engine is susceptible.

The effects produced on the mind by the operaducted me to my appointed station on the Mill.—tion of the Tread-mill are highly interesting, and lus that constantly goads him to practice; it is deserve to be accurately communicated. Alform; and it gave me sincere pleasure to find though it may be described as the dull unvaried

"Diverse lingue, horribili favelle,
"Parole di dolore, accenti di'ira."

Dante, Inferno. Canto 3.

Independently of the strict injunction to preserve silence, there is a physiological reason for the stillness that prevails; in all states of exertion where the labour exhausts the strength, mum is the order of the day—the respiration is too actively employed to permit a sufficient supply of breath for continued articulation. That faculty of the mind which is termed attention becomes wonderfully improved, and in consequence the memory is enabled to revert to the former incidents of life with the greatest accuracy, and keep the immediate subject of thought steadily in contemplation. One of my comrades, who was a strolling player, rehearsed many parts while in the act of treading, and, by his own account, with greater facility than he had ever done before; and this he explained, by ascribing it to the relief he experienced while "plodding" round about "his weary way," in fixing his at-tention on those dramatic scenes with which he had heretofore stored his memory. He pleas-

antly called it learning by rote. The reader and the public will now expect that I should detail the practical operation of this and sidesmen; butchers' wives, and landladies the coin, his exertions are more laborious and in the districts of Wapping. san. Cupidity is the stimulus to his unremitted toil, and the fear of surprise and apprehension banishes the refreshment of sleep. Ever on the alert to avoid detection, he is compelled to seek may more effectually screen himself from danfasts till nature is nearly exhausted. When there is a reward proclaimed for his caption, he views his own species with distrust, knowing that the thirst of gain will induce even his associates to betray him; and he feels that he can no longer confide in the wretched female on whom he has lavished his plunder. Mankind appear to is the cause of his delinquency, for the propensity to thieving, in all its departments, is a stimuthe eagerness to attain promptly that which he considers the object of his wishes-the desidera-

with greater facility in some low amour. The our best bacon. The addition of smoke, I con-

hood and imagination.

robe to detect it by cross-examination. Its ex- moist, will have some of the salt on the surface this convenience; and the science of producing and then smoked four or five days at most.

when at large, I can obtain a living. I was dis-charged in a state of destitution, and must conti-nue the practice of peculation to subsist. My with a grate a to herd with the most abandoned of my species. In the lapse of forty years I have been an inhabitant of the various prisons, repeatedly tried at the different assizes, often whipped in the press-yard at Newgate, and more publickly at the tail of the tumbril. Once my stubborn neck has bowed in the pillory, and my gills bear the record of incandescent iron. I have been twice transported, and now with philosophic compo-sure, as the boon of approaching age and infirmity, wait my turn at the gallows

- " nullum Sava caput Proserpina fugit."
LAURENCE LARCENY. Literary Gazette, Nev. 9.

THE CURING OR PRESERVATION OF MEAT WITH THOUGHTS ON THE CAUSES OF RUST. Elmwood, January 10th, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

We had some conversation lately about the yellow rust, that is so disagreeable in bacon; and I referred you to a paper in your Farmer, vol, 2, on that subject. To the causes there assigned, I have to add another, that I did not know of then; and perhaps it is the most gene- ried off in this way, but they have only to look ral, viz: the moisture and closeness of the meat at a brick house near the coast to be convinced;

propriates the money he has collected in his ser-vice to decorate his person, that he may indulge of curing meat—and a proper combination makes J. S. SKINNER, Eso. exhibitration kindled by fermented liquors, or sider as merely a flavour, notwithstanding what the produce of distillation, presents a new source of pleasurable feeling. Under the influence of a little pyroligneous acid to cure meat. The wine, the bashfulness and timidity inseparable Londoners, I am told, have no smoke houses; properties, they would confer an obligation, by from chastity and decorum are utterly dispersed; they simply dry their meat in the kitchen. making it public through the medium of your the tongue acquires extraordinary facilities of Meat that is excessively salted by laying very paper. I have been led to this inquiry by seeing expression, scorns confinement to the dullness of long in plenty of salt, as also such as is exfact, and sallies into the gayer regions of false-cluded from the air, as barreled pork, is not appeared to possess, from the manner of their apt to grow rusty, but by very long keeping. burning, a quantity of oil.

Among all the conveniences that can be enu-Hence it follows, that our nicest meat is most in haste, your obed merated, especially with the community to which in danger; and the pieces we salt least are the I belong, a lie is justly entitled to the prefermost apt to be rusty, viz: chines, joles and ence. It is an indispensible requisite in the chamiddlings. Hams are the least liable, because racter of a thief, and has presented abundant kept longer in salt, and more protected by skin. scope for the ingenuity of gentlemen of the longcellence depends on the readiness with which carried off by the air, taking up the saline it is produced, and on the unblenching effrontery with which it is maintained. Young beginners whereas, when it is dried quickly, the reverse generally hesitate, colour up, and look down; the eye of a proficient rivets your attention by a meat will condense the salt, and it will crystapoint-blank regard. The emoluments of all pro-fessions and the profits of trade are founded on would do best to be first dried in a kitchen, yet taken effect in that particular. Thus the desire of gratification produces the activity which distinguishes the restless life of a rascal.

Speaking from the moral benefits I have derived from this Mill, my expectations are not raised to any high degree; it may in the outset be felt as a punishment, but this, like the nap of a new coat, soon wears off, and by habit becomes merely a salutary exercise. It may possibly be employed with advantage for the correction of beggars, who are really idle; but to reform thieves it is wholly inadequate. It the light of even the salutary exercises are not to reform thieves it is wholly inadequate. It the light of even the salutary exercise are not to reform thieves it is wholly inadequate. It the light of even the salutary exercise are not as the first and colour rapidly when the rapidly when the houses should be constructed so as to be dry and airy. None should but the ground—but the groun to reform thieves it is wholly inadequate. It the light of even four inches square, must put cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 36 cts. tends to confer no character, and operates by de-their meat up early in March into bags, or per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts,-Peach do. gradation. Personally, I feel that I have per-formed my task; it is no employment by which, they expect to be the only feasters on this gen-No. 1, \$3 62\frac{1}{2}\$ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37\frac{1}{2}\$—Fine

Perhaps an opening in the floor of the house, nue the practice of peculation to subsist. My with a grate and wireing, would be more eligi-principles are unaltered, and I am condemned ble than a lattice door; and if the foundation was well stoned all over, and the house elevated a few inches from the ground, it would be
MARYLAND TOBACCO—Of the fine qualities, ted a few inches from the ground, it would be rogue proof; but perhaps even six inches might be too high; for these gentry are very much of the serpent kind, and might flatten out all in demand.

such tempting stuff.

Such smoke houses as are built over other houses, should have a large flue from the bottom, but the fires should never be put there, or the meat will keep damp-and moreover have a bitter taste-for the warm smoke will be condensed on the bacon by the relative coldness. This I have experienced.

There is much dispute with house keepers whether we should smoke in damp seasons, when the meat is dripping. I consider it safest not to smoke; for if you do not succeed in drying it, which can hardly be done so quickly, you will injure the meat much more than the weather will.

SILVANUS.

* Some chemists might deny the salt being car house. I was led to this discovery by keeping there they will see the salt 100 feet or more, some meat, that was ready for smoking, three above the water level:

creased, and arges to more hazardous attempts, weeks in a close house built on the ground; HOLLY BERRIES—WOULD, THEY NOT The apprentice drains his master's till, or an-land before one fire was kindled, it was becoming AFFORD A USEFUL OIL.

Salisbury, N. C. Dec. 29, 1822.

Dear Sir-Would not the berries of Holly

In haste, your obedient servant,

THOS. CHAMBERS.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1823.

In this paper we record the first report from the Treasurer of the State, of the returns made to him by some of the Inspectors, under the new Inspection law. The absence of reports from other Inspectors, probably, arises from inadver-tence, or from an opinion that the law had not

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.-Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts. Chickens, \$1 50 per loz .- Straw, \$12 50 to 13

none-Good red, \$8 to 10-Common do. \$5 to -Dark brown, \$3 to 4-Second do., \$2 to 5-

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CHAPTER IV.

Vegetables and Herbs.

199. BROCOLI .- This plant is not much culthat season is worth some trouble, and even some winter to winter.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER have a sort of net-work over the whole planta- a sharp spade along under the rows, and cut off tion. And, there let it stand, till the rains are the tap-roots; for they must be shortened when over, and until the winter is fairly set in, which the plants are transplanted. This, if done a week at New York, may be about Christmas. When or tendays before transplanting will give the plants all is frozen hard up, cover close over the lattice a more bushy root; and will, in some measure, 199. BROCOLI.—This plant is not much cultivated in America; and, indeed, scarcely at all lay on something to prevent the straw from mo-plants ready for transplanting; and having the In England it is grown in great quantities, especially near London. It is there sometimes the sides and the ends of the erection. Place spring, and eaten in the fall and during the winth the straw or stalks a foot thick at least, and fas plants up, that is, loosen the ground under them ter, even until spring. It is of the nature of the cauliflower, which see. One sort has a whitish head, and is like a cauliflower, except that the light and all occasional thaws from entermed on their roots. Put them in rows of course. The setting-stick should be the upper part of a cauliflower, except that the light and all occasional thaws from entermed their roots. Put them in rows of course. The setting-stick should be the upper part of a cauliflower, except that the light and all occasional that the breakwhite is a yellow-white. Another sort has a furhead; and the letting-stick should be the upper part of a
white is a yellow-white. Another sort has a furhe head; and there is another of a greenish hue.
It is cultivated, in all respects like a Cabbage
(which see); but, as it is large, it must be platake away as soon as the grand breaking up
the eye to the point of the stick. From the bottom of
take away as soon as the grand breaking up
the eye to the point of the stick should be about
take away as when you closed it up. This will be about
take away. If raised very early in the
the middle of March (Long Island 1) and though way down to within an inch and a half of the a half each way. If raised very early in the spring and planted out in June, and in good there will be many and sharp frosts after this, ground, as cool as can be got, it will have heads these will not injure the plants. As soon as the in October; and, if any of the plants have not ground is dry at toh, hoe deep amongst the plants; ness of a dollar, and iron put round in its stead, then perfected their heads, when the hard frost hoe again in about ten days; and again in anothing it makes a very complete tool. The iron becomes spring sown cauliflowers which have not perfect or in the second at latest, you will begin to cut does not adhere to it, as it spring sown cauliflowers which have not perfect or in the second at latest, you will begin to cut does not adhere to it, as it does not adhere to it, as it spring sown cauliflowers which have not perfect. Brochlot the second at latest, you will begin to cut the stick in the other, make a hole suitable to the fall way be crought and they must be crought to cut that the total process of the stick in the other, make a hole suitable to the fall way be crought and they must be crought to cut that the total process of the stick in the other, make a hole suitable to the fall way be crought to cut the stick in the other, make a hole suitable to the defined heads at this season. Fifty of this plant, for the fall, may be enough; and they ought to be planted out in the South Border in order to be kept as cool as possible. The white sort is deemed the handsomest; but, the others are more of the handsomest; but, the others are more plant to say, in May (for New York) is the thing!—

The thing may be done; for I had some pretty good in May 1818.—Sow in June. Transplant in July; put the plants at 2½ feet apart. Till well be ween; and earth up the stems of the plants are day and make the lattice work and out roots from all the parts of them that are July; put the plants at $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Till well be hired expressly, would he not go to the wood between; and earth up the stems of the plants in August. They will be very tall and stout, in good ground, in November; and a sharp frost or two will not hurt them. But, to keep them dollars; and, supposing the straw and the stakes and rods to be bought, the straw would be nearly as good for litter afterwards, and the fastening of the plant in the ground. It is good, therefore, to plant as deep as you can without injury to the leaves.—The next consideration is, the fastening of the plant in the ground. It is good, therefore, to plant as deep as you can without injury to the leaves.—The next consideration is, the fastening of the plant in the ground. It can not do better than repeat here what I have said in May, and, at Philadelphia late in April; to have something little short of a cauliflower at if tied up in bundles and laid safely away from that season is worth some trouble, and even some winter to winter. "roots; but the root should not be bent at the expense; for, at that very season, the people of 200. BURNET is a well known grass, or catNew York, are carrying home wild dock leaves the plant. It is used by some in salads. When hand holds the plant, with its root in the hole, from market, bought at three or four cents a bruised, or cut, it smells like cucumber. It is a "the other hand applies the setting stick to the hand applies the setting stick to the handful! This is the way to go to work to have perennial, and a very poor thing.

Brocoli at this season. Five rows, across one of 201, CABBAGE.—The way to raise Cabbage "held in such a way as to form a sharp triangle the Plats in the garden, will contain 110 plants. Plants in a hot-bed has been given in Paragraphs" "with the plant. Then, pushing the stick down then the plant. the Plats in the garden, will contain 110 plants. The space they will occupy will be 56 feet long, and 10½ feet wide from out-side row to out-side row. Now, all this space must have a covering during the time that the ground is completely locked up by the frost. And this is the way to cover it. Before the ground ob hard frozen, put some stout stakes in the ground on both out-sides of the out-side rows, and at about a foot from the stems of the plants, Let these stakes be about a foot higher than the tops of the leaves of the plants; and that will make the stakes about four plants; and that will make the stakes about four the frost in mind. But, to have fine cabplants; and that will make the stakes about four their contents in mind. But, to have fine cab- against which the earth ought to be pressed, for feet high. Let these stakes (which should not bages, of any sort, the plants must be twice trans-beless than three inches through) have a fork at planted. First, they should be taken from the earth closely, the plant will not thrive. To know the upper end to lodge a pole upon to go from seed bcd (where they have been sown in drills whether you have fastened the plant well in the stake to stake across the plantation. That these near to each other,) and put out into fresh-dug, ground, take the tip of one of the leaves of the poles may not bend in the middle, by and by, well broken ground, at six inches apart every plant between your finger and thumb. Give a when the covering is not to be plant well as for as for the when the covering is put on, put another row of way. This is called pricking out. By standing pull. If the plant resist the pull, so far as for the forked stakes along the middle, or near the middle of the plant is properly dle of the plantation. From out-side row of and strong, stand erect, and have a straight and fastened in the ground; but, if the pull bring up stakes to out-side of stakes will be twelve feet stout stem. Out of this plantation they come the plant; then you may be sure that the plantand a half. The stakes are to be four feet asun-nearly all of a size; the roots of all are in the ing is not well done. The point of the stick ought der in the long rows, and they will be about six same state; and, they strike quicker into the to twist and press the earth up close to the hoint feet asunder across the plantation. Lay stout ground where they are to stand for a crop.— of the root; so that there be no hollow there.—
poles across, and let each pole rest in the forks but, if you do not, whether from negligence or Pressing the earth up against the stem of the of the three stakes. Then tie some stout rods want of time, prick your plants out, choose the plant is of little use. As to distances they must longways upon the poles, at about nine inches strongest, if you do not want them all; and, be proportioned to the size which the cabbages from each other. Then some small rod across at any rate, do not plant strong and weak pro- usually come to; and the size (difference of soil them at nine inches from each other. Then tie miscuously, but put each by themselves. If you out of the question) varies with the sort. Howsmall rods along the sides and at the ends from do not intend to prick out, leave the plants, thinstage to stake, nine inches apart, and upright ner in the seed bed, and hoe deep between them and Early Sea Green, a foot apart in all direcrods against these, nine inches apart. Thus you while they stand there. Besides this you may pass

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1822.

Holly of the esponand its on, by f your seeine

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EEKLY. vard st. Wheat, 1 30-5 cts.tle, \$5 per lb. \$4 50 utton, 5 Peas, ed, \$8do. \$ -75 to 80 36 cts. ach do., lerrings,

per doz. 50 cts. 0 to 13 qualities, o. \$5 to \$2 to 5-

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0. 75-

RMER. and third and coring perol. or \$4 L, Phi-

journey.

, can be erwise, to timore.

INNER, Edier of Market tion of Book patch—Orders patch—Orders per directions norce garden ground; and you do not want such things place. The barn is worse. The cabbages get the breaking-up comes, take off the covering, and

to stand long, and the plants are in plenty as to futrid parts about them. If green vegetables be stir the ground (as sown as dry,) by hoeing, number. The next size is the Early York, which not fed from the earth, and be in an unfrozen amongst the stumps. They should be placed in may have 16 inches every way. The Sugar loaf state, they will either wither or rot. Nothing is an early shot; in one of the warmest places you may have 20 inches. The Battersea and Savoy nastier than putrid cabbage; and one rotten cab-have; and they will give you (at New York) an two feet and a half. The large sorts, as the bage will communicate its offensiveness to a whole abundance of fine greens towards the end of April, Drum-head and others, 3 feet at least.—Now, parcel. Pits you cannot open in winter. To when a handful of wild dock-leaves sells in New with regard to tillage, keep the ground clear of turn the heads down and cover them with earth York market for sixpence York money, which is weeds. But, whether there be weeds or not, while the root stands up in the air, is liable to the rather more than an English three pence. hoe between the plants in ten days after they are same objection. The cabbages are pretty safe; planted. The reasons for this are amply stated but you cannot get at them during the winter. I cabbage is a biennial. It brings its flower and its in Paragraphs 176 to 186. You cannot dig be-have tried all the ways that I ever saw practised, seed the second year. To have cabbage seed, tween the plants, which stand at the smallest dis-tances; but you may, and ought, to dig once, if I found to answer every purpose: it is the su-root and all, throughout the winter; and this not twice, during their growth, between all the rest preservation, and gives the least trouble, must be done, either in a cellar, or, under coverrest. To prevent a sudden check by breaking all the rest preservation, and gives the least trouble, index be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers the roots at once, in hot weather, dig every other away for use.—Lay out a piece of ground, four interval, leave the rest, and dig them a week feet wide, and in length proportioned to your later. All the larger sorts of cabbages should, about the time that their heads are beginning to about the time that their heads are beginning to form, be earthed up; that is, have the earth from the earth up on the four-feet bed. Make four, or five years, the little pains that the preservation, and gives the least trouble, must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers whether in the least trouble, in go for some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers whether in the putting together or in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be kept in the ground all whether in the putting together or in the taking ing of some sort out of doors; for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of doors, for, the root must be done, either in a cellar, or, under covers in the taking ing of some sort out of some so the surface drawn up against the stem; and, the the top of the bed level and smooth. Lay some vation can require is not worth the smallest risk. taller the plants are, the more necessary this is, and the higher should the earth be drawn. After upon the bed. Then put some smaller poles, or the earth has been thus drawn up from the surstant states and the higher should the earth be drawn. After upon the bed. Then put some smaller poles, or the earth has been thus drawn up from the surstant states.

As to the quantity of cabbages wanted for a family, it must depend on the size of the family and on their taste.

Let the plants are, the more necessary this is, poles, or old rails, at a foot apart, long-ways, last to the quantity of cabbages wanted for a family, it must depend on the size of the family and on their taste.

Let the plants are, the more necessary this is, poles, or old rails, at a foot apart, long-ways, last to the quantity of cabbages wanted for a family, and on the earth has been thus drawn up from the surstant state.

Let the plants are, the more necessary this is, poles, or old rails, at a foot apart, long-ways, last to the quantity of cabbages wanted for a family, and on the earth has been thus drawn up from the surstant state.

Let the plants are, the more necessary this is, poles, or old rails, at a foot apart, long-ways, last to the quantity of cabbages wanted for a family and on the size of the size of the family and on the size of the size of the size of the Thus the crop will be brought to perfection.—As these lay, corn-stalks, broom-corn stalks, or twigs like the cucumber, which see.

to sorts, the earliest is the Early Dwarf (sometimes called the Early Salisbury;) the next is thick just to cover all over. Make the top flat There are several sorts of it; and, it is, in all returns the Early Sea Green; then comes the Early and smooth. Then, just as the frost is about to spects, propagated and cultivated like the Green York. Perhaps any one of them may do; but lock up the earth, take up the cabbages, knock all Savoy, which see under Cabbage. The Cale the first will head ten days sooner than the last. dirt out of their roots, take off all dead or yellow does not head, or loave, but sends forth a loose, The Sugar-loaf, sweetest and richest of all cab-looking leaves, and some of the out side leaves open top, which in England, is used after the bages, if sown and transplanted when Early besides; put the cabbages, head downwards, frost has pinched it, and then it sends out side-Yorks are, will head nearly a month later. It is upon the bed, with their roots sticking up; and shoots from its tall stem, which it continues to do an excellent cabbage to come in, in July and cover them with straw so thick as for the straw to if kept cropped, till May. In mild winter cli-August. Some sown three weeks later will carry come up nearly to the root of the cabbage. Do mates it is very useful and pleasant. It does not you through September and October; and some not pack them quite close. It is better if they get rotted by the successive freezings and thawsown in June and transplanted in July, will carry upon to touch each other much. Lay some bits of ings, as cabbages do. It is always green and you on till Christmas. For the winter use, there wood, or brush-wood, to prevent the straw from fresh. Backward planted savoys, may, perhaps really needs nothing but the Dwarf Green Savoy. blowing off. If the frost catch you, before you be as good; but the Cale is very good too. It When good and true to kind it is very much have got the cabbages up, cut them off close to will, I dare say, stand throughout some winters as curled and of a very deep green. It should be sown as soon as the ground is at all warm, and planted out as soon as stout enough. By No-stack you will take your cabbages perfectly green Curled Cale is the best.—Its seed is saved like vember it will have large and close heads weigh- and good in the spring, when the frost breaks up; that of the cabbage.—There is a sort of Cale ing from 5 to 8 pounds each. This is the best of and to this stack you can, at all times in the win- called Boorcole, and a whole list of things of all winter-cabbages. If you have Drum-heads, or ter, go, with the greatest facility, and get your somewhat the same kind, but to name them other large cabbages, the time of sowing and that cabbages for use, which you can to no other spe- would be of no use. of transplanting are the same as those for the cies of conservatory that I ever saw or heard of. Savoy. But, let me observe here, that the early sorts of cabbages takes away laferior in point of quality to no vegetable but sorts of cabbage keep, during winter, as well as all wet that may come from occasional rains or the Asparagus, superior to that in merit of the large, late sorts. It is an error to suppose, meltings of snow; and the little ditches on the earliness; and, though of the easiest possible prothat those cabbages only, which will not come to sides of the bed keep the bed itself free from pagation and cultivation, I have never seen any perfection till the approach of winter, will keep being soaked with wet. Even if deep snows come of it in America.—It is propagated by seed, and well. The Early York, sown in June, will be and lie for months, as in Nova-Scotia, New also by offsets. The seed may be sown, and right hard in November, and will keep as well as the Drum-head, or any of the coarse and strong-snow a little; and here are the cabbages always (little shoots from the sides of the stems) planted smelling cabbages. The Early Yorks are not so fresh and good.—Immense quantities, particubig as the Drum-heads; but, observe, that as the larly in woody countries, may be stacked and preformer require but 16 inches distance, and the served in this way, at a very trifling expense. In same in all respects as Asparagus; except that latter 3 feet, five of the former stand on the fields the side trenches would be made with the the Cale may be begun upon the second year ground of one of the latter. So that, perhaps, plough; poles, in such a case, are of all sizes, Cover the beds thick with litter in winter; so that the Early Yorks will be the largest crop after all. always at hand; and, small brush wood might do the frost may not enter very deep; and, in April I have tried the keeping of both: and I know, very well instead of straw, fir-boughs, laurel- (Long Island) you will have plenty.—The moment that the fine cabbages keep as well as the coarse boughs, or cedar-boughs, would certainly do bet- it peeps out, cut it, and you have a white stalk ones. The Red Cabbage is raised and cultivated ter than straw; and where is the spot in America, seven or eight inches long, which is cooked just in the same season and same manner as the which has not one of these three?—Cabbage as asparagus is, and is all eaten from top to bot-Green Savoy.—There are many other sorts of Stumps are also to be preserved; for they are cabbage, early as well as late; and they may be very useful in the spring. You have been cut- and is as hardy as any weed that grows. Instead tried; but those above-mentioned are certainly ting cabbages to eat in October and November. of earth you may, if convenient, lay sand (and sorts enough for any family.—The preserving of You leave the stumps standing, no matter what especially sea sand) for it to shoot up through. cabbages during the winter is all that remains to be the sort. Take them up before the frost sets It may be moved at any age of the plant. Any be treated of under the word cabbage; but as in: trim off the long roots, and lay the stumps in old stump of it will grow. After you leave off every reader must know, it is a matter of great the ground, in a sloping direction, row behind cutting it in the spring, it goes shooting on, and, importance; for, on it depends the supply of cabbages for four months in the year, North of Virground. When the frost has just set in in earness, stalks are cut down, and you proceed with the ginia and South of Boston, and for six months in and not before, cover the stumps all over a foot oeds as with those of Asparagus,-Two beds the year when you get as far North as the Pro-thick or more, with straw, with corn-stalks, or across any one of the plats are enough for any vince of New Brunswick.—The cellar is a poor with ever-green boughs of some sort. As soon as family.—This is, unquestionably (after the Aspa-

York market for sixpence York money, which is Lastly, as to the saving of cabbage seed. The

204. CALE (Sea.)—This is a capital article.

as that of Asparagus.

ragus) the very best garden vegetable that grows. covering, occasionally at least, of some sort; and seed in June.—The quantity sea-Cale may be had at any time in winter, as the covering is, almost always glass, either on easily as Asparagus (which see,) and with less trames or in a hand-light. So that, to keep them but, it is so much better than the very best of care. The roots may be dug up in the fall and through an American winter, there must not only cabbages, that it is worth some trouble to get it. thrown under any shed with litter, or straw, over be glass, but that glass (except where you have a them, till you want them. The earth in the hot-green-house to be kept warm by fire) must have a bed must be deeper than for Asparagus: that is covering in severe weather.—They require age, all the difference.—The seed is saved as easily and yet, you must not sow them too early in the fall; for, if you do, they will have little heads 205. CAMOMILE is a medicinal herb of about the size of a dollar, and go off to seed at The Committee on Agriculture respectfully beg great use. It is a perennial, and, though it may once without coming to a large head at all. If you be propagated from seed, it is easiest propagated by parting the roots. One little bit of root will soon make a bed sufficient for a garden. The flowers are used in medicine. They should be gathered before they begin to fade; and be dried in a gentle sun, or in shade; and then put by, in paper bags, in a dry place.

206. CAPSICUM (or Peppers.)—An annual plant sown early in fine earth, in drills a foot matural ground, and do not put much dung in the latter of the propagated in sowing, the heads do not begin before the great heat comes; and, in that case, they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use very difficult.—Sow (Long Island) first week, or second week, in September, in the same manner that it imparts life and vigour to every other employment in the commonwealth. This duty is rendered the more imperative at this time, from natural ground, and do not put much dung in the latter of the great head at all. It you be too backward in sowing, the heads do not begin that case, they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use difficult.—Sow (Long Island) first week, or second week, in September, in the same manner that it imparts life and vigour to every other employment in the commonwealth. This duty is rendered the more imperative at this time, from natural ground, and do not put much dung in the leaves of the force of the force of the great head comes; and, in that case, they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use times, the fostering aid and protection of the leaves, they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use to spring use times, the fostering aid and protection of the leaves, they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use to spring use to such that they will not head till the full.—All these circumstances make the raising of them for spring use to sprin plant, sown early in fine earth, in drills a foot apart, and at six inches apart in the drills. It is handsome as a flower, and its pods are used as a would be the place. Plant them six inches asunductions of foreign countries. The wheat of the der upon a piece of ground that your frame will Baltic, and the products of the Irish soil, are al-207. CARAWAY.—The seeds are used in cakes. The plant is an annual. Sow in the spring, in fine rich ground, and leave the plants eight inches apart each way.

der upon a piece of ground that your frame, till sharpish ready imported into our state. The continental ready imported into our state. 208. CARROT.—Read the Article Beet; for, on, but give plenty of air. Take the lights of the same season, same soil, same manure, same preparation for sowing, same distances, same intercultivation, same time of taking up, and mode of preserving the crop, all belong to the Carrot.—About the same quantity also is enough for a large transfer of the preserving the crop and belong to the Carrot. The put long dung from the stable very thick all round the frame up to the very top of it, and extending a yard wide; and, in severe weather, cover the states during the last year, exceeded the exports of our own productions, seventeen millarge family.—Some fine roots may be carefully straw upon the mat; and then cover the straw tions of dollars: that our specie and public stocks preserved to plant out for seed in the spring; and with another mat. But, mind, they must be kept have been withdrawn from the country towards the seed should be taken only from the centre in the dark as little as possible. When the sun is meeting the deficit; and that still an awful baseed-stalks of the carrots; for that is the finest. The mark of a good kind of seed, is, deep-red colour of the tap. The paler ones are degenerate; and the yellow ones are fast going back to hoe and stir the ground; for, they want strength the means calculated to effect reform, your comthe wild carrot. Some people consider that there as well as protection; and they must have all the mittee consider the improvement of agriculture, are two sorts: I never could discover any diffe- air you can, with safety to their lives, give them. by the introduction of improved and profitable rence in the plants coming from seed of what has the general Indian-Corn planting season. By this couragement of domestic manufactures—and a ridouble her milk, if taken from common pasture time you may leave the lights off day and night. gid economy in every department of the governin October, and fed well on carrot greens, or tops; Ten days before Corn-planting get your ground ment, as holding a pre-eminent rank, and as entiand they may, at this season, be cut off for that ready, deeply dug and full of rich manure. Make tled to the peculiar consideration of this legislapurpose. They will shoot a little again before holes with a spade; remove each plant with a bail ture. As the former of these only, falls within the time for taking the carrots up; but, that is of earth about the roots; fix the plants well in the province of this report, your committee beg of no consequence. These shoots can be cut off holes at two feet asunder; leave a little dish round leave to explain their views upon this subject at before the carrots be put away for winter. Carrots will transplant like Beets; but, they grow still more forked than the Beet in this case.—
They do, however, grow large and heavy in this way. I have had some weigh more than three days in hot weather; hoe and dig between them of law, of medicine, and of divinity. We have saled a some weigh more than three days and you will have Carliflow as in large and leave to explain their views upon this subject at length.

Your committee cannot but regret, that so little some way. I have had some weigh more than three days in hot weather; hoe and dig between them of law, of medicine, and of divinity. We have schools are two results at two rest at two rest at two rest as the rest as the rest as two rest pounds.

209. CAULIFLOWER.—It is not without you have a Green-house, the trouble is little. Sow we have a national school for teaching the art of as before. Put about four plants in a flower-pot war. The fine arts have their teachers, pupils, and amateurs. The shops of our merchants, mein winter, and especially where the summers are frame. They will live in the Green house like chanics and artizans, are all schools of instruction, as hot as they are in every part of the United other plants; and will be ready to put out as where our youth are taught, by system and rule, as hot as they are in every part of the United States. Still it may be brought to perfection.—
States. Still it may be brought to perfection.—
It is a cabbage, and the French call it the flowercubbage. Its head is a lump of rich pulp, instead of being, as a cabbage-head is, a parcel of leaves dear in the full is a much easier matter, and then they are to follow. Yet we have no school of agriculture,—a business more complicated in its details, and requiring a greater diversity of knowledge, than any art they are, in my opinion more valuable than in the same time and in the same time and in the same way; put them at two feet and hot a plants in the same way; put them at two feet and not not a pot, as in the cabbage, a lump of leaves, but the agriculture.

The cabbage, a lump of leaves, but the cabbage, a lump of leaves, but the agriculture are taught, by system and rule, where our youth are taught, by system and rule, the particular business which they are to follow. Yet we have no school of agriculture,—a business more complicated in its details, and requiring a greater diversity of knowledge, than any art which is severely, but justly other. The Cauliflower is an annual plant. It is spring. Sow at the same time and in the same way as the devout Mahomedans do the small pox; is sown; and, in fact, the part which is eaten is plants in the same way; put them at two feet and regard the tedious process of inoculation on not not, as in the cabbage, a lump of leaves, but the a naif distance; you need not now water them: not, as in the cabbage, a lump of leaves, but the a haif distance; you need not now water them; both as useless and simul. Though agriculture seed stalks, hods, and blossoms in their embry, and they will begin to come early in October; and, is the parent of the arts, and the mint which coins compact state, before they expand.—It is the same if any of them have not perfected their heads when our wealth, so modest has been its pretensions, with Brocoti.—Cauliflowers may be had to eat the sharp frosts come, take them up by the root, so humble its walk, and so feeble its advocates, in the fall, or in the spring. The last is the most hang them up by the heels in a warm part of a that its interests have occupied but a subordinate difficult to accomplish; and I will, therefore, treat barn, or in a cellar; they will get tolerably good place in the public mind. It remains, at least first of the means of accomplishing that .- To have heads; and you will have some of those heads to among us, without system, without principles,

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

TO THE ASSEMBLY OF NEW YORK.

leave to report, in part-

Cauliflowers to eat in the spring, that is to say, in eat at Christmas.—The seed, on account of the without schools, and almost without legislative June, you must sow them in the fall; for, they heat, is extremely difficult to save in America; patronage. Millions are annually expended for will have a certain age before their heads will but, if a fall Cauliflower were kept in a Green the protection of our national commerce. Our come. Yet, they are very tender. They will house during winter, and put out three weeks manufactures receive a bounty, in some cases exnot endure a South of England winter without a before corn-planting time, I am persuaded, it travagantly high, by the imposition of duties up-

ng, and hoeing, aced in ces you ork) an f April, n New which is ce.-. The and its e seed, , head. nd this cover. ot must ossible. ump is abbage three, preserst risk. a famiand on tivated e kind.

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struggle for itself, against the corn laws of Europe, unprotected and unnoticed.

Agriculture, says an emment statesman, may be regarded as the breasts from which the state derives support and nourishment. Commerce, the arts, literature, manufactures, and the refinements of social life, nay, the principles of civil liberty, depend materially for their advancement upon the progress of agricultural improvement. " Britain, says a late writer, "has hitherto matched any part of the world, in a knowledge of the arts, and in the practice of trade and manufactures. The origin of that knowledge, and the source of those practices," he continues, "may, in a great measure, be traced to the improvement of agri-This art forms the basis, or foundation, on which all others are reared; and as it is more perfect in Britain, than in other countries, commerce and manufactures have risen to proportional excellence" To show the governing influence of agriculture, upon the moral and political condition of society, we have but to turn our eyes to Europe. The Campania of Rome, which once was a garden, and boasted of more than twenty cities, is now a noisome waste; and the character of its few inhabitants have degenerated as its agriculture has declined. Sicily, once the granary of imperial Rome, has, like its mistress. become unproductive, effeminate and debased. And yet the soil of both the Campania, and of Sicily, are celebrated for their fertility. Look to Spain, to Portugal, and to European Turkey. Why have commerce, the arts and learning, languished in those countries for centuries? Because agriculture their nursing mother, has been neglected and

If, then, agriculture is the fountain from whose abundant streams every portion of our country is watered and enriched,—how important is it that we should watch over it with a paternal carethat we should disseminate its improvements, and endeavour to multiply its blessings;-that we should elevate it to the rank of a liberal and fashionable study, and call in the aid of science, and of approved experience, to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness. To effect these desira ble ends, your committee respectfully recommend, that a law be passed, for establishing a school of agriculture, for the education of our young men in the practice and theory of husbandry.

untried experiment; that we have no precedent to guide us; and, that did schools of agriculture promise important benefits to a state, they would long since have been multiplied in other countries. It should be borne in mind, that the inducements to disseminate knowledge among the agricultural cise and instruction to the pupils. class, are no where so strong as in the United States; and that what is deemed salutary here, may be dangerous on the other side of the Atlan-There, the few, who constitute the privileged classes, are the proprietors of the soil, and rely, for the preservation of their power and their wealth, upon the comparative ignorance and depression of the many. Here, those who till, are the owners of the soil, and the legitimate depositaries of power; and the purity and permanancy of our political institutions, are based upon their chanic art, in shops attached to the establishmen intelligence and virtue. In Great Britain, the want where most of the useful trades are carried on. of agricultural schools has been supplied, by in-dividual liberality and enterprize. Many of the great landholders, stimulated by an efficient na-states, as well as from the neighbouring cantons, shall not be long without them. Their advanta-tional board of agriculture, have become active. The very complete education which these re-ges are becoming so self-evident, and the public laborers in the field of experiment; and by the ceive, under the eye, and in the house of the prin- attention is so awakened on the subject, as in all application of capital and science, have improved cipal, terminates with a course in the agricultuprobability to leave to this legislature only, the value of their estates from two to ten fold. The rent roll of the Coke estate, in Norfolk, has who carry to their abodes the theoretical and take the lead of her sisters in this, as she has tain this way been augmented, by its enlightened practical knowledge which they have acquired. ken the lead of them in most of the other great

on foreign goods. But our agriculture is left to proprietor, in the period of forty years, from 5,000 to 40,000 pounds per annum, and other districts in a like proportion. And the condition of the tenants would be equally improved, but for teen years ago, has attracted much attention on the accumulating weight of taxes imposed by the the continent, and has served as a model for othgovernment. Few names stand higher, as public benefactors, than those of Young, Sinclair, Anderson, Marshall, Coke, and others, whose labors and talents have contributed to raise to its well pleased with its plan and management, that present state of excellence, the agricultural character of Great Britain. Yet individual means are found to be inadequate in Britain, and the government is invoked to aid, by large appropriations, in the work of agricultural improvement. "I boast not of any particular patriotism," says the celebrated Watson, bishop of Landaff, "but I would willingly pay my share of twenty or thirty mil-one of them who had the superintendance of an mprovement of Great Britain and Ireland.

> But we do not lack precedents: For in spite Switzerland. Impelled by a belief, that agricul-large experimental farms, they are taught agribest means of developing the usefulness of man, and the care of cattle, sheep, swine, and bees. and of winning him to virtue, this gentleman undertook, with his private means, to establish and adopted by Leopold, to meliorate the condition manage a school, which should improve "the of Tuscany; and that duchy is now among the art of cultivation, and the character of the culti-best cultivated and most productive districts of vator" He encountered many difficulties in the Europe undertaking, among which the prejudice of his fellow citizens was not the least formidable. But deeds, organized and endowed the national farm his perseverance has triumphed over them all. at Altfort. "Here," says a gentleman who resi-The school prospers. Several professors have ded some years in France, "all the branches of been employed to aid him in his labours, and the science connected with Agriculture, are taught,

> schools in Europe: For although their organiza-lest article, are there exhibited and explained. tion may not be exactly suited to our habits and It was believed in 1810, that this academy had political condition, they afford tolerable data for tended much to enlighten the people of France, our own practice.

The establishment of M. de Fellenberg, may be arranged under the following heads:

1. A pattern farm, designed to serve as a mo-We may be told, that we are venturing on an plication of all that has been found advantageous, and, at the same time, the most accurate practi-cal details."

2. An experimental farm, designed to advance the progress of the science and the art; to assist twelve years, the value of the farm was increased the labors of the pattern farm, and to give exer-

3. A manufactory of implements of husbandry of the most approved models, for the use of the geology; one for veterinary knowledge, and a school, and for sale, under the care of a skilful third for botany, and the use of the different vegemechanician.

belonging to this school, taken from the most indigent classes, are gratuitously instructed by a pils in the mode of applying science to the prac-competent master, who is constantly with them. tical business of husbandry. There are attached They are kept by themselves-receive a good education, and are taught agriculture, and some mechanic art, in shops attached to the establishment and manufactory of agricultural implements.

5. A boarding school for the children of afflu ence, who are sent thither from the German states, as well as from the neighbouring cantons, shall not be long without them. Their advanta-

6. An institute of agriculture, theoretical and practical.

This school, which was established about sixers, particularly in Hungary and Bohemia. The emperor Alexander caused a detailed account of it to be presented to him, in 1814. He was so he complimented its founder with an order of knighthood. It is from the report alluded to, that the preceding abstract has been principally made.

The pupils of the Hofwyl school, are employed at high salaries, in various parts of Europe, to su-perintend and direct the labors of agriculture, Dr. Bright, in his recent travels in Hungary, saw lions pounds sterling of public money, to be ap-propriated by the legislature, for the agricultural and revenue of which had been quadrupled in short time, by his judicious management. The same traveller enumerates eight schools, upon of the political prejudice which would fetter the the Hofwyl plan, which had been established by human mind, schools of agriculture have been es-the government, or by individuals, in the Austrian tablished in France, Switzerland, Prussia, Italy, states. In these, the course of study generally and the Austrian states. We have an illustrious lasts three years, in which time the pupils are example to encourage and to guide us, in the es instructed in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural blishment of M. de Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, in ral history, and veterinary medicine; while, upon ture, in its study and in its practice, furnishes the culture, the management of fruit and forest trees;

An agricultural school was among the means

The emperor Napoleon, among other good number of his pupils is now only limited by the Chemistry, botany, the anatomy of cattle, farextent of his accommodations. It may not be amiss to detail some of the pro-gy as is known, and farm work and domestic minent features of this and other agricultural economy, in every branch, and down to the smalon the general subject of husbandry—as well by the examples it gave of new and improved machinery, and the most successful objects and modes of culture—as by sending abroad into the provinces, many scientific men, who carried their knowledge with them, and were essentially the means of introducing new and better practices."

In 1808 or 1809, the king of Prussia establish ed a school of agriculture at Moegelin. In from 2,000 to 12,000 rix dollars. Van Thaer is the director, and under him there are three professors-one for mathematics, chemistry, and table productions in the materia medica, as well 4. A school of industry for the poor. The boys as for entomology. Besides these, an experienced agriculturist is employed to instruct the pu to this institution, a botanic garden, arranged according to the Linnxan system, and a repository

It is true, we have not yet any schools of agriculture in the United States. But it may be predicted, without the gift of prophecy, that we

cultural societies in the state, inviting their co-operation; and have called upon the citizens of Their pian very properly embraces a course of instruction in the practice as well as the theory of husbandry. "To the due success of agriculture," says Mr. Madison, "theory and practice are both requisite. They always reflect light on each other. If the former, without the test of the latter, is a vain science; the latter, without the enlightened precepts of the former, is generally enslaved to ancient modes, however, every rally enslaved to ancient modes, however erro- the trade, less who practise the art, and but few neous, or at best but too tardy and partial in adopting salutary changes. In no instance, perhaps," he adds, "is habit more unyielding, or ir ved machinery, would be an import

out of the establishment of an agricultural school

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First, to its agriculture. This school will collect the best systems, and most recent improvements in husbandry, from Europe and America; analyze them,—adapt them to our climate, our to the British parliament, upon the subject of education. The whole establishment, he says, comprises but 214 acres; and the average annual profit of the pattern farm alone, for a period of four years, he found to be 836 pounds sterling, or about \$4,000, exclusive of the cattle concern, which was kept separate. We are furnished, in Rees' Cyclopedia, with numerous statements, demonstrating the superiority of the new over the old system of husbandry; two or three of which shall be noticed in abstract. The first comparison is made on a mixed, or grazing, breeding and tillage farm, of 314 acres, in York. Under the old system, the net profits amounted to £318 10s. and under the new system, the same lands yielded a net profit of £596, making a difference of £278; or nearly 100 per cent. in favor of the new system of husbandry. The second favor of the latter—£322, or 250 per cent. A third statement exhibits the profits of an acre of

improvements which distinguish our day and country. The subject has been twice before the legislature of Pennsylvania—a favourable report has been made in the popular branch upon it, and the project postponed, but not abandoned. But Virginia has begun to act in earnest. The society of Albemarle county, with the late President Madison at its head, has appropriated \$1,000 of the manufacture of the project postponed and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of the Madison at its head, has appropriated \$1,000 of the manufacture of the project postponed and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of the morally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would disseminate a knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of the project postponed in the project postponed, but not abandoned. But has been more bountiful to her soil; but because nature fits extended, by this school. A knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

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Why is provided the project postponed, but not abandoned. But has been more bountiful to her soil; but because fits extended, by this school. A knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

Horticulture would be improved, and its benefits extended, by this school. A knowledge of them orally, and by their practice.

This loss of the best varieties of fruit, and of cultivarieties of the best varieties of fruit trees,—of the best varieties of rout, and of cultivarieties of r its funds towards endowing a professorship of ag-another, with equal natural advantages? This useful qualifications to almost every man in the siculture in the university of that state. They contrast cannot be wholly owing to indigence, or community, and administer to his professor wall to indolence, in the unsuccessful cultivator. It as to his comfort. cultural societies in the state, inviting their co-proceeds rather from the want of method—of Secondly. To proceeds rather from the want of method—of Secondly. To commerce and manufactures, knowledge. Knowlege is science—and science is the benefits of this school will be in the ratio of

It has been said, that agriculture is a trade, an art, or a science. That as a trade, it requires only the exercise of bodily power. That as an art, it employs the understanding and the judgment; and that as a science, it comprehends a knowledge of natural history, of chemistry, &c. so far as these are subservient to the improvement of husbandry. We have many who follow

The introduction and multiplication of improadopting salutary changes. In no instance, perhaps," he adds, "is habit more unyielding, or irrational practices more prevalent, than among those who cultivate the earth. And this is the more to be lamented, as agriculture is still so far below the attainments to which it may fairly as-below the attainment attainments as a substantial as-below the attainment attainment as a substantial as-below the attainment as a substantial as-be below the attainments to which it may fairly aspire."

profit of 1,800,000 pounds sterling, per annum, sobriety;—and a laudable ambition to excell, in a would result to Great Britain, if one half of the business, in which private gain is always public grain raised in the kingdom, should be threshed the many advantages which are likely to grow with the improved threshing mills. Mr. Burgess, whether of industry or of indolence,—of virtue in a late address to the Rhode Island society for the promotion of industry, enters into a calcula tion to show, that the general use of Wood's cast iron plough, would effect an annual saving, in that small state, of \$8,000. The faculty of this analyze them,—adapt them to our climate, our school would be competent to investigate the soils, our productions, and our wants;—demonstrate their utility in practice, and disseminate a knowledge of them into every part of the state. knowledge of them into every part of the state. The Hofwyl farm will serve to illustrate the extent of these advantages. Mr. Brougham visitions would inspect imposition and loss by those that it is a left of these advantages. ions would inspire confidence in those found to be cle around him; and the sphere of its influence found to be useless. Genius would thus be ented this in 1816, and inquired minutely into its found to be useless. Genius would thus be endetails. Two years afterwards, he spoke in high couraged, and imposture put down. An authoricommendation of it in a report which he made ty to grant honorary rewards, for inventions proved to be valuable, could not fail to facilitate improvement. A manufactory would afford models of the best machinery, to those who might want to buy, and serve as a school of instruction to the pupils, in the application of mechanics.

An experimental farm, of the operations of

ry. It is not enough to know what experiments prove successful. We need to be advised of those which prove unsuccessful, in order that we may avoid the errors which their results indicate. gree of perfection, or established on rational and unerring principles, unless by means of experiland, being the medium of several hundred acres, in Yorkshire, for six years, Under the old system, the profit was £1. 9s. 3d.—under the new, £17. 6s. 9d, an increased gain of more than 1100 the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the ment of an experimental farm, under the sanction and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, to bring the extension and at the expense of government, the profit was £1. per cent. in favor of the latter. The medium profit of an acre in tillage, in England, is stated at from 27 to 36 dollars per annum.

We need not resort to Europe for evidence of quainted with the important facts developed by the disparity which exists between the old and the operations of this farm, through the medium sider the influence of a school of agriculture upsider the

the commonwealth at large, to aid by private subscriptions, restricting each to one dollar.—
Their plan very properly embraces a course of That has been said, that agriculture is a trade, and as the harvest is abundant and manufactures, the benefits of this school will be in the ratio of the increased products and profits of agriculture.

Commerce and manufactures prosper or languish.

It has been said, that agriculture is a trade, and as the harvest is abundant as the harvest is abundant. as the harvest is abundant or scanty. Take the husbandman from the soil, and they perish.—

Multiply his products and they thrive.

Thirdly. A school of agriculture will improve the morals of society. Industry is the best preventive of vice, and the surest promoter of virgentive of vice. tue. This school will promote industry, not only on account of the pecuniary rewards which it will hold out, but from the desire of honourable distinc-tion which it will cherish. The students will carry with them to their dispersed homes, constituor of vice, the more extensive its influence .-The greatest stimulus to study and application, which can be infused into the youthful bosom, is the hope of excelling. Here will be ample scope for its indulgence. If endowed with an ordinary capacity, this school will confer upon the pupil advantages which cannot fail to render him conspicuous in life. His example will operate as a stimulus to industry and improvement to the cirwill be constantly enlarging. By raising the character of agriculture, and classing it among the liberal and learned pursuits of life, we shall attract many to its shrine, and to habits of usefulness, who would otherwise eke out lives of in-dolence and vice. The professions are overstocked. Many who have been educated in them, are resorting to agriculture, illy qualified as they are, to make a subsistence. Others would follow their example, did not lethargy, false pride, or the want which, accurate details should be kept, would of knowledge or capital, interpose serious obstaturnish good tests of the value of grains, grasses, plants and animals, which may be introduced from abroad, or but partially known among us—riculture. Instead of being burdens to their riculture. Instead of being burdens to their would instruct us in their culture and manage-ment—and do much towards establishing general and salutary principles in the business of husband-families. That system of education has been bad, which has taught young men to expect a fortune, without instilling into them a single quality which can preserve or acquire one.

Fourthly. A school of agriculture will tend to

case is that of a tillage farm, of 139 acres, in Lindividuals who commit them, because they would colnshire. Under the old system, the profits were £130,—under the new £452—Difference in favor of the latter—£322, or 250 per cent. A gree of perfection, or outablished to published by the individuals who commit them, because they would consequent upon the extensive lines of our canals, augment the revenues of the state. The increase details upon the extensive lines of our canals, augment the revenues of the state. The increase of the products of culture can never be brought to its highest deagriculture, will in a few years remunerate the state. treasury, in the opinion of your committee, for every expense incident to the establishment, Our situation is singularly propitious in this respect, and holds out a prospect of indemnity which no other state possesses. The new wants which it will create for the salt and plaster of the

participate in the duties of office, as nearly as stitution shall demand. possible in the relative proportion of their numbers. The school which your committee profund, which your committee respectfully beg pose, would soon furnish a body of men, whose leave to suggest. There are several applications feelings, habits and interests would be purely for oank and insurance charters already on our

The plan and regulations of this school will properly fall within the province of the com- It is a fact of notoriety which has been blazoned this report, and these it will require time and deliberation to mature. It may not be improper, however, to state generally, that the course of studies contemplated, will embrace every to agriculture, and the practice of other countries and other states, -and that the labours of the pupils will extend to every department of practical husbandry, including gardening and the management of cattle. It will be desirable to fix the cent. above par; and that the stock of one of tuition so low, as to place the benefits of the the banks most recently incorporated, is sevenschool within the reach of youth of moderate re- teen per cent. above par ; or, that \$100 of the sources.

the establishment of an agricultural school, and of the course of instruction contemplated, it remains for your committee to suggest the ways and means by which this school is to be established and supported. A commendable economy ought always to govern in the appropriation of public money; but in public, as in private con-cerns, a reference to future indemnity, and ultimate gain, aught not to be lost sight of. Your committee, for the reasons already detailed, are induced to consider the appropriations requisite to this object, rather as a loan, than as a donation paid a bonus to the state of \$100,000, and a far -and as a loan too for which the state will re-ceive usurious interest. They possess no data to determine what funds will be requisite to support the stocks of new banks in our commercial capithis seminary. The Hofwyl school maintains it tal, are to bear a premium of ten or fifteen per self, and is a source of profit to its beneficent cent, the moment they are issued, is it unreasonproprietor. It may be proper to remark, that nothing of estentation or extravagance is con-templated. The buildings should display solidity, simplicity, neatness and taste; and, in re- national and state legislatures, as well as the prin-

on the political institutions of our country. It plation to their arrangement, exhibit the model ciples of equity, sanction the propriety of making has been urged against the establishment of agri- of a well organized farm establishment. The this a condition of their charters cultural schools in Europe, "that it is danger- land is already proffered to the state. The Hon. Your committee would also beg leave to sugous to educate the labouring classes; that their Stephen Van Rensselear, as an evidence of the gest, whether the avails of a tax upon bank stock knowledge may become the elements of discon-tent; that an educated people are more difficult to govern; and that the government which labours to enlighten the great body of the nation, prepares has characterized his life, has offered a gratuifor itself the means of resistance." However tous deed of the lands required for the use of the forcible these arguments may seem where the institution. This will be of sufficient extent for a duty of a succeeding legislature, when the plan divine right of kings is acknowledged, and where model and an experimental farm, and for the other and estimate of the expense shall be laid before blood peers it over virtue and intellect, our po- purposes of the institution, and embrace a va- them,—and when public opinion shall have been licy and our duty demand the observance of max- riety of soils and a command of water for ex- heard on its merits,-to decide whether the ims directly the reverse. Our agricultural po- periments in irrigation. This school will superpulation constitute, by their numbers and their habits, our efficient strength in war. They also, either directly or indirectly, bear most of the public burthens. And they are, emphatically, bear most of the public burthens. And they are, emphatically, the object of appropriating \$10 000 annually to seminaries of learning, and in disseminating the the guardians of our civil and religious freedom. county agricultural societies, is principally to blessings of education. It appears from a state-Hence our danger arises, not from an excess, but encourage improvements in stock, and excite ment drawn up in 1820, that there then had been from a want of knowledge in the great body of useful experiments in tillage, it may admit of a appropriated of the public monies, as follows: the people. Our yeomanry are not deficient in question, whether this appropriation also, with natural talents; but education has generally denied to them that polish of language, and that premiums for household manufactures, may not fluency of speech, which often, in their profes- be more usefully applied to this school These sional brethren, is a potent recommendation to items, with a moderate appropriation, would the posts of profit and honour. Perhaps the serve as the nucleus of a fund, which may here general good would be best subserved, and jealousy after be increased as the ability of the state shall averted, if each class in the community were to admit, or the importance and interests of the in-

agricultural-whose education would fit them to table, and notices have been published of others perform the highest public trusts,—and whose which are to come before us. It will not be influence in our councils, and among the peodenied that the interests of a respectable porple at large, would afford the best guarantee tion of our constituents may require the incorof a popular-of an honest administration of pub- poration of at least a part of them. Although it is our duty, as legislators, to further the general interests of the state, yet we ought not to pass laws specially to facilitate private speculation. missioners, to be named in the bill accompanying in the public newspapers, that one individual did receive a bonus, or gift, of \$60,000, to release his privilege in a banking company recently incorporated by the legislature of this state; and it is fact equally well established, that another inbranch of science which is applicable or useful dividual did receive about \$20,000 for a similar release to the same institution. By a reference to tained them from official sources. Lang's shipping and commercial list, it will be seen, that the average price of the stocks of all the banks in the city of New York, is seven per Having thus given an exposition of the benestock of this bank is worth \$117 in cash. Expethat of all these munificent grants, amounting in the appreciate to about three millions of the benefits which are likely to result to the state, from scribers seldom continue to be the holders of bank stock; and that the applicants for charters have as often been influenced by cupidity, as by a desire to promote the public good. What has once happened, is very likely to happen again: but be this as it may-that new applicants can well afford to pay a bonus to the state, is evidenced by the fact, that the several banks which have paid bonuses for their charters, continue in the successful prosecution of their business, without any sensible diminution in the price of their stocks. The stock of the Bank of America, which greater amount to individuals, is quoted at about the par value. If, as is reasonable to be inferred.

able or improper to ask, that a portion of the

profits, thus created by legislative indulgence, should accrue to the state? The example of the

might not be applied to this school without pre-

It is not the object of your committee to compromit the state, by the bill which they are about to offer for consideration. It will become the school shall be organized and endowed or not.

To the literature fund, the	
venue of which is annua	dly
distributed among academi	
As special grants to academic	es, 396,800
As do for litera	ry
purposes,	28,715
To Columbia college,	113,275
To Union college,	418,500
To Hamilton college,	106,800

6	To the college of physicians and	es,	,205,5;
	surgeons in New-York,	68,100	
	To the college of physicians and surgeons western district,	15,000	

Total for medical science,	\$83,100
To the New-York Historical Society,	12,000
To charity and free schools in cities,	25,000
To common schools,	1,232,900

To which may be added the value of the escheated lands, and unappropriated literature and school lots, in the military tract.

Tetal,

\$2,618,579

These facts are derived from unofficial, though it was the wish of the committee, to have obtherefore liable to error, and probably are incorrect in stating some of the items too low.

The above abstract is not introduced to call in question the wisdom of the legislatures who made these appropriations, but to direct public attention to an important fact which it discloses, viz. not one dollar has gone in direct aid of agriculture, the great business of our state, the source of its wealth, and the foundation of its greatness. Of the one million two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, given to colleges and academies, the cultivators of the soil have derived but very little indirect benefit: For through these seminaries, lies the road to the professions,-not to the plough ;-to mental, not to bodily labour. Eightythree thousand one hundred dollars, have been appropriated exclusively to the medical department. Now that we have bestowed so much care and expense upon the timbs, your committee conceive it to be just and proper, that we should endeavour to infuse intelligence, vigour, and activity, into the body, that it may the better sustain and strengthen the members.

Your committee have prepared a bill in accordance with their views upon this subject, and have directed their chairman to ask for leave to present the same.

J. BUEL, Chairman.

its next session.

II. And be it further enacted, That the appropriations put at the disposal of the Board of Ag state, in the manner prescribed, and for the purposes intended by this and the aforesaid acts.

patronized.

SIR, I have just read the letter from Captain Jones gether of legs and bones to you, and am decidedly of his opinion; although glued to his buttocks.

the relative value of the various strains. The commend the following scheme:—
turf does not merely ascertain speed, but by the Compel the owner of every public stallion, to turf does not merely ascertain speed, but by the

Without the private wealth to support the exabsolutely necessary, is it wise in us to neglect upwards.

IN ASSEMBLY, January 17, 1823.

An act relative to the establishment of an Agricultural School.

Whereas the propriety of the state rests on agriculture as its principal foundation; and it is therefore the duty of the legislature to enact such laws as may, in the best manner, promote its improvements and cherish its interests: And whereas it is considered, that an institution where in the theory and practice of agriculture, together with such of the arts and sciences as are sessential to a perfect knowledge thereof, may be taught by competent instructors, will greatly facilitate the attainment of these highly beneficial ends.—Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and the senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and the senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly. That —— be and they are hereby and the proposed in the Senate and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly the senate and the proposed in the Senate and the proposed in the Senate and Assembly the senate and the proposed in the Senate and the p

New-York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, That — be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to digest and prepare a plan for the establishment of an agricultural school, together with the ways and means for its support, and report the same to the legislature at its next session.

Tou can import from England, a norse of figure and or tried powers, and of generous approved and another purse three miles and repeat, the same standard, and forbid all other racing.—Should your funds permit, you may give a pre-riorated in our breed of horses, for the last twenty years, is indisputable, and it is equally certain age horses, and for the best hackney.

And here, while speaking of hackneys, I will its next session. that immense sums of money are annually sent out of the state, to procure harness horses; remind you of that valuable horse, the Chilian estimate, yet a large deduction from the circulat- good form, and remarkably handy. priculture, by the act, entitled "An act to iming medium of the state. To which of the couning medium of the state.

it would require to rear two three year old hei-fers or steers, one fourth of our horses at three HORSES—the English blood-horse, is the best for every furfiose; ours should be improved by each as bear the test of the Turf; the innocent shorts of which should be regulated and containing the formula of the test of the Turf. field, during the heats of summer, the best of all. Provided, however, that they are not made alto-

We must again patronize the turf, and avoid the a Spaniard may boast of his Andalusian horse, evil which destroyed it. A farmer of moderate rewith a hog rump, long tail, and strait tail, almost sources, will run his horse bred by himself, against But why should we not continue to go to the fountain head, for the horse, which is the best of success, against great wealth, having the hower all others for the sports of the field, for the race, and liberty to pick the world; he knows that it the culture of the grape of the United States; of for the harness or the plough? England, at im- is vain to contend against such odds, and prumense expense, aided by great skill and long dently withdraws from the turf and contest. Let experience, has obtained every variety of this us, therefore, in the first instance, and until we noble animal, and for more than a century, has have reared a stock of fine horses, patronize Maapplied the best of all possible tests, to ascertain ryland bred horses, and to create a fund, I re-

distance run, and high weights carried, the strength and stamina of the animal is fully tried. A king's plate horse would well perform his part in one of our stages, or in the gears of a miles and repeat carrying one hundred and torty.

Compel the owner of every public stamon, to take out a licence for the season, paying for the same, at least the price which is demanded for the season of one mare, exempting from this tax every blood horse, who has won a purse of four reign plants or related to European stock. The miles and repeat carrying one hundred and torty

twenty thousand dollars a year is a moderate natural pacer, said to be sure footed, spirited, in

extending and amending the same, shall, from and after the day of for years, be at the disposal of the said institution, and be paid to its proper officer, out of the treasury of the serious evil can only be remedied by encountries. The day of the serious evil can only be remedied by encountries because their climate does not require the state of the same indulgence, which our hot summers and glowing sun, compel us to seek for. The celethed institution, and be paid to its proper officer, out of the treasury of the treasury of the serious evil can only be remedied by encountries. raging the breed of blood horses.

With the same good care and expense which only imported horse within my knowledge, whose stock were generally fine saddle horses of all paces.

If my remarks meet your approbation, you are at liberty to make use of them. I am your obeient servant, John S. Skinner, Eso. 10th January, 1823.

-0-AMERICAN GRAPE.

DEAR SIR,
Among the variety of useful and interesting matter with which the American Farmer abounds, the same kind of horses of his neighbours, but he I observe several articles commending the culture Col. Gibbs of this Island, advising attention to the culture of the grape of the United States; of which there are several varieties, particularly from the southern states. Whether those grapes be indigenous, exotic or hybrids, is not a matter of great moment, provided they can be easily propagated among us by cuttings; are hardy, heal-thy, and productive of good wine fruit.* Many

miles and repeat, carrying one hundred and forty pounds for aged horses, and giving a premium to Grapes, has occasioned some speculation, and the pense, without the leisure, patience or experience such winner, if he measures sixteen hands or pursuit of the enquiry may be useful to the histoabsolutely necessary, is it wise in us to neglect the fine English horse, almost perfected by the unbounded wealth of kings and nobles?

The Arab horse rarely more than fourteen and a half hands, and seldom that, is no doubt the source from which the greatest improvement has been made, but his descendants are now bred to sixteen and seventeen hands high, with great bone and muscle, perfect symmetry of form, and fine action.

Discard the blood horse of England, and select from all the world, and you would not in two has far as my own experience goes, I agree with Lawrence, that the blood horse of England is the best for every purpose; best for the chase, for

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of the gardens and some of the fields in this vi-II presume it to be a variety, and have some reacinity, contain valuable grape vines, and the soil of this part of Long Island, seems to be well adapted to grape culture, it being a fine sandy loam. But inattention, business, or something else, prevents the proprietors or occupants obtaining the knowledge of the proper mode of culture, and many of them believe the culture to be tedious and difficult; now, the vine, especially of our country, is a hardy, productive plant, and its culture very simple and easy. A little attention and practice will prove the truth of this assertion. Close trimming in the fall, (Nov.) of the well formed wood of the current year, to within three to five eyes of the wood of the preceding year, and leaving no more shoots upon one vine than can be trained with ease the ensuing year, will hardly ever fail to give vigorous fruit shoots in the spring. It is not necessary here to state the whole process of this simple culture; the reader may refer to the very intelligent and useful detail on this subject, contained in Ao. 1. Vol. VI. page 66, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository and Journal-which I presume you will republish; those directions correspond in all material points with the practice which I have pursued for the last four years, except laying down the vines. I am indebted to Father John Abercromby's Practical Gardener, for my instruction, by following which, I have, for four years, succeeded in rearing an abundance of garden grapes; and have not, as yet, been troubled with fly or worm, though there were "more signs of them" last fall that in any preceding year; the vine runs upon a trellis. Upon experience, I do not find it necessary to "lay down" and cover my vines, and I am now in the third year of open culture, i. e. exposed to all weather, except the roots, which I surround closely in December, with rotten manure, placing about five bushels to the root of each vine, which manure I spread in the spring; the chief strength or salts of this manure are probably carried to the roots, by the wet and rain of the winter, when the weather is mild .-From the exposure mentioned, I have not found any diminution in the quantity or quality of the grapes, which are of fine, rich flavour, and the vine is the greatest bearer that I have seen in any part of our country. The bunches of fruit are compact, weigh from 1 to 1 lb.; the grapes are of a deep purple colour, oval shape, and have an unusually thin skin, for an American grape. I estimate the number of bunches on a double trellis of 30 yards length, at about one thousand per annum, i. e. that number were permitted to riannum, i. e. that number were permitted to ripen; nearly as many more were removed, in trimming and thinning. This grape was brought from Smithville, North Carolina, by Mr. G. Gibbs, of that state, and was reared by that gentlemen at this place, (Brooklyn,) with great care, under an impression that it was necessary to "lay it down and cover it" every winter. The same vine has been now three winter, and without injury; the last winter, and without injury in the last winter, and without injury; the last winter, and without injury in the last winter, and without injury in the last winter.

THE HAMPTON DAIRY—NEAR BALTIMORE.

We have been kindly permitted to take from the farm register the following account of sales to take from the farm register the following account of sales to take from the farm register the following account of sales winter, and without injury in the last winter.

We have been kindly permitted to take from the farm register the following account of sales winter, and the farm register the following account of sales winter, and the farm register the following account of sales winter, and th ters exposed, and without injury; the last winter, too, being unusually severe. Mr. Prince, of Flushing, has named this fruit the Vitis Isabella, in compliment to Mrs. Gibbs. I am informed that it has been botanically described under that name in some European publication, as a new species.

time of Louis XIV. the proprietor of the vineyard near Bordeaux, petitioned the King to prohibit the export of wine from Louisiana. The cause of this, was doubtless a belief that the Grape of Illinois was a good and abundant wine grape, and such as would injure the Bordeaux Wine

† I believe from the garden of Gen. B. Smith, at that place.

son to think it a hybrid of the Burgundy and Fox Grape. The vine from which it was taken at nues to be, I find all his receipts are not infallible; Smithville, N. Carolina, came from the vicinity of particularly that on ashes and salt, for cracks in Charleston, South Carolina, as is reported from stoves, as I find after drying, it crumbles off, and Dorchester. Some of the seeds of this grape were planted in my garden in 1818, and the young portion of Plaster of Paris with a little iron filplants reared with care-last October the first truits were taken, half a dozen small bunches, a justre of your eyes be preserved from the great and fine grape, not differing materially from the panoyance of smoke.

M. O. rent. The juice of this grape is abundant and luscious, and though I have not yet made wine from it, I have no doubt that it would afford a high flavoured and rich wine. The plant has always proved to be a very vigorous grower; the fruit ripens from 5th Sept. to 25th October; I have kept ripe bunches hanging in the open air of a dry, cold room, until December.

Your respectful humble servant, I. G. SWIFT.

Brooklyn, Long Island, 20th Jan. 1823.

‡ Many of the settlers of Charleston, and its vicinity, it will be remembered, were Hugonots.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the Tobacco Inspected at and delivered from Dugan's Warehouse, during the quarter commencing the fifteenth day of November, eighteen one hundred and twenty-two, until the 22d January, 1823.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number inspected.	57		54	hhds.
Number de- livered.	324	16		340

R. WATERS.

TREASURY OFFICE, JAN. 27th, 1822. True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

THE HAMPTON DAIRY-NEAR BALTIMORE.

on, in the	year 18:	22.		3	
January,	319 lb	sold a	t market	\$143	643
February	7,-4013	do.	do.	169	66
March,	3881	do.	do.	171	31
April,	334	do.	do.	165	50
May,	3444	do.	do.	148	961
June,	4484	do.	do.	127	187
July,	490	do.	do.	147	493
August,	4574	do.	do.	159	90
Sept.	2724	do.	do.	126	984
Oct.	266	do.	do.	129	53
Nov.	2821	do.	do.	134	80
Dec.	291	do.	do.	138	841

42961 lbs. butter sold: average 41 cts. per lb. \$1763 834

8604 used in this year. 561 given to Mrs. Onion.

52134 lbs. made this year.

Sold ten veal calves for

However valuable Mr. Skinner's paper contiparticularly that, on ashes and salt, for cracks in weeping eves are again renewed, but if you add a ings, it will produce a substantial cement, and the noyance of smoke. M. O.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1823.

We publish with great pleasure the ob. servations of a new subscriber and correspondent, on the AMERICAN GRAPE, and would fain cherish the hope of frequent contributions, from the pen of a gentleman so well known to his country, as one of scientific and general information. There are few subjects more interesting in their nature, or more important, than inquiries and experiments respecting our native grapes-their susceptibility of improvement by culture-their excellence as a table fruit, and their capacity to yield a generous wine-

To those who would turn their attention to these objects, we might venture to say that the volumes of the American Farmer contain already, more in explanation of the subject, than is to be found in the aggregate of all other American works, and yet there remains abundant room for enquiry and illustration, by new and interesting views of it, as will be seen in our subsequent numbers. In this as in many other cases of equal interest to the nation, it may be remarked that this journal has served as a kind of national speak. ing trumpet, whereby attentive observers in every state and climate have compared notes, and interchanged opinions.

ERRATA.

The following mistake of a letter escaped our proof reader-and as it materially alters the sense, we have been requested to correct it .-In No. 41, vol. 4, about the middle of the 327th page, for "washed" read mashed.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Wharf, do. 6 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Wheat, Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.-Shad, none in market-Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb — Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.

—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts. Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Straw, \$12 50 to 13 per ton—Hay, \$17.

MARYLAND TOBACCO—No alteration in prices.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets. Baltimore; where every description of Book and John Printing is excented with near new and despatch—Orders from a distance for Printing or Binding, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

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the Cabbage, keeping, as you are at work, your feet close to the outside edges of the trench. Do not water the plants; and, if you plant in freshdug ground, and fix your plants well, none of the troublesome and cumbrous business of shading is rape. It should be sown in little drills, very thick the state of the should the white greaters and the same are the same and the same are the same are same as the same are same are same are same as the same are s up, earth their stems; that is, put the earth up to them, but not too much at a time; and let the earth that you put up be finely broken, and not at all cloddy. While you do this, keep the stalks in a country like this, would be waste of time.—

of the outside leaves close up to prevent the earth from getting between the stems of the outside leaves and the inner ones; for, if it get the side leaves and the inner ones; for, if it get this. Make a hole and put into it a little hot side leaves the plant and makes the celery dad.—When you begin the earthing take first is inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung.—

and without the means of purchasing greens in the spring; and to them what I am about to say the earliest of grass; and, it is one of the very best of greens, when it is young. It is a sort of wild this. Make a hole and put into it a little hot side leaves and the inner ones; for, if it get this. Make a hole and put into it a little hot dad.—When you begin the earthing take first is inches deep of fine rich earth on the dung.—

well bleached, it is better than Endive, much

should be gently watered once, and shaded 2 days. you have to fear, and the wet and rot that they A bed 10 feet long, and 4 wide will contain 360 produce.—For the celery that is to serve from the plants; and, if they be well cultivated, they are setting in to the breaking up of the frost, you more than any common-sized family can want from November till May.—In this bed the plants stand till the middle of July, or thereabouts, when they are to go out into trenches. Make the points of the leaves.—To have seed, take one plants in symptoms out of the ridge left in the grant of the ridge left in be fresh dug; but be in a solid state, which very the seed brussed is as good as the plant itself .-

Plant them, six inches apart, and fix them, in nificant annual plant that some persons use in the manner so minutely dwelt on under the artisalads, though it can hardly be of any real use,

atall necessary; for the plant is naturally hardy, (as should the white mustard and the rape) and and, if it has heat to wither it above, it has also cut before it comes into rough leaf. A small quan-

THE AMERICAN GARDENER

CHAPTER IV.

Pegetables and Herbs.

210. CELERY.—The qualities of this plant are universally known. There are three or four sorts. The white, the red, the hollow, and the paid. The hollow white is the best; but the pagation and cultivation of all are the same. The white, the red, the hollow, and the ground, is not a bit too long for the getting of fine Celery. The seed, sown the cold ground, in April, will lie six weeks before it come up. A wheel-barrow full of hot dug, put in a hole in the ground against a wall, or any fence, facing the south, and covered with ard yellow. It is not to from any family. As soon as the plants are three inches high, and it scarcely matters how thick they stand, make a nice little bed in open free air; and, and wake a nice little bed in open free air; and, and wake a nice little bed in open free air; and, and wake a nice little bed in open free air; and, the red feel long, and they should be gently watered once, and shaded 2 days.

be coldered the red for the red for the last and the earth of the red for the pinks and the plants have got two red with careful for the pinks and the plants have got two red with little bed in open free air; and, wake a nice little bed in open free air; small, that this must be carefully done; and they should be gently watered once, and shaded 2 days.

The AMERICAN FARMER.—Baltimone g into the middle of the intervals for the earth hat you toke might be avorking backwards, night with a bit of carpet, or sail cloth, having out of the red water at this is the care arthing after earthing after earthing, fore the plants show the care in the earth against the into a little flower pot, and it is the red water and the the earth upon the carthing out of the level of the land. Then middle, till, at last the pots may be plunged in the earth upon the the plants alway to the care the plant save got we have of the plants are pot one of the Plats, each containing 168 plants. In prove, the plants are pot the middle of the intervals for the earthi ed, and shaded with a bough for one day. That will be enough .- I have one observation to make upon the cultivation of cucumbers, melons of all sorts, and of all the pumpkin and squash tribe; and that is, that it is a great error to sow them too thick. One plant in a hill is enough; and I would put two into a pot, merely as a bar against trenches a foot deep and a foot wide, and put plant, in spring, out of the ridge left in the gar-them not less than five feet asunder. The den. Plant it in an open place, and you will have than two (if standing near each other,) two more ground that you make the trenches in should not seed enough to serve a whole township. For sout than three, and so on, till you come to fifty in a be fresh dug; but be in a solid state, which very the seed brussed is as good as the plant itself.—
have gone off. Lay the earth that you take out in the middle of the space between the trenches, so that it may not be washed into them by the heavy rains; for it will, in such case, cover the heavy rains; for it will, in such case, cover the heavy rains; for it will, in such case, cover the heavy from the plant, and will go very nearly to destroy them.—When you have made your trench, put along it some good rich compost material, put along it some good rich compost material, put along it some good rich compost material, and will not keep nearly so long or so well.—Dig this manure in, and break all the earth very fine is sufficient for a garden. This plant has offsets to it, coming up by the side of the main stem. Pull all these off, and leave only the single stem. Cut the leaves off so as to keep the whole plant about six inches long.—Plant them, six inches apart, and fix them, in the real much of the plant that some persons use in soup persons use in fix manual plant that some persons use in latter that he sail the series of the plant that soffsets to it, coming up by the side of the single stem. Cut the leaves off so as to keep the whole plant about six inches long.—Plant them, six inches apart, and fix them, in the series are good as the plant that some persons use in sug good as a good as the plant that some persons use in stage of as good as the plant that some persons use in stage of a stage of the number of years that the seed will keep dearly sor which all the seed brussed is a good as the sall the seed will keep dearly sol that the seed will keep dearly sol that the seed will keep dearly sol of the plant and the septiment, and the will find this observation mathematically true.—When could the will find this observation mathematically true.—When could have not fruit at all! Let any one make the experiment, and hell the seed will keep dearly on the will find this observation mathematically true.—When could square foot; and then you will have no fruit at care, that nothing of the melon, pumpkin or squash kind grow near a seed-bearing cucumber plant; and that all cucumbers of a different sort from that bearing the seed be kept at a great distance.—There are many sorts of cucumbers; the Long Prickly, the Short Prickly, the Cluster,

and many others; but, the propagation and cultivation of all the sorts are the same.

218. DANDELION.—This is a well-known and most wicked garden weed, in this country as that heat beneath to cause its roots to strike out tity, in the salad-season, should be sown every six almost instantly. When the plants begin to grow, which they quickly will do, hoe on each side and which they quickly will do, hoe on each side and which they quickly will do, hoe on each side and they are of a hot-bed, made for radishes or cabbage-plants.

This salad-season, should be sown every six and most wicked garden weed, in this country as well as in England; and I am half afraid to speak of using it as food, lest I should encourage laziners of a hot-bed, made for radishes or cabbage-plants.

The salad-season, should be sown every six and most wicked garden weed, in this country as well as in England; and I am half afraid to speak of using it as food, lest I should encourage laziness. But, there may be people without gardens, and to them what I am about to save

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common in rich pasture land in England; and cattle and sheep, particularly the former, prefer it, later must be preserved for winter use. Beland in the pastures. It is full of milk-coloured juice, and fuller of it than either the Endive or juice, and fuller of it than either the Endive or the Lettuce. In the spring (June) 1817, when I came to Long Island, and when nothing in the spane of greens was to be had for love or money, ing. Put only the roots into the pasture in the pastures are the nothing in the later and sheep and December. Some sown a crisp; and, they are then of a very fine flavour. Under the same to Long Island, and when nothing in the later must be preserved for winter use. Belavour as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is up, with a ball of earth to each, and put them the later must be preserved for winter use. Belavour as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is up, with a ball of earth to each, and put them the later must be preserved for winter use. Belavour as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is up, with a ball of earth to each, and put them the later must be preserved for winter use. Belavour as the leaves do in summer; and, to my taste, butter, seasoned with Fennel, is better than any of the fish sauces, bought at the shops.—It is up, with a ball of earth to each, and put them a very hardy plant, Two yards square will contain enough for any family; and, once in the later must be preserved for winter use. Belavour as the leaves do in summer; and to my taste, butter, the seed, bruised, is better than a flavour as the leaves do in summer; and to my taste, butter, the seed, bruised, is better than a flavour as the leaves do in summer; and to my taste, butter, the seed, bruised, is better than a fl shape of greens was to be had for love or money, ing. Put only the roots into the earth; do not ground, it will stand there for an age, or ten ages, Dandelions were our resource; and I have always suffer the plants to touch each other; and pour a as far as I know.

lying on, or in, the ground. Both bear seed in prodigious quantities.—The Dock (which is the wild Rhubarb) puts forth its leaves very quickly after the Dandelion; and hence it is that it is resorted to as greens in the spring. This is however, a coarse green compared with the Dandelion. However, it is better than no greens at all after five months of winter, which has left nothing green upon the face of the earth.—If a rod or two of ground, on the south side of a wood, were trenched and made rich, and planted with Docks, or Dandelions, the owner, even though he had no garden, would not be in want of early greens; and, it would be better to do this than to have to go upon the hunt after these vegetables. In this case is, boughs of cedar, or of fir, or law, the best couring of the sough these boughs must be, for this case is, boughs of cedar, or of fir, or law, it is a garden after the Dandelion; and hence it is that it is purpose, cut up into small parts, so that they vegetables may appear odd; but, it is a garden law, it is a garden and compact and keep out the light. Some ever-green boughs, and some leaves of the leaves of the covering in the world for plants of this description. However, it is better than no greens at all after five months of winter, which has left to be will grow and become a plant. The young plants rod or two of ground, on the south side of a wood, the covering on; or else, the plants will rot. They must see the sun no more till spring. When the from seven to ten feet apart. The first year of the had no garden, would not be in want of early ground as soon as dry, and proceed to perfect the planting, put four rods, or little poles, to each ground as soon as dry, and proceed to perfect the bles, which, though weeds, are not, in every these plants will produce seed enough to last you ground. In a month after the vines begin to

like the Dandelion, it may be eaten as greens .and spring use that Endive is most wanted; so water as you use it. If you have put more into that, the late sowings are of the most importance. Sow about the end of July, in fine rich ground. If you do not transfilant, leave the plants at the cive no injury.

If you do not transfilant, leave the plants at the plants at the same distances (a foot every way;) propagated from seed, or from offsets; and sown, do it when the plants have ten leaves, and tip off or planted, either in spring or fall. The plants both leaves and roots when you transplant. Fix should stand about a foot asunder. It is a tall the rest of the world, it requires four or five years to bring a hop hill to perfection. Even then, a pole from 15 to 20 feet long is generally long enough; and the crop of thirty hills is, upon an average, not more than equal to that of one hill in the case of cabbage; plant with hairy leaves. Its leaves are used in merely plough the ground in spring; never open and, as the plant is very juicy, and the weather salads, are chopped up fine to put in melted butand, as the plant is very juicy, and the weather salads, are chopped up fine to put in melted butthe crowns and pare them down, leave the loose
hot, plant in the evening, or early in the morning,
ter eaten with fish, they are boiled with fish to
creeping vines together with the weather salads, are chopped up fine to put in melted butthe crowns and pare them down, leave the loose
to receping vines together with the creeping vines together with the creeping vines together with the salady
for two days, but take the bows off at night.—
mackarel, particularly when these are broiled, eat the leaves of the mounting vines as far as
The best place for Endive would be the shady

bindetions were our resource; and I have always suffer the plants to touch each other; and pour a last are as I know.

222. GARLICK.—Almost all nations except them in the earth. If they be perfectly dry the English, the Americans, and the French, make when tied up, they will keep well till spring.— great and constant use of Garlick; and, even the leaves of this weed as being sold in the market at New York. This weed and the Dandelion sow in the third week of August, and do not transduce the solution of the spring drive us from the table.—It is propagated from are the gardener's two vegetable devils. Nothing plant. When the hard frost is come, cover the seed, or from offsets: and is sown, or planted, eibut absolute burning, or a sun that will reduce whole of the ground over with straw six inches ther in spring or fall. For winter-use the roots them to howder, will kill their roots, any little deep, and throw (if at hand) some leaves of trees are taken up and kept in the dry, as onions are, bit of which will grow, and that, too, whether over the straw, and some sticks to keep the leaves 223. GOURD.—I do not know any use that i lying on, or in, the ground. Both bear seed in from blowing away. But, the best covering of is of. See Pumpkin. bles, which, though weeds, are not, in every these plants will produce seed enough to last you ground. In a month after the vines begin to place, to be found in any considerable quantity; for five years.—There need not be many of these mount the poles, cut off all the creeping vines; plants, not without spending a good deal of plants. Lettuces are their rivals, and are a great and draw up a hill of earth against the poles all time in the pursuit.—The Dock-leaf is very deal better.—I have mentioned matting in this round, and cover all the crowns of the plants. In on at least, not without spending a good deal of plants. Lettuces are their rivals, and are a great and draw up a nin of earth against the poice and time in the pursuit.—The Dock-leaf is very deal better.—I have mentioned matting in this round, and cover all the crowns of the plants. In wholesome, as is also that of the Dandelson.— article, as a thing to tie with. This matting is short, make a hill a foot high with a flattish They do not produce gripings as the greater part nothing more than the threads of those large top, and then fork up the ground between the of the cabbage kinds are not to do.—See Rhu-things, in which foreign goods sometimes come hills and break it fine. When weeds begin to apthings, in which foreign goods sometimes come hills and break it fine. When weeds begin to appacked up. These things are in England called pear, hoe the ground clean; and at the end of 220. ENDIVE.—This is a salad-plant, though Mats, and the threads of which they are composed another month draw some more earth up, and like the Dandelion, it may be eaten as greens.—ed, are by gardeners called matting. The gardeners called matting. They comes, cut off the vines that have gone up the just as there are of the Dandelion, which, as the on their grafts with it; they tie up their pole, a foot from the ground; take down the poles; I observed before, is a sort of Endive.—The curflowers with it; and, in short, it is the string of dig down the hills, and with a corn-hoe, open led is prettiest, and is, therefore, generally pretthe gardeners. The Mats, thousands of bales of the ground all round the crowns of the plants; ferred; but, the plain is the best.—Sow Endive which are imported into England from Russia, and before winter sets in, cut all close down to ferred; but, the plain is the best.—Sow Endive which are imported into England from Russia, and before winter sets in, cut all close down to in drills a foot apart; when the plants come up, are used to cover the hot-beds with, and for varithin them to a foot apart in the row, if they be not to be removed by transplantation; keep the and with very little trouble, without sending to ground clean, and hoe deep and frequently between the plants. When they get to a good size, they are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and eat as asharagus; cook them in meter, and that furnished me with a store of matthey are to be bleached before they can be used as Island, I cut down a chesnut, of about a foot diameter, and the rest, when three or four the very crowns, and then cover the cover the cover the to cover the hot-beds with, and for variations of the very crowns, and then cover the cover the to be arch the very crowns, and then cover the cover the to be arch there or four the very crowns, and then cover the to every crowns, and the very crowns, and the very crowns, and the very crowns, an must take them quite dry; gather all the leaves bark taken off; and then the inner-bark came off feet long to your hops. Proceed the same as becarefully up with your hands; draw them into a in long flakes, some broad and some narrow, the fore, only make the hills larger; and this year conical form, and tie them round with matting or whole length of the clear trunk, which was about soft string, or little splinters of white oak.—

15 feet. I just hung this up to dry; and that was When they have remained in this state for about a fortnight, they will be bleached and fit for use. The time of sowing may be a early as the weather will permit in the spring, and there may be tarned in the dry, and when you use it dip it in was about you will have plenty of hops to gather for use.—

The time of sowing may be a early as the weather will permit in the spring, and there may be tarned in the dry, and when you use it dip it in was about you will have plenty of hops to gather for use.—

The next, and every succeeding year, you may put poles 40 or 50 feet long; but they must not be too large at bottom. Be sure to open the ground every fall, and to cut all off close down to the another sowing for summer; but, it is for winter ter first for a few minutes, and take it out of the late sowings are of the most importance, the water than you want for that time, take it out all the rest of the world, it requires four or five

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223. GOURD .- I do not know any use that it

lands are called hop-gardens, and are cultivated goes in solemn procession to a field, where he tress produced by the wars of that period, which and kept in a garden state.—But, hops are to be shews his sense of the inestimable benefits of had well nigh desolated the fairest portion of and kept in a garden state.—But, nops are to be shews his sense of the inestimable benefits of had well high desolated the fairest portion of freeerved. They are fit to gather, when you see, agriculture, by undertaking for a short time, the upon opening the leaves of the hop, a good deal of laborious occupation of directing the plough in yellow dust, and when the seeds, which you will person. Among the Romans the rural art was find at the sockets of the leaves of the hop, begin deemed so honourable a pursuit that the most ture. The example was followed by most of to be plump.—Gather them nicely, and let no distinguished Senators, at their leisure intervals, the powers of the Continent as well as by Great applied themselves to the cultivation of the soil. Britain from where it was translated in the second states and the second states are the cultivation of the soil. leaves or stalks be amongst them; and lay them out on a cloth to dry in the sun, taking care that no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. Sings, was no rain fall upon them, and that they be not out of the cultivation of the soil. in the dew.—When herfectly dry, put them, very as for his exemplary piety; and such was the amihardly and closely pressed, into a new bag, made able simplicity of those times, that their greatest has existed for nearly a century, which has its of thick Russia linen, such as they make strong Warriors and Legislators were often called from origin in a Godlike Benevolence, characteristic trowsers of. And, in this state, they will, if ne- the active labours of the field to the higher offices of the great and the good in all ages and in all cessary, keep good and fit for use (if kept in adry of the state. Cato the Censor, who had gov-countries, whose aim is the melioration of the place) for twenty years, or, perhaps, three times erned and subdued many warlike nations, did not twenty. I have used hops, for brewing, at ten consider it beneath him to write a Treatise on other comforts and enjoyments, that greatest of years old, and found them just as efficient as new Agriculture; and valuable works upon this sub- all earthly blessings, the possession of food in hops of the same original quality. However, ject have appeared at various periods of the Ro-plenty. neople say that fresh hops have a more lively man Empire. Modern Europe, and especially flavour; and, as any stick will, in America, Great Britain and France, exhibit many illuscarry enough to supply a family with hops for the trious characters who have thought it no degradaness not to put a few by every year.

(To be Continued.)

WEDNESDAY THE 7TH INST.

No. 6.

Gentlemen.

The pursuits of man have been as vari-ous and diversified as the circumstances under are happily banished from us; and the improve- ples, which should have been guides in the which he has existed upon the Globe; yet under ments of the farmer and planter accrue to them-practice. If the discovery and application of no circumstances whatever has he failed to rely selves and their families, inheritable as a clear mathematical principles to the various arts at en the productions of the earth, for his subsistence, for his clothing and for shelter. The anipurchaser. Tyrants and despots who hold the exception to this general statement, it is at the purchaser property as well as the persons of their subjects, same time worthy of remark and of regret, that poses of food, as well as the vegetables which he to be their own by a divine right, will encourage the knowledge of those principles, dry and abfinds profusely scattered around him by the be-husbandry with a view not only to the requisite struse in their nature, was exceedingly limited. finds profusely scattered around him by the be-husbandry with a view not only to the requisite struse in their nature, was exceedingly limited, nificent hand of his creator, are all the bountiful supplies of Cavalry and Provisions, but of able being confined exclusively to the schools, which, gifts of his Mother Earth. The busy scenes of bodied Soldiers for their armies; whilst the friends at the period referred to, had lost much of their commerce which mark the advanced stages of free government, not discarding from their general influence in society, from that air of myshuman society, consisted originally of an ex-system the ultimate necessity of defensive war, tery and sophistry which enveloped all their change of commodities either in the crude state will not lose sight of that as a motive, but con-teachings and doctrines. Agriculture has sufin which the hand of industry obtained them sider it secondary in point of importance and of fered from the same causes which have retarded from the earth, or fabricated by ingenuity into propriety to the permanent benign influences of the progress of knowledge generally. Besides manufactured articles for use in the various derural life, in forming the powers of man on the that host of impositions and burdens imposed on partments of domestic economy. It is impossible most perfect models, whether viewed in relation it by governments, and the low grade it has too to separate the business and interest of human to his moral and intellectual or his physical cha- generally occupied in the scale of society, it has had society from the intimate connection with, and racter. To the advantages to be derived from to struggle against ignorance and prejudice, the dependence upon, the employment and products the spirit and form of our political institutions, most baueful enemies of human improvements. of Agriculture, in some form and modification or may be added the natural superiority of our soil, If in the science of Medicine, a knowledge of other. It is the substratum upon which the whole the peculiarly favorable condition of our climate, the laws and principles of animated nature is superstructure rests. It is the vital principle both enabling us to supply the demands of fo-deemed indispensable to a correct and safe practure and the superstructure and the superstructure and superstructure rests. It is the vital principle both enabling us to supply the demands of fo-deemed indispensable to a correct and safe practure. The superstructure and supe its motions. "It is one of those arts which from of our country, beside an abundant supply for our cu tivation of vegetables, a knowledge of the the earliest periods have been deservedly held own use and consumption at home. For the imprinciples of their organization and the laws in the highest estimation. One of the first in provement and melioration of this note that their growth is regulated, would seem junctions upon our original progenitor, after his ny devices and many plans have suggested them to be equally indispensable, or at least a valuable dismission from the garden of Eden, was that he salves to the considerate and redecting mind. dismission from the garden of Eden, was that he selves to the considerate and reflecting mind.— auxiliary. I would by no means be understood should "till the ground." The experience of all But the exertions of individual industry and in as intending to sanction the opinion that there the world, at all the periods of its History, has genuity could avail but little towards such a can be no good husbandry without this prelimifully proven that the cultivation of this necessary general diffusion of knowledge as was desirable nary knowledge. There is no doubt that its pracart essentially contributes to the prosperity of upon so important a subject. The formation, tice may be carried on successfully, independent-mankind; and that it ought to form a primary therefore, of Societies has occurred as the best ly of an acquaintance with scientific principles. object in all moral and political regulations. So mode of giving a salutary stimulus as well as a No person need be deterred, therefore, from atsensible were many nations of its importance, that according to the history of the ancient Personant sans, their Kings, once in every month, divested themselves of regal pomp and partook of rushed and of Nations. As far back as the year 1756, of this society will withhold a communication of ral fare among the husbandmen. In China a day

can reach up; and yet, in England, the Hop-is still annually appointed when the Emperor subject, in consequence of the unparalleled

In treating upon most subjects of the Arts or Sciences, it has become customary to reduce them to the two general heads of Theory and Practice. making of yeast-cakes, it must be shocking lazi- tion to devote all the energies of their personal Upon most occasions this course is proper, beexertion, as well as their princely fortunes, in cause, in order to ascertain a correct system of promoting and improving agricultural and rural rules in the practice of any given art, it should occupations generally. In the former country be an indispensable preliminary to obtain a tho-PAPERS DIRECTED TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE DE- particularly, this spirit displays the greatest ac- rough knowledge of the fundamental principles LEGATION OF THE UNITED AGRICULTURAL SO- tivity, not only among private individuals but on which such art is based, with which all its cieties of virginia, at their meeting in the Government itself, to increase the national procedures are intimately connected, and without HELD IN THE TOWN OF FREDERICKSBURG, ON resources for food and subsistence through the a knowledge of which all the results of the pracmedium of an extended and improved cultiva-tice are at best uncertain, often highly defective tion of the soil. In the U. tates of North Ameri- and sometimes injurious. In reviewing the his-No. 6.

AN ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL Societies to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw of the same, 20th Nov. 1822.

Gentlemen.

The U. States of North American Sometimes injurious. In reviewing the instance and sometimes injurious. In reviewing the instance in the ca, advantages are possessed and inducements tory of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all known in any other country on the Globe. The the varied pursuits of human ingenuity and instances of Tythes and the dustry, the natural and rational order of professional incumbrances of Service, which cramp and ceeding has been totally reversed, and systems of the country of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw the country of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw the country of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw the country of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw the country of the world, the mind is forcibly struck exist to stimulate to agricultural occupation unwith the strange phenomenon that in almost all throw the country of the world of paralize every effort made towards the improve- of practical rules in the various arts, have gener-

whatever, which has a direct and intimate con-sions of its tendency to convert our institution into nexion with practical agriculture, notwithstand- a mere political faction, as some have apprehended. ing he may be unable to communicate such sen-It has fallen to my lot (and I deem it a fortunate timents in the technical language of the science. incident in my life) to present to the national Matters of fact derived from long experience Legislature, one of the first memorials which and accurate observation, by those who have a that body has ever received, in defence of the capacity for minute discrimination, are far more rights of agriculture, in opposition to the monoessential to the progress of improvement than polizing claims and pretensions of the manufacthe most elaborate pre-conceived theories : yet turing interest of the United States. The firm there cannot be a doubt that a knowledge of and dignified tone of remonstrance, with the for-Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, includ-cible appeal to the good sense and justice of ing some branches of Mechanics, would greatly congress, contained in those memorials, I doubt ontribute to the advancement as well as improvement of agriculture. The perfection of Art, is in proportion to its imitation of Nature.—

contribute to the advancement as well as important and the effect in a great degree to arrest that understandings and justice of Congress, we will body in one of the most baneful systems of polinot doubt of success in reclaiming that body to cy that ever disgraced any nation, professing to a course of correct and legitimate and constitutions. Chemistry has already done much and promises be governed by impartial laws, based upon the tional policy, at least so long as that body shall yet greater benefits to the world, in detecting the principle of equal rights; a system of policy which be composed of a majority of those who reprearcana of nature, and in bringing to light some of her most secret operations. By chemical analy nificant and inconsiderable interest in this nation, country, in contradistinction from the speculative sis the composition of soils and the proportion of the whole of that course of administration by interest. their ingredients on which depends their varieties, may be accurately ascertained. By the prosperity, and a dignified rank among the natables: the soils in which they most delight, and the temperature of the atmosphere best suited of the plough, the harrow and other implements chartered incorporations of whatever descriponly in saving of labour, but in facilitating and This influence embodied in a new form and de simplifying all the operations of practical agri- rived from a source hitherto silent and overlook-

I have been led, gentlemen, into these remarks chiefly to pave the way for a suggestion, which have mounted over their heads into the favour I will now take the liberty of making from a thorough conviction of its great importance and injury and gross injustice. They too have indulgits invaluable utility. I most seriously recommend to this society the formation of a library for the exclusive use of its own members, to be example set them by the commercial and manumade up of such publications, as relate to every facturing interest, by embodying themselves, branch of rural economy: of these there are and as a distinct, separate interest have addressabundance, of modern production and of intrinsic ed the government in language manly, independence and worth; well calculated to instruct, dent and disinterested. "We ask you" say they, to improve, and amply to repay the expense of procuring, as well as the trouble of reading .-The establishment of such institutions have been sanctioned, and their utility fairly tested, by the examples and practice of nations, communities, and societies, in all times and in all countries, since the invention of the art of printing. Like the circulating system of the blood, which carries life and vigour and health to every part of the animal, these great arteries of science diffuse knowledge and improvement and civilization throughout the remotest extremities of the social

These very imperfect and crude remarks, gentlemen, in which I have attempted to address your understandings, upon the importance of a know ledge of the principles and the necessity of a rational improvement of agriculture, belong to one branch only, of our business as a society. From the example which has been regularly given by the Delegation, to the united societies, at their sessions, we are led to consider the protection of the rights of agriculture in a political sense, as forming another branch of our business, when "prescriptions of a definite and specified power, ed under the title of a republic, or of an aristoresembled; nor am I at all disposed to detract "not by the unwarranted inferences of a loose cracy, or of a monarchy. The effects will always assembled; nor am I at all disposed to detract "not by the unwarranted inferences of a loose cracy, or of a monarchy. The characteristic importance of this branch "construction of general phrases. Give to all be the same, if the causes are of the same nature,

which we have grown to renown, to wealth, to what way it has happened that all other interests country, nurtured and cherished in the lap "of rural occcupation: From their bosoms the republican spirit was transfused into our political institutions. Monopoly, privileged or-"ders, chartered rights were the bane of that "government from which we seceded. We "threw it off on account of the mischiefs pro "duced by that course of policy in the mother "country. Our government was made by the "whole for the whole, and no exclusive privi lege can be conferred, but as a reward of services rendered to the public. Let us all alone. We demand only protection in our persons and in our property—leave private, individual enference of government, in the form of restric-

government, by adopting a system of general policy: not by local, partial legislation for a particular interest, with the false, insidious pretence that all may indirectly come in for a share of the benefit. It is to this latter principle we trace that policy which in all ages has led to the establishment of despotic government, and from the practical operations of which, particularly in the hierarchical institu-tions of England, we were driven into successful opposition to that power."

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With sentiments like these, addressed to the

The great mischiefs attendant upon all the governments that have ever existed, have arisen same process we detect the qualities and ingretions of the earth: a policy which would drive from an officious meddling disposition in those dients which constitute manures, and in that way this nation from a course of measures pointed out who govern, to regulate every thing in society. adapt them to the purposes of improving the soils. to her by the unerring hand of Nature, which This, however, should not be considered extraor-has stamped upon our geographical chart in in-dinary in those governments, which were made The science of Botany presents to our view the has stamped upon our geographical chart in in-dinary in those governments, which were made history of the nature and organization of vege-delible characters, "that agriculture and com-exclusively for the benefit of the few privileged "merce should be the principal occupations of orders: because without such universal and con"our people." This foul spirit of monopoly, of stant superintendance and regulation they could to produce their highest perfection. None can local and partial legislation, so frequently and so not wield and manage the machinery to the purdoubt the importance and value of this kind of fatally insinuating itself into our legislatures, poses intended by its formation. Hence has knowlege to those engaged in agricultural oc-cupations. The modern improved construction courage domestic manufactures, or of privileged power, not only to regulate the high and important concerns of conscience in the form of esof husbandry, together with the construction of tion, remains to be exorcised from its unhallowed tablishments of religion and test acts; but also, some entirely new ones, has done perhaps more hold upon our institutions by the all-pervading the more insignificant and petty concerns of pritan any other occurrences of modern times, not and all-controlling influence of public opinion.— vate domestic economy. But in the United States. where we have proceeded upon a belief that man is competent to self-government, it would be naculture: And for these we are indebted, in a ed, has already begun the work of reformation in tural to suppose that political power should abgreat degree, to a knowledge of the principles of this behalf. The agricultural interest throughout stain from all interference with the affairs of somechanical science. stain from all interference with the affairs of sorental power of protecting the weak against the strong, and restraining and coercing the vicious, and patronage of Government, to their manifest the refractory and the violent, at the same time allowing all to pursue their own happiness in their ed the feelings and obeyed the impulses of the own way, strictly regarding the rights of their "Esprit de Corps." They have followed the neighbours. Whatever political measure shall detract either from the profits or the respetability of any avocation in society, must necessarily do it an injury, nor is it less true that whenever government shall lend its fostering aid to any dent and disinterested. "We ask you" say they, particular branch of industry, it will thereby for no favor, no exclusive privilege, no charter give it an impulse which may force it ahead of of incorporation. We call to your recollection others, not so favoured. For many centuries the instruments by which our independence preceding the revolution in France, the royal was achieved. It was the yeomanry of the favour and patronage were exclusively bestowed upon the church and the army; and by amalga-mating these two interests with the hereditary nobility of the country, it was not surprising that all honour as well as emolument attached exclusively to them. The consequence was that agriculture, commerce and manufactures being viewed and treated merely as subservient and auxiliary to the promotion and aggrandisement of these other leading interests, became disreputable and unprofitable, and were pursued exclusively by those only, who in the fashionable slang of the times were termed the ignoble, the vulgar, the rabble, &c. The history of other governments in Europe, which like France, have had a feudal "terprize to its own guidance and direction, origin, would furnish instances equally apposite equally untrammelled by the officious interto our purpose, which is to shew the all-pervad-ing influence of political power in directing the tion or of a pretended fostering care. Pursue destinies of man in this world. Nor is it impor-your legislative career, under the constitutional tant, as to results, whether such power is exercisof our proceedings, or to indulge any apprehen-" an equal participation in the blessings of a free it matters not as to results whether the great

tion of a tythe to churchmen, under the specious ground and dressed into one sort of flour; the and imposing pretext of supporting the hallowed bran only being taken out; and an accurate aclarge portion of our German citizens, and of an institutions of Religion, or whether it be done count of the weight of each sent to me, which agreeable flavour, when diluted, to most persons. by the operation of chartered privileges, in the was as under: more dangerous (because less intelligible and more insidious) form of protecting duties for the Foreign-Flour 2 support of manufactures, and charters to banking institutions. He must indeed be a short-sighted politician, and unacquainted with the plainest and most obvious principles of political economy, who does not perceive that all such monopolies derive their support from the class of productive labour. Equivalents, it is true, are promised :-It is said that labour shall find in those chartered hodies, a surer and more convenient market for its productions; but with these false pretenses in their mouths, the politicians of Great Britain have gone on for more that a century in the practice of a system whose monstrous effects begin now to develope themselves in the bankruptcy of its manufacture. It will be observed that the commonly sell well. and ruin of nearly a moiety of their labouring po-foreign barley made 12 lbs. more of flour, per pulation.

ral improvement, by communicating the results of peck, or \$2 20 cts. per bushel, amounts to 17s. 6d. experiments and of practice by a mutual inter- or \$3 89 cts. worth of flour more per quarter (of Jersey: change of opinions, let us equally guard and protect the rights of agriculture, by joining with our bre- ley of the last year's growth. thren throughout the United States, whenever the occasion shall call for it, in a mild but firm and ters; it worked but indifferently on the floors, manly tone of remonstrance against every branch having many hard corn amongst it; but this I of our government policy, which shall be found to operate injuriously to agriculture, and of course the year 1809. Its swell in the cistern was much ought to be considered as partial, unjust and op- greater than English barley; being, from six quarpressive.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ARCHIVES OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

An account of the growth, and processes of Mealing, Malting, and Brewing of the Northern Naked Barley *-By R. FLOWER, Esq. Marden, near Hertford, April 1, 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

When I had the honour of being present at a meeting of your Society in February 1809, amongst the many subjects then discussed, were the qualities and merits of the Northern naked Barley.

As no accurate statement was brought before you of any experiment by which its value could be ascertained, I beg leave to recommend to your attention the following account of the growth and processes of Mealing, Malting, and Brewing of the Northern naked Barley.

On the 12th of May, 1809, I sowed five acres of it after a mixed crop of turnips and cabbages, which were fed off by sheep in the latter end of April and the first week in May. This crop being very abundant, kept the sheep longer on the ground, which was on this account in some degree better manured than any other land.

Although this barley was so late sown, it was ready to cut a week sooner than my English ing, and brewing. barley, and came to maturity a month sooner, which is doubtless an advantage to the husbandman, as the crop of barley on the latest-fed tur

nip land often suffers.

Of the produce I can only speak comparative ly, as it was not large; a long drought in the summer burnt our light-land crops, and this suffered with the rest. I had two quarters; of English barley per acre; of the naked four quar ters, one bushel. t It came up well, and had a luxuriant appearance during the dry season.

I sent a bushel of each sort of barley to a

ciety, vol. xii. p. 169, Bath, 1810.

labouring interest is ground to dust by the opera-neighbouring mill, requesting each might be

Pecks. lbs. lbs. 88 or 3) 17 Bran 1

> Total 53 when returned from the mill.

English—Flour 1 10 or Pecks. lbs. lbs. 65 Bran 1

the mill.

Each bushel of barley lost 4 lbs. in the process bushel, than the English, which is within 2 lbs. Whilst then, gentlemen, as a society, we keep of seven pecks per quarter, (of 8 bushels); and at steadily in view the important subject of agricultute computed value of 2s. 6d. (55 cents) per of seven pecks per quarter, (of 8 bushels); and at 8 bushels) than was obtained from English bar-

> In the course of the winter I malted six quarters, equal to our usual steeping of twenty quar ters. I had also a large increase in the mak-

ardson's Saccharometer) confirmed my observa pare for five or six cutters. tion, having extracted 12 lbs. more of saccharine matter, per quarter, than from the English malt.

The result of these different experiments appears to be in favour of the Northern naked Barley as follows:

Nearly seven pecks of flour, s. per quarter, more than obtained from English barley, at 2s. 6d. or about 55

cents per peck, Or in its malted state, 12 lbs. more of saccharine matter, per quarter, extracted than

from English malt, at 1s.6d. or about 33 cents per lb., 18

3

From this account it may be fairly presumed, carmine. that the northern naked Barley is worth from 17s. or \$3 78 cts. to 18s or \$4, more, per quarter, than the English, for the purposes of mealing, malt-

> I remain your obedient servant, RICHARD FLOWER.

REMARKS. Mr. Vancover confirms the fact of naked bary ripening well, but adds that the grains must not be ground, but only cracked.

A naked barley was introduced into Philadelhia a few years since, which yielded well, but pon the supposition that it would not malt, it as been but little cultivated of late. The foreoing accurate statement, however, not only illy proves the incorrectness of the opinion, but emonstrates the superiority of the naked barley or the purpose. - Editor of the Archives, &c.

TO MAKE CIDER OIL.

This liquor is a very favourite drink with a The following receipt has been communicated to the Editor, by a person well acquainted with the mode of compounding the liquor

The cider must be well racked two or three times in clear weather. Four gallons of best ap-ple-brandy are then to be added to each barrel of cider, if the cider be weak, but if it be strong, less will suffice. An infusion of Sassafras root, made by putting a piece of about the size of a finger, and chipped fine into a pint of water, improves the flavour. The barrel is then to be rolled.

In years when apples are abundant, cider even Total 44 when returned from of a good quality brings only a small price; but by converting it into cider oil, it may be preserved until the following spring, and will then

TO DRY PEACHES.

The following mode of drying peaches is adopted by Thomas Belanjee, of Egg-Harbour, New

He has a small house with a stove in it, and drawers in the sides of the house, lathed at their bottoms. Each drawer will hold nearly half a bushel of peaches, which should be ripe, and not peeled, but cut in two and laid on the laths consider as the defect of almost all the barley of with their skins downwards so as to save the juice. On shoving the drawer in they are soon dried by the hot air of the stove and laid up .-Peaches thus dried are clear from fly-dirt, excel-lently flavoured, and command a high price in ing, having nearly two bushels in six quarters, market. Pears thus dried eat like raisins. With which is much more than it is usual to obtain a paring machine, which may be had for a dolfrom the best barley on our plan of making malt. lar or two, apples or pears may be pared, and On brewing this malt, I had the satisfaction to sufficient quantity dried, to keep a family in find the wort tasted much richer than that brewed pies, and apple bread and milk, till apples come from my English malt. My instrument (Rich- again. With a paring machine, * one person can

* An ingenious friend of ours, in Boston, promised to make us one of these machines, but we fear he has forgotten it.—Ed. Am. Farmer.

ON MIXING COLOURS FOR PAINTING.

To make Gum Water. Dissolve gum Arabic in clear water to the consistence of sweet oil, and if too thick, reduce it by adding more water, and shaking it well together. Keep this in a phial for use. The different colours wanted, may be produced by the following mixtures, or substances:

A deep Scarlet. Mix red lead, vermillion, and

A light Scarlet. The best red lead only.

A light transparent Crimson. Carmine only.

A deep Crimson. Carmine and fine lake.

A deep Purple. Prussian blue and carmine.

A transparent Purple. Logwood steeped in

water, and shaded with the above.

A full Rose Pink. Carmine and white flake. An Orange colour. Red lead and gamboge. A deeft Brown. Burnt amber.

A light Brown. French berries and light ochre.

A deep Blue. Indigo and Prussian blue-shade with the former.

A light Blue. Verditer, or white flake and

Prussian blue.

A transparent Blue. Prussian blue reduced to a wash.

A deep yellow. Dutch pink, or king's yellow. A light or dark yellow. Gamboge alone, according to its thickness, will give every tint, from the lightest to the deepest.

^{*} From the Letters and Papers of the Bath So-

^{† 16} Bushels.

[‡] Mr. Flower has since informed the secretary that the beer proves excellent.

A light Green. Sap green and verdigris.

A Pea-Green. with flake white.

A lively transparent Green. Verdigris mixed with sap green.

A deith Green. Gamboge mixed with indigo. Afull Straw Colour. Flake white and king's vellow.

A transparent Black. Indian ink only.
A full Black. Ivory black only.

A white for shading. Sap green, Indian ink, and indigo very thin.

4 common White. White flake only.

To make the colours work freely, mix them with a small quantity of fish gall. Should the alum water, or thin starch.

Mechanics' Gazette.

DOG AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

In our last number, we had the pleasure to present to our readers the very interesting Report, recently made by a committee, to the Legislature of New York, upon the important proposition to establish an Agricultural School in that State.

The merits of the plan are so clearly unfolded by the Committee, in their Report; that we felt no inclination to add a single reflection to itmuch, and ardently as we wish, to see their views

approved and successful.

We had received previous, but private intimations of this noble design, and had placed the following letter on file for publication: we now insert it, because it furnishes acceptable details, and gives us the opportunity to bear our humble testimony, to the useful and persevering labours of an early and zealous advocate of Agricultural, and Internal Improvements.

Editor Am. Farmer.

Albany, 26th December, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

The multiplication of Agricultural Societies, and the progress of agricultural improvements in the United States, offer the highest gratifica-

tions to feelings of patriotism.

This excitement, which now pervades the whole country, has given rise at different periods to the most useful suggestions in several States.— A national Board of Agriculture was first suggested by the great Washington to Congress in 1796. And subsequently, pattern farms were recommended by such patriots as Judge Peters and Dr. Mease, of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. The formation of a State Board of Agriculture was afterwards urged with great zeal and success in the State of New York, so that we may at least claim the honour of first instituting a Board of Agriculture in America: under the sanction of a law passed in 1819. But thus far, I fear the Board has been of little practical utility, and for reasons too delicate perhaps to be unfolded at the present day. Although attended with considerable expense, it has not fulfilled the public expectation-as it has not created any new excitement. On the contrary, several societies in this State have been abandoned; viz., Cayuga, Chenango, &c. Its efforts have only resulted in the publication of an annual volume, in precise accordance with the old practice of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Societies, under a system which never could produce any general effect. The institution must however be considered as in a train of experiment; and although slow and heavy in its present operations, it may and no doubt will, under a new organization, and in connexion with a pattern farm, be roused from its slumbers, proceed with more animation, and produce the important consequences, that were ori-ginally expected from it. It is with pleasure, your next number, the reply of Mr. Smythies.—

amine and locate a suitable situation. None how-There is a command of sufficient water for affords a beautiful view of this City and the Hudthe Albany County Agricultural Society, will en title him to the gratitude and respect of the community, and consign his fair fame to posterity .among the nations of the world. As highly as I prize the important effects, which will result from extensive and more general benefit-considered in all its bearings; and especially, by the educa-county, Virginia. tion of 400 young men yearly-qualifying them establishment, which should be, to prepare them ness, that is to be their future employment. In a word, to make them by education, labour and experience good practical and scientific farmers .-Thus in the process of a few years our whole system of agriculture will be advanced by knowledge and harmonize with the truths of science.

In subsequent communications the objects and progress of this important institution will be fully

explained.

Respectfully, ELKANAH WATSON.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

Editorial Correspondence.

VALUABLE CATTLE FOR SALE. Rule by which to ascertain the weight of Live-Stock from measurement.

FAUQUIER COUNTY, Jan. 13, 1823. Sir,-I lately read in your paper, No. 39 of vol. 4th, a letter on the relative merits of the Short Horn and Herefordshire Cattle, and was almost induced to believe that the cattle called Herefords, in that letter, were certainly a different race from those very valuable cattle imported in 1817, from England, by the Hon. H. Clay, of Kentucky, as the Herefordshire-reds; but my

Sir, I add, that the formation of a Pattern Farm You mention in your preface to the publication Verdigris or sap green mixed in the vicinity of this city, is now agitated by in fluential men, with increased zeal This zeal has identical breeds now in our country, in the hands been prompted by the magnanimous offer of the of" certain gentlemen of different states, amongst Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, to give a farm them Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, is named, and that of 200 acres, near this city, well adapted to the their offspring would soon be for sale. I purobject. In pursuance of which on the 18th inst. Mr. chased last summer in Kentucky some of the breed Jesse Buel and myself, accompanied by Generals of Mr. Clay, which I am very partial to, and Van Rensselaer and Dunbar, left this city to ex- did not intend to offer them for sale, but since I read these publications in your paper, I am ever has yet been found to unite so many requisites as the Cantonment at Green Bush, belonging to the United States, containing 250 acres of to replace them again. It is needless for me to land, on which there are a great variety of build-ings well adapted to the purpose. The soil is va-tleman disposed to purchase, will make himself paper shrink, wash the back of the print with rious, and the surface is diversified with hill and acquainted with their merits and view the cattle. I would only refer to the letter of Mr. irrigating experiments—it binds on the turnpike Clay, published in your paper, No. 28 of the 4th road leading to Boston, lies high, is healthy, and volume, and the letter of Mr. Pickering, published in No. 23, of the third volume. Of this breed son River. Several of the buildings may be made I have a very fine cow, five years old next sumpermanent, others would answer for the tempo- mer, of a good size, a very handsome and delirary accommodation of Agricultural students and cate head and neck, pretty complete in all the for other purposes. This noble and magnanimous points; of a beautiful blood red colour except, the offer of Mr. Van Rensselaer, in connexion with face, under the breast, belly, &c. which are white. his annual donation of Five Hundred Dollars, to She is a good milker, and is now 4 months in calf, by her son Comet, a fine and noble young animal, two years old last July, of the same colour, &c. of his mother, and nearly five feet or fifteen Should his example be followed by men of great hands high, well proportioned. Comet is a cross wealth in other states, the practices of Agricul of the Herefordshire and Teeswater; he was ture, throughout our happy country, will soon be got by Col. Crockett's celebrated Teeswater governed by rules of art, founded upon the truths Bull, that came out of one of Capt. Smith's imof science, and give us a commanding stand ported Heifers, and, it is said, he was got in England by a brother to the famous Bull Comet, that sold there for 1000 guineas. Mr. Clay, in a our stupendous canals, I really believe that if this letter to me relative to these cattle, states, that pattern farm should be well endowed, well organihe sold the above cow when a yearling, for \$200 zed, and well administered, by men of competent talents and business habits, it would in the time, I will take for Comet and his mother, five range of 25 years, be found to produce far more hundred dellars. Any communication to me may be directed to Middleburg Post Office, Loudoun

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I saw in the 24th No. of the volume of the by all the rudiments of substantial and polite American Farmer now publishing, a table for literature, to become honourable, useful and ascertaining the weight of animals by measureexemplary citizens—but ever keeping most ment, which lead me to make some calculations prominently in view, the chief object of the in order to discover the rule, by which the table was made out; and I find, that by squaring the girth by study and labour to conduct experiments, that and multiplying by the length, (as directed to be test the value of practices which prevail in a busitaken) the solid feet that the animal is supposed to contain are ascertained; then multiply that product by 3 lbs. and 356 thousandths, the weight allowed to each foot, and the product will be the

weight of the animal-as for example.

Feet. Inches. 6. 4. Girth. 6. 4 1 0 38 40 1 square of the girth. 3 length. 5. 10. 0. 4. 200. 6. 8. 210. 0 solid feet. 3,356 lbs. in 1 foot.! 210 7 33560 6712 1957

lbs. 706,717 or 706; lbs. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE LOVE. J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

TO PRESERVE BACON SOUND AND SWEET THROUGH THE SUMMER.

Dear Sir,-In the Farmer, volume 3, page 309, you published a communication from Mr. J. W. Lincoln, of Worcester, recommending, that hams, after being smoked should be packed away in oats. I followed his advice last year, and really feel so much indebted to him for the hint, that I must thus publickly thank him; and for the benefit of my neighbours ask you to re-publish his letter. To give you the best proof of the beau-I send you a ham weighing 113 pounds, you will find it perfectly fresh, and full of essence—free from all sort of speck or blemish. Those practising this mode of preserving their bacon free from skippers or taint of any kind, should recollect, that the chest or cask, ought to be perfectly tight, and raised about six inches from the ground,

We can seldom undertake to speak from experience about recipes, but in this case we can the cream, which invariably injures the butter vouch for its accuracy, from reliance both on the by rendering it white and insipid. word and the judgment of both the writers. But it must not be expected that the oats will convert of making butter, and at the same time to imthis will preserve it in statu quo.

EDITOR AMERICAN FARMER.

REMARKS ON THE WEAVIL.

barrack his grain a small distance from his barn, in quantity and richer in quality, than can be and a put few branches of Jamestown weed, on the obtained in the ordinary management in five ground or upon the first round of sheaffs, no weavil days. So rich, indeed, is the cream, that it is will approach it. If, however, it should eattacked churned with as much facility as is the rich cream on the threshing floor, or after putting it in the of the Alderney cows, in the summer season.granary, cover it with slacked lime, and when The operation of churning never exceeds twenty out the lime.

I have, by this precaution, got rid of this pest, after many years experience.

* See American Farmer, vol. 4, No. 37.

SMUT ON MR. M—P—'S CLOVER SEED.

I would recommend puting your clover seed on your threshing floor, and run your horses on it a great part of your seed running off in the gutters. 30 minutes thereafter, all the cream, contained in In March, when the ground is frozen in the the milk, is formed on the surface. The cream morning, sow as long as the ground will bear a thus obtained is managed as other rich cream man; in the middle of the day the soil is soft is in all well conducted dairies. and every seed beds where it falls-you will The principal merit of the apparatus* at Orange

Bucks County, 1st Jan. 1823.

MR. J. S. SKINNER.

MILLET.

Plough your ground early in April, and harappear, harrow again, then plough and wait for rain-as soon as a good rain comes harrow your summer as in winter. ground directly very fine, and sow your seed and roll it twice. I have never failed raising as much ground directly very fine, and sow your seed and roll it twice. I have never failed raising as much may procure the apparatus from Mr. William as I could dry on the ground. If you sow when Bear, Pratt street, Baltimore, and may, every the ground is dry, one half of your seed perishes, as only such as are in damp soil vegetates. I sow 24 quarts or 3 pecks to an acre.

I send the above without paying postage as I am informed you are Post Master. I have been a farmer thirty years, and and farming like the ceived from the owner of that interesting establaw, some new case occurs every year. My lishment.-ED. AM. FARMER.

neighbour takes your paper, and requested me to answer those inquiries, which, if you think worth publishing, they are at all times at your service.

White Hall, Bucks County.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

>0< SWEET BUTTER.

The component parts of milk are oil, curd and whey. The oily parts constitute the cream, and tiful state of preservation secured by this method, the curd makes the cheese. The oily parts, being specifically lighter than the other parts of the substance, ascend to the surface in the form of cream.

In winter, four of five days, according to the common practice, are necessary to produce all the cream of a pan of milk. Such cream from this tedious process not unfrequently acquires a and the oats packed in, quite tight. A ham of bitter taste, which is communicated to the butter. this size should be boiled 3½ hours at least.

And the churning of butter from such cream is moreover an operation of four or five hours, and sometimes longer, unless hot water be poured into

To shorten the time and to diminish the labour bad bacon into good; all that is promised is that prove its quality, there has been recently established in the Dairy-House of Mr. Ro. Smith's Farm, called Orange, an apparatus upon the simplest principles imaginable. During the cold-If your friend Isaac Sharpless* will stack or from the cows, sweet cream is produced, greater dred and twenty-three. wanted for use run it through the fan and blow five minutes. The butter from such cream has never failed to be of a fine flavour and of a fine colour; and in the nature of things it never can fail to be so, unless the dairy woman should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter. The process is not a new invention. According to the principles of the system pursued at Orange, is made the sweet butter which, in England, is the most admired. The part of the course of proceeding, not in commor. use is this:few hours, then run it through your fan, with a The pans, with the milk just taken from the cows, coarse riddle. I am not in favour of sowing on remain until a thin skin of cream is produced. snow, as a sudden thaw, after sowing, you lose They are then placed in hot water, and in about

find your grass more uniform than any other mode is the great facility of heating the water, the of sowing. same, and the complete exclusion of every parti-

cle of the smoke of the fire.

The skimmed milk, consisting of curd and whey, without any of the buttery parts, has a peculiar sweetness, is extremely pleasant to the row it fine, let it lay until 1st June. If weeds taste, and is deemed a very wholesome beverage.

With this apparatus butter can be made in

Wednesday and Saturday, see the sweet and beautiful butter, made in this way, at Mr. Underwood's Stall, No. 42, West side of the Marsh Market.

A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

* A description of this would be thankfully re

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the Tobacco inspected at, and delivered from the Pig Point Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and twentytwo, and ending on the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	94			94
Number de- livered.	212			212

GASSAWAY PINDELL, Insp. Pig Point Warehouse.

True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

Anne Arundel County, 6th Jan. 1823. A report of the Tobacco inspected at, and delivered from Herring Creek, Tracy Landing Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on est weather in winter, in the course of less than sixth day of October, eighteen hundred and twentwenty-four hours after the milk has been taken ty-two, and ending sixth January, eighteen hun-

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total	
Number in- spected.	98			hhds. 98	
Number de- livered.	130			130	

JOHN H. TILLARD, Insp.

True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, T. W. S. Md.

0 ARBOR VITÆ.

George Town, 21st Dec. 1822.

DEAR SIR,

I send you by the stage, a small packet containing the seeds of the Chinese Arbor Vita.—You have them in Baltimore, I know, but not in such quantities, as I saved them last year. I can vouch for the quality of the seed, and you will have wherewith to give your country friends.*

Respectfully I remain, your obedient servant, JOHN THRELKELD.

* To any of whom, we will, with pleasure, give them .- Ed. Am. Farmer.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

NAKED BARLEY.

Particular attention is due to a short article in this number, which gives "An account of the growth and progress of mealing, malting and brewing of Northern Naked Barley"—extracted from Dr. Mease's "Archives of useful Knowledge."

Our attention was first drawn to this grain, by a letter from Capt. Henry Hall, of Harford county, accompanied by specimens of the Barley, and of its meal and flour-the first he considered excellent horse-feed, and of the latter he had made good unleavened bread-which gave rise to a favourble estimate of its value, that will be more than confirmed by the very particular experi-ments detailed in the "Account" now published. Our own trials of the naked barley have, however, been but very limited-they have not disclosed chalybeate water, and has ever been remarkably any difference in the straw or in the measure of the grain; but as a bushel of this yields more pure meal than the common barley does, and as acres, 240 of which are well covered with white a greater quantity of saccharine matter can of oak and pine Timber. The buildings are subcourse be obtained from it when malted, the Naked Barley is certainly entitled to the consideration of our farmers; and those who may wish to procure some for sowing the ensuing spring, will have an opportunity to do so this weih, when Capt. Hall will send some bushels to Baltimore for sale.

That the nett profits of most objects upon which agricultural labour is bestowed, are now much less than formerly, is but too true; but is it equally certain that we cannot find new objects that might be more profitably raised? It must naturally happen in the fluctuations of supply and demand, that articles which have for a long time afforded a living profit, will take a turn, and for a series of years bring the cultivator of them in debt. And is not this the melancholy prospect of persons, who now persist in the cul-ture of low priced tobacco? Would they not display better judgment by adapting their practices to the change of circumstances ?-but how can they do this, if they never inquire, read and investigate?-or if they will not become familiar with the various products of the earth, as respects their nature, value and adaptation to various soils and climates?

It is a curious fact, that the cultivation of certain articles is restricted, as if by a prescription little less operative than legal enactments, to particular districts and counties. Thus we see that in our tobacco counties this plant is still raised otherwise, and I am well satisfied, by the past, that a liberal public will justly appreciate and for sale at \$2 per hundred, by the owners of rich that a liberal public will justly appreciate and river bottoms and swamp lands, who never raised suitably reward the manufacturer of good, subfor the market a single hog, bullock, fine coach stantial machines. Every part that experience horse, or ton of hay, and who never having sown has shown to be weak, has been so altered as to horse, or ton of hay, and who never having sown a grain of barley, appear to think that this crop become perfectly strong; and long continued tri-has been given by Heaven as an exclusive boon als, seem now to prove that, in every part, they to Gloucester county in Virginia.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Wharf, do. 6 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 30 to 1 32— Rye. 71 to 75 cents—Corn. 58 to 60 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.

—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per c lb. 6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 5 50 per c lb.—Beans, \$1 37½ to 1 50—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, \$8—Orchard Grass do. \$3—Herd's Grass do. \$3— Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush .- Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb .- Eggs, 25 cts. per doz. -Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1-Geese, 371 to 50 cts Chickens, \$1 50 per doz.—Straw, \$12 50 to 13 per ton—Hay, \$17.

MARYLAND TOBACCO-No alteration in prices, steaming about two thirds.

HOPE-

The residence of the subscriber is offered for sale

This farm is beautifully situated on St. Michals river, near its mouth, and adjoining Colonel Edward Lloyd's Wye House estate. It possesses every advantage to be derived from the salt waters, in an abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. The shores are firm and clean; it has a never failing stream of strong healthy. The land is fertile, with plentiful resources of manure; and containing about 700 stantial and commodious, and in the best state of repair. For terms of payment, which can be made accommodating, apply to ROBT. LLD. TILGHMAN,

Near Easton, E. S. Md.

Cylinder Straw Cutters. EASTMAN'S PATENT.

near this city they have been used, full 14 months, to cut straw, hay, corn blades, tops, husks and stalks. One of them has been employed at the Dairy farm of Robert Smith, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to chaff forage of every sort, for one hundred head of cattle; and during the last three months eight hundred bushels of corn stalks have been cut with this machine per day.* This invention has been exhibited to the Maryland, and Pennsylvania Agricultural Societies, been tried by their committees, and obtained their premiums of merit, as the best straw cutter .- See No. 41, Vol.

3, and Nos. 6 and 15, Vol. 4, of this journal.

It has at first view, been objected by many persons that these machines are too costly; but all acknowledge when they critically examine them, that, the price is as low, as they could be sold at have been framed to endure the severest usage .-The great advantages that arise from chaffing long forage, make the possession of a substantial and powerful machine, a most desirable object to every enterprising Farmer; and I believe that every one who needs, and can afford to purchase e of my cylinder straw cutters, will never have casion to regret the expenditure.

I make them of different sizes and consequentat various prices-the smallest at \$45 to \$50; he next size at \$60, these are easily worked by man-and the largest at \$100, to be worked by horse, this will cut from 4 to 5 tons per day, and he others from 70 to 100 bushels per hour .-They are all furnished with a revolving, leather feeding apron, except the lowest priced; and du plicate sets of knives are furnished when re-quired at 5 to \$6 per pair. When the machines are to be taken to places very distant from th manufactory, duplicate sets of knives should always be taken with them. Printed instructions for putting the machines up, and keeping them in order, are sent with the machines. And the maker will ever, take pleasure in ex

* This great quantity is reduced in bulk by

hibiting, and working these machines, at his manufactory on Market-street, the sixth house west of Eutaw-street, for the satisfaction of any farmer, who may wish to purchase or to see them. All letters directed to him, if post paid, will be promptly attended to.

JONATHAN EASTMAN.

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Valuable Property for sale.

I will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 14th of March next, at Bowling's Tavern, in Upper Marlborough, between 30 and 40 valuable SER-VANTS, consisting of young men, women and children, among them some excellent house servants. They will be sold only to persons residing in this state or the District of Columbia, and who purchase with a bona fide intention of keeping them for their own use-from strangers I shall require satisfactory assurance, that they will be treated with kindness and humanity.

At the same time, I shall offer for sale about six hundred acres of Land, being part of the Estate on which I reside-175 acres of good These machines have now been fully tested and Woodland, will form a part of the quantity sold, found to be efficient and durable. Upon farms and the whole will make a very desirable farm or plantation.

The terms for both the real and personal property above mentioned, will be made known on on the day of sale, and in the mean time I shall be glad to shew the land to any one who may desire to purchase it.

RD. W. WEST.

Woodyard, Prince Georges' County, Md. Jan. 15th, 1823.

Alderney Bull For Sale.

He is 2 years old, from an imported Cow of unusually good form, mouse colored, price \$100; the owner having two bulls, wishes to sell one. Enquire of the Editor of the American Farmer.

Red Clover Seed, &c.

Red Clover, \$8—Timothy, \$5—Orchard Grass, \$3—and Herds' Grass, \$3—all of excellent quality, received and for sale by the subscriber.

> ELY BALDERSTON. No. 61, Smith's Wharf.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Complete sets of the first, second and third vols. of the "AMERICAN FARMER," new and corrected Editions, can be had of the following persons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$4 in Sheets :-

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CHAPTER IV.

Vegetables and Herbs.

HORSE-RADISH .- Like every other plant, this bears seed; but it is best propagated by cutting bits of roots into lengths of two inches and putting them, spring or fall, into the ground about a foot deep, with a setting stick. They will find their way up the first year; and the second they will be fine large roots, if the ground be trenched deeply and made pretty good. Half duce enough for a family that eats roast-beef every day of their lives. You must take care that the Horse-radish roots do not spread, and that bits of them be not flung about the ground; for, when once in, no tillage will get them out. They must be, like the Dock and Dandelion roots, absoluteby burnt by fire, or by a sun that will reduce obstacles are, the complete impossibility of pre-them to a state of a dry stick; or must be taken up and carried away from the spot. Though a ground during the winter; and the great heat, flower out of their sockets; lay them on paper to them to a state of a dry stick; or must be taken up and carried away from the spot. Though a very valuable and wholesome article of diet, it is a most pernicious weed.

226. HYSSOP is a sort of shrub, the flowerspikes of which are used, fresh or dried, for medicinal purposes. It is propagated from seed,

plant bears at the root, like a potato, which to plant bears at the root, like a potato, which to the great degradation of many of the human see under Endive) and may be sowed at the see under Endive at the see under Endive. Of the former the sorts are endless, and, indeed, of the latter also. Some of both tribes tato, has, at any rate, the merit of giving no the heart, a slimy feel in the mouth; and are trouble either in the propagation or the cultivation. A handful of the bits of its fruit, or even to make the former than the fine country, the merit of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of the former the some time of the bits of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of the bits of its fruit, or even to meet a function of the bits of the bits of the former the some time of the bits of the bits of the bits of the bits of the former the some time of the bits of the b of its roots, flung about a piece of ground of any to mention, green-coss and white-coss, the former ground, no distinction is made as to earliness, or sort, will keep bearing forever, in spite of grass of which is of a darker green than the latter, is lateness in sorts; and, in other respects, some and of weeds; the difficulty being, not to get it rather hardier and not quite so good. These like one sort best, and some another. Amongst to grow, but to get the ground free from it, when when true to their kind and in a proper situation, the Musk melons the Citron is, according to my once it has taken to growing. It is a very poor, rise up, and fold in their leaves to a solid loaf, taste, the finest by far; and the finest Water insipid vegetable; but, if you wish to have it, now like a sugar loaf cabbage, and, in rich land, with melons that I have ever tasted were raised from and then, the best way is to keep it out of the gargood management they will become nearly as seed that came out of melons grown in Georgia

known shrub of uses equally well known. Hun-unless they be French, and, then you must have plies to melons as well as to cucumbers. To have dreds of acres are cultivated in England for the a lettuce to every person. Every body knows melons a month earlier than the natural ground flowers to be used in distillation. It may be pro- how to sow lettuce-seed along a drill, in the sowings will produce them is an object of much pagated from seed; but is easiest propagated from spring, to let the plants stand as thick as grass, greater importance than to have cucumbers so slips, taken off in the spring, and planted in good and to cut it along with a knife, and gather it much earlier; and, to accomplish that object, moist ground in the shade. When planted out it up by handfuls. But, this is not lettuce. It is should be in rows three feet apart and two feet herbage, and really fit only for pigs and cows. apart in the rows. If the flowers be to be preser- It is a raw, green, Dandelion, and is not quite ved, the flower-stalks should be cut off before so good .- The plants of these fine sorts may, in

the blossoms begin to fade at all.
229. LEEK. There are two sorts: the narrowin the fall, or, as early in the spring as you can .-About four yards square is enough. Put the rows eight inches asunder, and thin the plants to three about a fortnight before the general Cornplanting inches apart in the row.—Hoe deeply and frequently between the plants till the middle of July but in the east border, or in the west border. and then take the plants up, cut their roots off to Make the ground rich, right strong, break it well, half as wide apart. Manure the trenches with about the time of the early cabbages, and some rotten dung, or other rich manure. Put in the of them will not go off to seed for six weeks afthem up by degrees like celery; and at last, you will have leeks 18 inches long under goond, and as thick as your wrist. One of these is worth a dozen of poor little hard things. If you have a Lettuces, give them a little water, and, if it be a we boil a bunch amongst green peas, to which it

THE AMERICAN GARDENER. row across one of the Plats it will be plenty, per-small bed, shade them a little. If you sow in the haps. Such row will contain about a hundred and natural ground in the spring, be sure to transplant sixty. One third may be used, perhaps, before into the shady borders.—And be sure always to the winter sets in; another third is taken up and make the ground rich for these fine Lettuces. put by for the winter, in precisely the same way 23I. MANGEL-WURZEL.—This may be same way that Celery is, will be ready for spring dens. It is a coarse Beet, and is cultivated and use.—See Celery .-- Three leeks planted out for preserved as the Beet is. seed, will ripen their seed in August, and will

to give to five or six neighbours. as cabbage is, it is an excellent vegetable. Yet, and the bags hung up in a dry place.

I never saw a really fine Lettuce in America. The 233. MARIGOLD,—An ANNUAL plant. Sow or from offsets. A very little of it is enough for any garden.

The plants of these may be and a very mean one indeed. 227. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—This preserved through the winter in the natural ground ant bears at the root, like a potato, which to in the manner directed for Endive plants (which knows, two distinct tribes: the Musk, and the deed be kept through the winter in the same manner, and with the same care, as Cauliflower bage-plants, for which see Paragraphs from 77

that Celery is; the other third, covered in the called Cattle-beet. Some persons plant it in gar-

232. MARJORAM.—One sort is annual and give you seed enough for the next year, and some one perennial. The former is called summer and the latter winter. The first sown as early as posbe trenched deeply and made pretty good. Half garden is milky, refreshing, and pleasanter to a offsets; that is, by parting the roots. The plants a square perch of ground, planted at a foot apart majority of tastes than any other plant, the Aspaway stand pretty close. As the winter sort canprincipal ingredient of a good salad, that it is preserved by drying. Cut it just before it comes both in France and England called "salad" by out into bloom, hang it up in little bunches to dry, great numbers of people. It is good in stews: good first, for a day, in the sun; then in the shade; bolied with green-peas; and, even as a dish boiled and, when quite dry, put it in paper bags, tied up

> which will not suffer those sorts to loave, if they dry, in the shade. When dry put them into pabe sowed in the natural ground in the spring.— per bags. They are excellent in broths and soups The hard sorts are the green cabbage-lettuce (or and stews. Two square yards planted with Mahardy green), and the brown cabbage. These are rigolds will be sufficient. It is the single Mari-lat plants. Their outside leaves spread forth gold that ought to be cultivated for culinary pur-

den; and to die up the corner of some field, and large. When you cut one of these from the stem, throw some seed or some roots into it.

228. LAVENDER. A beautiful little well-lump of white, enough for a salad for ten people, and only observe, that all that is there said ap-Sucumbers. The soil should be rich for melons but it ought not to be freshly dunged; for that is apt to rot the plants, especially in a wet year. They like a light and rather sandy soil, and, any leaved, and the flag-leek, the latter of which is plants (which see in Paragraph 209); but, if this where near the sea, wood ashes, or sopers' ashes, by much the best-Some people like leeks better be not done, you must raise them in the spring in is probably, the best manure, and especially in than onions; and they are better in soup -Sow precisely the same way as the very earliest cab-dry-bottomed land; for ashes uttract and retain the moisture of the atmosphere. It is a great to 94.—Put the plants out into the natural ground, mistake to suppose, that ashes are of a burning quality. They always produce the most and best effect in dry bottomed land .- Melons should be cultivated well. You should have but one plan; in a hill; and should till the ground between the an inch long, and cut off the leaves also a good and, in transplanting, keep as much earth as you plants, while they are growing, until it be coverway down. Make trenches, like those for Celery can about the roots, and give a little water; and ed by the vines. If the plants stand too close, the (which see), only not more than hulf as deep, and transplant in the evening .- These plants will loave vines will be weak, and fruit small, thick-rinded, and poor as to flavour.

235. MINT .- There are two sorts: one is of plants as you do the Celery plants, and at about ter they are loaved. So that, about two square a darker green than the other: the former is five inches asunder. As the Leeks grow, earth feet of a hot-bed will give you a great quantity of called hepper-mint, and is generally used for dis-

236. MUSTARD.—There is a white seeded tivation is as follows: sow the onions any time sort and a brown seeded. The white mustard is used between April and the middle of June, in drills in salads along with the Cress, or Pepper Grass, six inches apart, and put the seed very thick along and is sown and cultivated in the same way (See the drills. Let all the plants stand, and they will Cress.) The black is that which table mustard get to be about as big round as the top of your Cress.) The black is that which table mustard is made of.—It is sown in rows, two feet apart, early in the spring. The plants ought to be thinted to four or five inches apart. Good tillage between the rows. The seed will be ripe in July, and then the stalks should be cut off, and, when quite dry, the seed threshed out, and put by for use.—Why should any man that has a garden buy mustard? Why should he want the English to send him out, in a bottle, and sell him for a quarter of a dollar, less and worse mustard than he can raise in his garden for a penny? The English mustard is, in general, a thing Fabricated, upon the mark with your thumb and forefinger, the Parsnip stands all frost without injury, and sent out by the fraudulent fabricators of Manches, again before sent out by the fraudulent fabricators of Manchester. It is a composition of baked bones reduced should rise up about the plants.-Proceed after to powder, some wheat flour, some colouring, this as with sown onions; only observe, that, and a drug of some sort that gives the pungent if any should be running up to seed, you must taste. Whoever uses that mustard freely will twist down the neck as soon as you perceive it. find a burning in his inside long after he has swal- But, observe this: the shorter the time that these lowed the mustard. Why should any man, who onions have been in the ground the year before, not oe cut off in the fall. has a garden, buy this poisonous stuff? The mustard will they be to run to seed.—Pre- 241. PEA.—This is of tard-seed ground in a little mustard mill is what serving onions is an easy matter Frost never he ought to use. He will have bran and all; and hurts them, unless you move them during the time his mustard will not look yellow like the English that they are frozen. Any dry, airy place will composition; but we do not object to Rye bread therefore do. They should not be kept in a warm on account of its colour! Ten pounds of seed will grow upon a perch of ground; and ten pounds of mustard is more than any man can want in a tie them round sticks, or straight straw, with year. The plants do not occupy the ground more than fourteen weeks, and may be followed by another crop of any plant, and even of mustard if the spring.—To grow this seed upon a large scale presently see, they may be had, in the open you like. This, therefore, is a very useful plant, plough the land into four feet ridges, lay plenty of ground, in Long Island, from first of June till the every man who hus a garden.
237. NASTURTIUM—An annual plant, with

a half-red half-yellow flower, which has an offensive smell; but, it bears a seed enveloped in a will bear a great quantity of pods.—They will grow in almost any ground; but, the better the ground the fewer of them are necessary.

deep. Then fill in the drills; and then press the that to die away. It may be sown at any season distant from each other. In these I sowed the earth down upon the seed by treading the ground when the frost is out of the ground. The best peas. When the peas were about three inches all over. Then give the ground a very slight way is to sow it in spring, and in very clean nigh, I hoed the ground deep and well between smoothing over with a rake.—When the plants ground; because the seed lies long in the ground, the rows and on each outside of them. I then earth down upon the seed by treading the ground all over. Then give the ground a very slight smoothing over with a rake.—When the plants get to be three inches high, thin them to four inches, or to eight inches if you wish to have very large onions. Keep the ground clear of weeds by hoeing; but do, not hoe deep, nor raise earth about the plants; for these make them run to neck and not to bulk.—When the tips of the leaves begin to be brown, bend down the necks, so that the

gives a pleasant flavour; chopped up small, and to dry, in order to be put away for winter use .- the rest of the pot-herbs. It is possible to pres rve put, along with sugar, into vinegar, we use it as Some persons, instead of sowing the onions all sauce for roasted lamb; and a very pleasant sauce along the drill, drop four or five seeds at every it is .- Mint may be propagated from seed ; but a six or seven inches distance ; and leave the onions few bits of its roots will spread into a bed in a to grow thus, in clumps; and this is not a bad Green-house (or you may do it even in any of the year .- To have it in winter, preserve it precise- way ; for, they will squeeze each other out. They ike Majoram (which see), and, instead of chop- will not be large; but, they will be ripe earlier, thing it for sauce, crumble it between your fingers. and will not run to neck.—The third mode of culagain before you make the marks, for no earth place; for they will heat and grow. The neatest way is to tie them up in ropes; that is to say, to matting (See Endive) .- For seed, pick out the dung. Never were finer peas grown than there finest onions, and plant them out in tich land, in are grown in the United States; and, as we shall and ought to be cultivated by every farmer, and dung along the furrows, plough the ground back sharp frosts set in.—The sorts are numerous, one every man who has a garden.

The sorts are numerous, one every man who has a garden. and put along, on the top of a ridge two rows of latter grow taller, and are longer in coming to onions, the rows seven inches apart, and the onions perfection, than the former. The earliest of all seven inches apart in the rows. When the weeds is the little white pea, called, in Long Island, the fleshy pod, and that pod, taken before the seed becomes ripe, is used as a thing to pickle.—The and plough first from and then to the ridges, two orthree times at the ridges, two orthree weeks, blue Pea, the Dwarf, and Tall Marrowfats; the Spring. The plants should have pretty long as in the case of Ruta Baga, cultivated in the and several others, especially the Knight Pea, bushy sticks put to them; and four or five of them field.—When the seed is ripe, cut off the heads and the seed of which is rough, uneven shaped and collect them in such a way as not to scatter the shrivelled, and the plant of which grows very tall. seed. Lay them, on cloths, in the sun, till dry as —All the sorts may be grown in America, without dust; and then thresh out the seed, winnow it, and sticks, and even better than with. I have, this

it green because I have done it; but, it loses its amell and flavour. Therefore to have Parsley in winter you must keep it alive. If you have a window seats of a house) half a dozen flower-pots, planted with stout plants in September, and taken into the house in November, will be sufficient. As soon as winter breaks up, put them out in the natural ground; and thus you have plenty of Parsley all the year round. However, Parsley may be preserved in the natural ground. You have only to put straw, or leaves of trees, or long

put up for winter as many as you want during the hard frost, and these you may put up in the same manner as directed for Carrots and Beets.—The greens of Parsnips are as good for cow feed as those of Carrots; but, if the Parsnips be to stand out in the ground all the winter, the greens should

241. PEA.—This is one of those vegetables which all men most like. Its culture is universal where people have the means of growing it. The sorts of peas are very numerous; and I will mention a few of them presently .- The soil should be good, and fresh dung is good manure for them. Ashes and compost, very good; but peas, like Indian Corn, will bear to be actually sown upon tables. Its uses are many and they are all well known. The modes of cultivation for a crop are various. Three I shall mention, and by either a good crop may be raised.—Sow in the fall (See Paragraph 159,) or early in the Spring. Let the ground be rich but not from fresh dung. Make the ground very fine; make the rows a foot a part and scatter the seed thinty along a drill two inches heing to have a feet a part the ground to the seed winnow it, and sticks, and even better than with. I have, this year (1819) the finest peas I ever saw, and the manner, for the most abundant. And this is the manner, in which I have sown and cultivated them. I ploughed the ground into ridges, the tops of which (for the dwarf sorts) were four feet apart, I then put a good parcel of yard-dung into the same summer.

239. PARSLEY.—Known to every human to the sorts may be grown in America, without sticks, and even better than with. I have, this year (1819) the finest peas I ever saw, and the manner, in which I have sown and cultivated them. I ploughed the ground into ridges, the tops of which (for the dwarf sorts) were four feet apart, I then put a good parcel of yard-dung into the same summer.

239. PARSLEY.—Known to every human the first have the ground into ridges, the tops of which (for the dwarf sorts) were four feet apart, I then put a good parcel of yard-dung into the same summer.

239. PARSLEY.—Known to every human the first have the ground into ridges, the tops of which (for the dwarf sorts) were four feet apart, I then put a good parcel of yard-dung into the same summer. and, if the ground be foul, the weeds choak the ploughed the ground from them, and to them large onions. Keep the ground clear of weeds by and four wide, the seed sown in drills at eight large onions. Keep the ground clear of weeds by and four wide, the seed sown in drills at eight large onions. Keep the ground clear of weeds by and four wide, the seed sown in drills at eight large onions. It is a week or two afterwards they had hoeing; but do, not hoe deep, nor raise earth about linches apart is enough for any family in the another ploughing; and soon after this they fell, the plants; for these make them run to neck and not to bulk.—When the tips of the leaves begin where the winter is so long and so sharp as it is in the way in which I managed all the sorts, only in the bebrown, bend down the necks, so that the this country, the main thing is to be able to keep the case of the Knight Pea I put the ridges at six leaves lie flat with the ground When the leaves harsley through the winter. It cannot be pre-feet asunder.—This was, of every sort, the very are nearly dead, pull up the onions, and lay them served dry, with success, like Mint, Marjoram, and finest crop of peas I ever saw in my life. When

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fall about irregularly, and, in case of much wet, little bed every three weeks all summer long. clean during the summer. the under peds rot; but, from the ridges they fall The early scarlet is the best. Radishes may be 263. SKIRRET is cu regularly, and the wet does not lodge about them raised early in a hot-bed, precisely as cabbage-You walk up the furrows to gather the peas; and plants are. nothing can be more beautiful, or more convenient. The culture in the garden may be the same, of which we have any knowledge. Athimble except that the work which is done with the flough in the field, must, in the garden, be done with the land. It is propagated from seed, or from offsets. It is perennial. The spade.—As to seasons, the early pea may be Its roots are used in soups and salads. Its leaves French make large messes of it; but a foot square sown in the fall. See Paragraph 159. But, in are also used in salads. A yard square is enough may suffice for an American garden. this case, care must be taken to guard against mice. Sow about four inches deep, and tread the ground well down. When the frost sets in all but it is very good to sow like White Mustard, to its sets till winter breaks up. These peac will be like or soled and it is a set of the set of t is safe till winter breaks up. These peas will be use as salad, and it is sown and raised in the same wholesomeness, and it is of very easy cultivation. earlier by ten or fifteen days than any that you way. can sow in the spring.—If you sow in the spring,
do it as soon as the ground is dry enough to go
upon. Sow the May Pea, some Charletons, some
it in America. The Dock is the wild Rhubarb, Hotspurs, some Blue Peas, some Marrowfats, and some Knight Pea, all at the same time, and they will come one after another, so as to give you green peas till nearly August. In June (about the middle) sow some early pea again and also some marrowfats and Knight Pea; and these will in the spring. When its leaves are pretty large, you peas till September. Sow some of each give you peas till September. Sow some of each give you peas till September. Sow some of each give you peas till September. Sow some of each give you giv sort middle of August, and they will give you eight inches to a foot long. You peel the outside green peas till the hardish frosts come.—But, skin from these stalks, and then cut the stalks up these two last sowings (June and August) ought to be under the South fence, so as to get as much third finger. You put these into puddings, pies, coolness as possible.

enough.

243. PEPPER.—See Capsicum.

244. PEPPER GRASS.—See Cress.

245 POTATO. Every body knows how to cultivate this plant; and, as to its preservation valuable plant, and no garden ought to be without during winter, if you can ascertain the degree of it. I should think, that a hundred wagon-loads warmth necessary to keep a baby from perishing, of the stalks are yearly sold in London. A bunch from offsets, or slips, put out in spring. Its you know precisely the precautions required to which you can clasp with your two hands sells preserve a potato. As to sorts they are as number of a shilling or two in the very early part of the merous as the stones of a pavement in a large season; and that is nearly half a dollar. This city; but, there is one sort earlier than all others. circumstance sufficiently speaks its praise. It is a small round, white potato, that has no blossom, and the leaf of which is of a pale green, One of them may be enough in a garden. It is very thin, very smooth, and nearly of the shape propagated from slips, taken off in the spring and " and size of the inside of a lemon cut asunder planted in a cool place. longways This potato, if planted with other sorts in the spring, will be ripe six weeks sooner ted in the same manner. One plant of the kind than any other sort. I have had two crops is enough. of potatoes ripen on the same ground in the same year, in England; the second crop from potatoes of the first. Two crops could be raised in America with the greatest facility. But, if must take care that no other sort grow with it, case with all other herbs. or near it; for, potatoes of this kind mix the breed more readily than any thing else, though they have no bloom! If some plants of this cultivated like the parsnip, and, like it, stands blossomless kind grow with or near the other out the whole of an American winter. kinds, they will produce plants with a rough leaf, some of them will even blow, and they will lose their quality of earliness. This is quite enough to used as a pickle, or in salads. prove the fallacy of the doctrine of a communication of the farma of the flowers of plants.

2.6. 101ATO (Sweet) .- This plant is cultivated in much the same way as the last. Heat is what it chiefly wants; and great care indeed must be taken to preserve it in winter.

247. PUMPKIN .- See Cucumber. The cultivation is the same, and every body knows the different qualities of the different sorts, and how to preserve and use them all.

that Frenchmen and pigs eat when they can get

250. RAMPION.-This is the smallest seed

third inger. You put these into puddings, pies, attain to much size. If you save seed, save it tarts, just as you would green gooseberries and from plants that have stood the winter. 242. PENNYROYAL .- A medicinal herb. green currants, and some people think they are It is perennial. A little patch, a foot square is better than either: at any rate, they are full six weeks earlier. The plant, like the dock, is hardy, any ground, though best in rich ground; and the same plants will last for an age. It is a very

254. RUE.-Still more beautiful. Propaga-

255. RUTA BAGA.—(See Turnip.)
256. SAGE is raised from seed, or from slips.

257. SALSAFY, called, by some, oyster plant,

259. SAVORY .- Two sorts, summer and winter. The former is annual, and the latter perennial.

260. SAVOY.—See Cabbage, Paragraph 201.

261. SCORZENERA.-This is only another the same manner as Salsafy is.

s taken up in the fall and kept for winter use. give the information. 248. PURSLANE .- A mischievous weed Each plant multiplies itself in the summer by adding offsets all round it. One of them is a nothing else. Both use it in salad, that is to plant to put out in the spring to produce other fisets for use and for planting out again. They

not sucked, and sown upon level ground, peas Sown as early as possible in the spring, and a not be wet at bottom, and should be kept very

263. SKIRRET is cultivated from its root, which is used in soups. It may be raised from seed, or from offsets. It is perennial, and a very small patch may suffice.

265, SPINACH.-Every one knows how good and useful a plant this is. It is certainly preferable to any of the cabbage kind in point of There is, in fact, but one sort, that I know any thing of, though the seed is sometimes more prickly than at other times. To have spinach very early in the spring, sow (Long Island) on or about the first week of September, in drills a foot apart, and, when the plants are well up, thin them to six inches. They will be fine and strong by the time that the winter " in ; and, as soon as that time comes, cover em over well with straw, and keep the stra. on till the breaking up of the frost. Sow more as soon as the frost is out of the ground; and this will be in perfection in June. You may sow again in May; but the plants will go off to seed before they

266. SQUASH is, in all its varieties, culti-

vated like the Cucumber, which see.

267. TANSY, a perennial culinary and mediis raised from seed, from the roots, will grow in cinal herb, propagated from seed, or offsets. One

root in a garden is enough.

268. TARRAGON is a very hot, peppery
herb. It is used in soup and sallads. It is perennial, and may be propagated from seed, or young and tender tops only are used. It is eaten with beef-steaks in company with minced shalots. A man may live very well without it; but, an Englishman once told me, that he and six others once eat some beef-steaks with Shalots and Tarragon, and that "they voted unanimously, that beef-steaks never were so eaten!" It must be dried, like mint, for winter use.

269. THYME.—There are two distinct sorts. Both are perennial, and both may be propagated

either from seed, or from offsets.

270. TOMATUM.—This plant comes from the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. To have it at hand for winter it is necessary to In England it requires to be raised in artificial dry it; and it ought to be cut, for this purpose, heat, and to be planted out against warm walls. you once get this sort, and wish to keep it, you before it comes out into bloom, as indeed, is the Here it would require neither. It climbs up very high, and would require bushy sticks. It bears a sort of apple about as big as a black walnut with is good in soups, to eat like the parsnip. It is its green husk on. Its fruit is used to thicken stews and soups, and great quantities are sold in London. It is raised from seed only, being an 258. SAMPHIRE is propagated from seed, annual; and the seed should be sown at a great or from offsets. It is perennial, and is sometimes distance, seeing that the plants occupy a good deal of room.

(To be Continued.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Sir-I wish to be made acquainted through the kind of Salsafy. It is cultivated and used in medium of your useful journal, with the most approved method of making capons. No doubt ma-262. SHALOT.—A little sort of Onion, which my of your subscribers are able, and willing to

Arundie Cottage, Feb. 1st, 1823.

The writer is respectfully informed, that he will find correct information in Vol. 3, No. 24, 249. RADISH.—A great variety of sorts. should be planted in rows six inches apart, and page 192; yet any thing in addition would be Sown thin in little drills six inches assurder, four inches apart in the rows. The ground should thankfully received.—Edit. Am. Farmer.

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FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.				Amount brought up, &	\$353 30
CULTURE, EXPENSES AND PROBABLE PRODU ACRE OF LAND IN GRAPE VINES, FOR SEV				The capital now is, by adding the price of the hogsheads, \$173 95—interest on it,	
FIRST YEAR.				All other expenses the same as last year—the manure,	
Price of one acre of good land, except near large towns,	\$50	00		hogsheads, and \$3.44 interest, to be educted out of the	
Fencing an acre,	25			first of the fourth year's expenses—the whole interest for the year being charged this year in the first item,	
Cuttings of vines for one acre,	26 12			leaves 174 01	
610 poles or stakes, at 2 cents each, Digging 610 holes to plant the cuttings in, at 2 cents each,					\$184 45
Planting the cuttings and stakes at 1 cent each,		10		The sixth and seventh year's expenses, the same as the fifth year—except in the seventh year, the expense of	
Total capital employed,		- \$	131 5	sugar probably will not be necessary; for, as the vines grow	
Interest for one year on the above capital,	7	89		older, the grapes become richer: that is, they have more	
First ploughing say \$2, two other ploughings at \$1 25,		09		of the saccharine quality in them. Deducting the price	*200 00
to prepare the ground,		50		of sugar one year, these two years amount to	3306 02
Three harrowings at 50 cents each,		50		The total expense in seven years is	8843 77
Harrowing and hoeing about the vines three times in the course of the summer, to keep down the weeds at \$2 50				Probable produce, 1600 gallons of wine in the last four	
each time,		50		years, at \$1 per gallon, amounts to	*756 00
Manure the first year—say	10	00			5756 23
Interest and first year's expenses,	_		331 3	And here it is to be remembered, that if the vines grow on a far	rm. es-
SECOND YEAR.				pecially if south of Pennsylvania, the owner will be paid for all the la	
Pruning and digging with the spade three feet on each				his hands, the interest on his money laid out, &c., and will probably his	
side of the vines—(the firuning this year is very tri- fling,) say	\$15	00		poles on his own land, so that he would not have to pay any more them. The only money that he would have to pay out, would be	
305 poles 14 feet long, to tie horizontally to the stakes two		00		vine cuttings, the hogsheads, barrels and sugar, amounting to §	
feet from the ground, to tie the shoots of the vines to, at				seven years—and the balance of \$1600 would all be furnished wit	thin his
3 cents		15		own premises; being \$1377 for the interest of money advanced, i	materi-
Annual decay of poles, say 20 per cent. Harrowing and hoeing three times, as above, at \$2 50,		44 50		als furnished by him, the labour of his hands, and profit. After the seventh year, the annual expense in labour, &c., will pr	robably
Additional attendance, as there will be more pruning		30		be \$180-and the annual average produce will be \$400-leaving	
than last year,	5	00		lance of \$220 profit per acre.	
The 305 poles being part of the capital, must be added to				The average quantity of juice from the hogshead or vat, will pr	robably
the capital of last year, makes it \$140 65.—Interest on it Second years expenses,	. 0	44	247 5	exceed 450 gallons, from an acre, and if it is obtained clear, the see 3 will be trifling; so that 400 gallons of wine may be calculated on,	fit for
THIRD YEAR.			,	use. And where sugar is used, as twelve pounds of sugar make one	gallon
The same as last year,	\$47	53		of liquid, 3 cwt. of it will give 28 gallons—and if brandy is added	
610 additional poles 14 feet long, at 3 cents, to tie to the stakes horizontally, at four and six feet from the ground,		30		rate of ten per cent, there will be about 40 gallons more to add—450 gallons, I think, may be safely calculated on, fit for use or sale.	
Adding the \$18 30 to the capital, makes it \$158 95. Ad-		30		now satisfied that when there is a sufficiency of saccharine matter	
ditional interest,		10		juice, brandy is unnecessary—but I find it very difficult to convince of	
Third years expenses,			366 9	3 this fact.	*1
This year, if the vines are properly attended to, there plenty of grapes for the table, and if permitted to hang				I intend to begin to prune my grape vines to day, and if any gen wish to be supplied with cuttings, I will send them to any part of the	his dis-
make some wine. On this acre the vines are supposed to	be pla	in-		trict, to Baltimore, or Norfolk, upon referring me to some one in t	
ted in rows twelve feet apart, and six feet distant in the ro	ws, a	nd		trict of Columbia for the payment. I will put them up in strong clo	oth and
after leaving three feet on each side of the vines, there will feet to spare between the rows, which for these first three				damp moss, so that they may be carried any distance with safety, an good for five or six weeks.	nd keep
may be planted in potatoes, beans, peas or any other mel				I charge one dollar per dozen cuttings.	
crop, which would help to pay part of the above expenses,	thou	gh		five dollars for 120 cuttings.	
I have not given any credit for it. After this year nothing	must	be		The Bland Median the Takey Schoolfill Musicatel and Con-	stantia
planted between the rows of the vines.				The Bland Madeira, the Tokay, Schuylkill, Muskatel, and Consall make good wine, and are tolerable for the table. I have also the	
FOURTH YEAR.				thington grape—a very great bearer. I have not enough of this	
The same as the third year, except the purchase of poles, &c. which is to be deducted, which leaves,	\$48	63		make a separate cask of wine, consequently I have mixed then	
Annual wear and tear or loss of poles, 20 per cent. on the		00		others. But I am inclined to think it will make a very good red will I have also the Sweet Water, the Miller Burgundy, Royal Musc	
whole cost,	7	92		Frontinac, &c. These latter are exclusively for the table, exce	
Additional labour this year in pruning the vines and keep-				Miller Burgundy, of which I made a barrel of wine, this last season	n, that
ing them in order, and in their places when misplaced by the wind, &c. say	15	00		I hope will make Champagne, as it is one of the grapes from which	ch that
Picking 150 bushels of grapes in the bunches at six cents				wine is made in France. I finished racking my wine, last week—there were,	Galls.
per bushel,	9	00		Seven barrels of 32 gallons each,	224
Picking 150 bushels off the bunches and bruising them, 10 cents per bushel,	15	00		Six quarter casks of 28 gallons each,	168
Six hogsheads to ferment the grapes in after being bruised,				One small cask of 12 gallons,	12
Fourteen barrels to put the wine in,	14	00		Total gallon	ns 404
3 cwt. Sugar, white Havana, the best, at \$14	42	00		But there were 34 cwt. of sugar used, and as 12 lbs. make one gall	
Two persons to attend to the fermenting hogsheads, for say 20 days, at \$1 50 per day, by which time the win-				of liquid, 32 gallons of the above were produced by the sugar.	-
may be got into the cellar,	30	00		And two quarter casks, or 56 gallons, were spoiled by being put into	
Fifteen dollars in hogsheads added to the capital. Interes				casks, that had red wine in them, that came from the Mediterra- nean, which deducted from the whole quantity,	30
on it,		90		Left to be racked	
2 state grand one	3197	45		And I have racked off fine and bright, so that there will be scarce	
Manure this year,	10			any sediment from this—about	310
Total expenses this year,			207 4	Which left, or ought to leave, of lees, save what was lost by evapor tion, about Gal	lls. 38
The state of the s		49.1	250 0	When the grapes are fermented in the skin, after being bruised a	and left
			353 3	antil the pummice, if it may be so called, has risen to the surface	

very little lee in it. The reason of there being, as before stated, so much vants, with very little expense, and it will at the same time be an agreea as 38 gallons of lee, was my having mixed the wine pressure; that which is as it is to have an apple, peach, or any other fruit orchard. pressed after fermentation, always having more mucilage than when it is drawn off without pressure.

own ideas. I think one or two acres of vines may be cultivated by any vines on an acre.

the juice is drawn off, and if this is obtained without pressure, there will be gentleman in the country, who keeps a gardener and who has house ser

One hundred and fifty bushels of grapes to an acre, may appear a great quantity to those who have not seen them growing in vineyards. But the If you think the above worth publishing, or any part of it, please insert four-tenths of an acre that I measured, averaged more than one peck to it in your paper, as it will save me a good deal of trouble in answering the vine, and it was the first year of their bearing; and I have no doubt in queries that are very often put to me by letter and otherwise—and it will my own mind, that an average of four years will produce more. The enable any person to make a calculation of the expense, according to his rows 12 feet apart, and the vines 6 feet distant in the rows, will make 607 JOHN ADLUM.

IRON LIFE-BOAT.

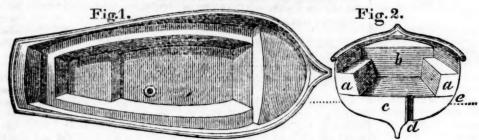


Fig. 1. View of the Iron Life-Boat, from above. Fig. 2. Section of the same.

a and b Cavities under the seats and at the stern of the vessel.

c Cavity between the floor and bottom. d The well.

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e Water-line of the boat.

It is evident, that if the well be left entirely open the water cannot rise in it higher than the level of its surface without; and any water that the conclusion, that a vessel, built of this matemay be taken in, over the sides, will sink down rial, will sail faster than one of the same size and the well until it finds its proper level.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL KALEIDOSCOPE.

TO THE EDITOR.

desirable object, is that of providing a life-boat for every vessel that goes to sea. The neglect of unfitness of such boats for common use. of a different description, which I beg leave to submit to the judgment of the public. I believe it will be found to possess all the essential properties of a life-boat, and to be capable, at the same time, of answering the common purposes in its shape—but I beg him not to let this circumof a ship's boat.

Should the adoption of this boat, be the means of lessening the number of victims who annually fall a prey to the devouring waves, and of abridging thereby the sum of human misery, I shall not consider the time I have devoted to the sub-

ject as spent in vain. The description of the life boat which I recomcavities, the buoyancy of which renders it impossible that it should sink. The plates are rivetted together, somewhat in the manner of steam-engine boilers, but so as to present no obeven should the gunnel or side of the boat be for-oed considerably under water. Another and dred pounds to the square inch.* If an iron boimuch larger buoyant space is formed between the bottom of the boat and false bottom or floor floor is fixed a little higher than the level of the hounds upon the square inch.

water, even when the boat is " set down," with a moderate load. A pipe or well is made to pass directly down through both bottoms and through SIR-Accounts of shipwrecks, and abandon- the cavity between them, so as to allow the waments at sea, have come before us very frequent-ly of late. The suffering, and loss of life, occa-sioned by such misfortunes, must be lamented by of the boat by means of a valve.

fourteen inches water, and weighs twenty-eight will, no doubt, be able to discover many defects stance prejudice his mind against iron life-boats by a workman who never resided in a sea port be expected, but will be easily obviated in any future attempt. To meet those that may be advanced by interested persons against the materimend, is as follows;—It is made of wrought iron al of which my life boat is made, I request a plates, and furnished with a number of air-tight candid consideration of the following reasons in power. favour of the use of fron, in the construction of boats of every description :-

1.-Strength and Tightness. With iron, a boat can be built of any strength that may be restruction to the passage of the boat through the quired. The tenacity of the material is so great, water. Some of the cavities are formed in the and the joints that can be made with it are so spaces underneath the seats, and two others are perfect, that boilers of considerable magnitude formed at the stem and stern of the boat. The are in daily use, bearing a pressure of steam principal use of these particular cavities is to within, equal to one hundred pounds upon every prevent the boat upsetting, which they will do, square inch of their surface; and they are com-

* The bursting point of high pressure boilers is on which the feet of the passengers rest: this from one thousand to one thousand two hundred

ler can be made to resist this enormous interna pressure, we may confidently conclude, that an iron boat, constructed in a similar way, will be adequate to sustain any external force, which it is likely to encounter from the buffeting of the waves.

2.-Durability. The considerations under the last head apply with equal force to this; but to these I would add, that an iron boat is not subject to injury from the effects of the sun; nor from the still more injurious attacks of the worms in southern latitudes. The oxidation of the iron, which will appear to some to detract much from its durability, will be found of very little moment in practice.

3.-Rate of sailing. The smooth surface of shape built of wood.

4.—Capacity for burthen. It is found to hold universally, with respect to canal boats, that those made of iron (of which there are numbers constantly in use) will carry a larger cargo than wooden boats of the same size. The result must

all; and will, no doubt, insure a favourable recharge itself of any quantity of water it may ception to every attempt that may be made to happen to ship in a rough sea. Should the boat say something of the comparative cost of the remedy the evil. The most obvious method that be loaded deeper than the level of the floor, the common, and the proposed boats. This I can presents itself to the mind, of accomplishing this water is prevented from rising into the interior only speak of at present on conjecture; I think may however safely state, that iron boats, with In order to show the practicability of the plan, the safety apparatus included, will not exceed the this practice must have arisen from the general I have built a boat, which nearly answers to the cost of wooden ones, more than fifty per cent.—
unfitness of such boats for common use. To re- above description. It is seventeen feet eight Even at this rate, and considering them only in move this obstacle, I have constructed a life-boat inches long, six feet wide, three feet deep, draws the light of common boats, they will be the cheapest in the long run. But as the facility of hundred, two quarters, and twenty pounds. The making them will increase by practice, and by experienced seaman, on inspection of this boat, the invention of Machinery, I should not be surprised to see them sold much lower than wood ones, before the lapse of many years.

Any gentleman desirous of trying my boat, may in general. The one to which I refer was built put it to what proof he thinks proper, on appliin a great measure from written descriptions, and cation to Mr. Parry, boatman, who has the care of it, at the George's Dock, ferry basin. A motown. Objections of this nature may, therefore, del, shewing clearly the principle on which it acts, I beg permission to lodge for inspection at the office of the Mercury newspaper. And any further information on the subject that is desired, I shall be happy to communicate as far as lies in my

> I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, THOMAS JEVONS.

Liverpool, September, 1822.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

WOOL-Farmers invited to report the quantity annually obtained per head from their flocks.

White Post, Frederick County, Va. 20th January, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

More than a twelve month past an invitation was given to the growers of wool, through the medium of your useful pages, to furnish informamers might compare the value of the different Mr. George W. P. Custis, for the origin of a re-changed my recollection of them, I can safely breeds of sheep, and trace their improvement markable ram, of that breed, which I raised in recommend an importation of some of their cows. from year to year. It was hoped that the adoption of some such plan would bring together in-riod, in this county. This cross, although I beformation on the subject, from various quarters, productive of considerable advantages; not merely to the breeders of sheep, by suggesting intermixtures, &c. &c., but to the country at large, by favouring the improvement of our different manufactures of wool. The invitation, as yet, ap- the third cross, I find the wool to have exchange pears to have been neglected : will it be too officious, again to urge the importance of the measure, and set the example by way of commence- ful for our country purposes, and yielding nearly ment? We plain farmers are too often under an impression, that it is necessary to write in a handsome style and technical manner, to make the offering acceptable. But, waving such scruples, I will now mention the result of my last shearing, which took place in June 1822. The average, which took place in June 1822. as per certificate, which I hold, is nearly 7 lbs. per head; that of the previous year was about 8 lbs. This apparent falling off, of a pound in the fleece, is to be accounted for in my having parted with 20 of my best sheep, in March last, to one of your butchers, which left me but few wethers and a large proportion of ewes, with lambs by their side, in my flock. These circumstances taken into consideration, I am satisfied that there has been a considerable improvement in my flock, since the shearing of 1821. number shorn in June last, was as follows:

nearly. nearly. nearly. 9 1-8 51-4 7 average 7 4.b op 9 2704 €89 156 total P 21 18 wool Ewes e Bakewell oss on the erino Ewe. Kam long Wethers, Merino, Long

unwashed, but the tags excluded. Having sheared my sheep at some distance from the house, I have not been so particular as I could have wished in selecting samples, and ascertaining the relative weight of carcase to the wooland I am unwilling at this time to hazard an opinion on that head—but if you think such me-morandums would be useful, I will endeavour, at the next shearing, to be more attentive to facts that relate thereto. I have been induced to adopt a cross of the long wool, on the Merino, with a view to a greater quantity of wool, better adapted to domestic purposes, anticipating also a restoration of such mutton, as we formerly had from our improved English breeds: in which expectation I have not been disappointed, having already obtained a cross of large size, affording excellent mutton, and carrying a heavy fleece : much superior in quality to those of my former Bakewell race, or more strictly speaking, Ar-lington.-Edit. Am. Farmer.

riod, in this county. This cross, although I be-lieve it is deprecated in England, I shall continue, by selecting Rams of the longest, closest, finest wool, so long as the fibre increases in length without diminishing too much its fineness and closeness. As far as I have gone, which is about ed its merino softness, for a silky quality less adapted, to be sure, for broad cloth, but much more use double the quantity of the merino, when both have been completely cleaned of the dirt, and prepared for the cards. This difference is explained by the half blood having a greater surface, than the merino, double the length of wool, and an increased thickness, as they partake of the merino, which possesses this quality, in a remarkable degree.

I am respectfully, Yours, &c. &c. R. K. MEADE.

* We shall be glad to obtain and record such details: as every report of facts serves to give knowledge to our readers, which enables them to institute comparisons, that must tend to their The weight of carcase, the proadvantage. portions of its different parts, and the period of maturity, are items too important, to be over-looked in any estimate of the value of different breeds of sheep. Indeed it would difficult to err by multiplying comparative points of observation .- Ed. Am. Farmer.

White Post, Frederick County, Va. ? January 20, 1823.

NAPLES CATTLE-AN EXCELLENT BREED. DEAR SIR,

Permit me to add my testimony to that of Capt. Jacob Jones, in favour of the Naples cattle. Having spent two or three weeks there in Dec. 1804, I had frequent opportunities of seeing their cows and work oxen, although I do not remember to have seen a bull. Previously having been a farmer, and accustomed to see fine cattle here, and in the New England States, my attention was and in the New England States, my attention was Should you desire it, I can furnish you with naturally drawn to a comparison between foreign Onion seed of a very superior quality—large flat, stock, and our own. I have always mentioned the they were of a light dun colour,* but I must prepeared to be animals of great frame, and had un-commonly large horns; they were worked in large mation to that effect by mail will be necessary. sized horse carts, single, and hauled a burthen I believe often exceeding a ton, with ease—they not less advantageous to yourself, than it is useful were very docile. With respect to their peculiar to the public, I have the honour to be Sir, form, I am not aware of any positive recollection, being chiefly attracted by their commanding ap-pearance, and the great loads they moved. The form of their cows I well remember—clean made, square built, and bulky, with sufficient frames to

* The Bull and Cow, imported by Com. Stewa dark cream colour; we should be glad to know explanation of the particulars wherein that supeinto what hands his cattle, which we know he riority consists, and some brief directions as to highly prized, have fallen, and what is the pro-mise of the progeny of his bull, which ought now quest, not for any use that we ourselves can to be numerous, in the neighbourhood of Bur-make of them, for we have found that we have no

tion in the form of annual reports, that the far- lington, long-woolled sheep. I was indebted to the pail-if the distance of 18 years has not R. K. MEADE.

> >00 TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW METHOD OF PRESERVING VINES FROM BUGS.

Bedford, West Chester Cy. N. Y. Jan. 31, 1823. SIR.

Having lately received from your agent at New ork, Mr. Coleman, the three volumes of your American Farmer, I observe in one of them, a request from you, to be furnished with good melon seed, by any gentleman who may have them, The useful information I have received from your work, has laid me under no small obligation to you, and I shall feel happy, in rendering you any assistance in your laudable endeavours to procure

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and disseminate valuable seeds.

I enclose a few Musk melon seeds, of a kind much superior to any I have ever met with. We received the seeds by the name of Persian melon. Its size is large, and its flavour delicious. It is, however, rather late in ripening. We have raised this kind for the last eight or ten years, and always on the same shot, without discovering the slightest depreciation. We last year adopted a contrivance (on the recommendation of another,) which I regard as of very great importance in the cultivation of melons. As soon as the young plants appeared, we put over them a box consisting of four pieces of shingles, or thin boards, nailed together, one foot long, and about eight inches broad-over the top of this box is stretched, a thin piece of worn out muslin, or millinet, and the edges fastened with tacks to the side of the box. This cover, while it admits the air and light, protects the plants effectually from bugs and flies, and shields them from cold winds and frosts. The difference in the growth of the plants thus covered, and those which were left unprotected, was almost incredible, and I observed that while the latter were parched with the drought, the soil round the others was constantly moist, and their leaves in the morning were loaded with dew.

white onion-a kind we have raised in our garden Naples to my friends as the finest cattle that I had for more than twenty years; and although for ever seen. My impression has always been that nearly the whole of that time planted every year in the same beds, we have never found it necessary sume I am mistaken, since Capt. Jones has so re- to change our seed .- As I find it more convenient cently viewed them. Their oxen were large to receive your volume at the end of the year, enough when fat to weigh from 1000 to 1200—ap-than in weekly numbers, should you wish for this, mation to that effect by mail will be necessary.

With the best wishes that your work may be to the public, I have the honour to be Sir, Your obd't servant,

JOHN S. SKINNER Esq.

From the writer of the above, we should be weigh six, seven, and probably eight hundred, happy to hear frequently-and we take this occawhen fat-they were beautiful, looked well adapt- sion to explain as to seeds of vegetables, melons, ed to the butcher, and in a superior degree to vines, flowers, grains, &c., that when they can be recommended as of a quality in any degree superior to what is in common use, of the same art, when he returned from his command in the kind; we shall always esteem it a favour to be Mediterranean, were, as we have understood, of supplied with small portions,-together with an leisure for practical experiments. It is quite as

to superintend the business of a large Post Office, zed life-for instance, their living in well built returned on board the ship, Dr. tion may be said to be engaged.—When seed such which appear to me to be of a religious origin. tripetal and centrifugal motion, from, and to every point of the compass, and thus are the good and equally diffused.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER. Montague, Dec. 10, 1822. VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PRODUC-TIONS OF TEXAS.

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me almost as much gratification as the discovery to understand me—but to place the matter beyond leaving the broken part in the wound. This later a new species. I particularly remarked the being misunderstood, I tore an ear from its stalk ter account is on the authority of others. prickly pear, which grows abundantly, border- and laid down some silver, and desired six ears ing the coast of the Gulph, and around the for it. A boy, after some hesitation, was desbay of St. Bernards. One stalk I measured, was patched for them. I directly placed one by their four and a half feet in height; a staunch trunk, fire to roast, which was immediately opposed by apparently formed of the leaves, but grown the whole family, with some warmth. It then thick and strong in the requisite proportion, to struck me, there was some superstitious reason support the new productions that projected from for opposing it. I desisted, but taking some fire the numbers is some of which wars with me for the numbers of forming one need to be supported it in great numbers; some of which wars with me for the numbers of forming one need to be supported in the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of the support the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of the support the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of the support the numbers of forming one need to be supported to the numbers of the support the numbers of forming one need to the numbers of the support the numbers of the support the numbers of the n around it in great numbers; some of which, were with me for the purpose of forming one near the quite 12 inches, on the middle leaves or branch- door, (where there was abundance of fuel,) but in es. Blossoms were putting forth, one of which that I was again disappointed—the same objecappeared to have arrived at maturity, measured tion was raised as before. I was then handed about 4 inches in length. A Mr. Vance, with some spunk, steel and flint, to strike fire for my-whom I conversed, and who had spent the last self—the day then was fast declining, and wish-since enquired how the vermin were to be dewhom I conversed, and who had spent the last seement was last declining, and wish-since enquired how the vermin were to be desix or eight years in the different provinces of ing to reach the village six miles further, I defined their offer, and after partaking of their from destroying our poultry. It saved me the (where he contemplated spending the remainder beans and making some presents to the boys, I trouble of making the enquiry, and I have since of his life,) it arrived to much greater perfection departed, and reached the town previous to such a stringly received. than in Texas-so much so, that he intended try-down; where we were kindly received. I was cess ing the experiment of enclosing his fields with it pleased to find one of the natives, who spoke a I have just been informed by a very notable by digging a small trench, and setting the largest little bad English. The king, and a number of housewife, who I have long known as a very contact with each other. He felt satisfied, that were solicited to partake of whatever they had indeed the only effectual remedy is to burn your in less than three years, it would form a barrier but determining not to burden them, as their hen house. impregnable to either man or beast; and from provision was scarce, I directed my comrade to This method may seem extraordinary, and me-

were about the size of the strategy and the strategy are though it was quite a month previous to their among themselves, the one who spoke English, deep, then take from your nests the straw or ripening—consequently, I could form no opinion of their quality. I am satisfied they do not particle of the fox species, the vine and leaf being then; that it was an established custom among fire to it, to guard against accident, have a carequite different. Another production of the country, which I much admired, was the running otherwise)—not to eat their new corn, until the rose. (I believe it is also a native of Louisiana.) "Corn Dance" was over—the third ensuing house. It blooms early in the season, producing a blosday it was to take place, and would continue two,
som very similar to the Burgundy rose; but its
three, or four days, according to the determinarunning is the most astonishing quality relative to
Control of the heads of the tribe, when assembled.

2d. Two hands are next to be provided, one
with a vessel of water, and the other with a suprunning is the most astonishing quality relative to
Control of the heads of the tribe, when assembled.

2d. Two hands are next to be provided, one
with a vessel of water, and the other with a suprunning is the most astonishing quality relative to
Control of the heads of the tribe, when assembled. it. One stalk I saw, was quite 30 feet in length. Contemplating to remain two days among them ful at a time, and use it as good housewives do Many of the inhabitants of Louisiana have them to rest our horses, we thought it best policy to a kettle of boiling water, when they wish to get planted at one corner of their dwelling, and by comply with their request. planted at one corner of their dwelling, and by comply with their request. being careful to nail them up as their length in

rectness of his theory.

Bordering the streams, I observed a great variety of grapes. One species, on the last of May, were about the size of the Madeira grape, al
where we procured it. After some private talk hen house with dry straw as much as two inches

much as one head and one pair of hands can do, to have many of the habits and customs of civili- sucdeding; on relating this circumstance when I and at leisure times to keep up a course of reading and do the writing necessary to conduct a journal horses, &c. &c. On visiting the Conchetta tribe, which has for its object, to improve the science, residing on the waters of the Trinity, I was much and practice of a pursuit in which the whole nastonished to observe some customs among them, quality, by inflicting a wound with the tail, which appears to me to be sufficient on board the simp, Dr. —, who had and at leisure times to keep up a course of reading cabins, cultivating the soil, rearing cattle, and horses, &c. &c. On visiting the Conchetta tribe, me, I might thank my stars I did not succeed in grappling one; that they possessed a poisonous and practice of a pursuit in which the whole nastonished to observe some customs among them, quality, by inflicting a wound with the tail, which appears to me to be sufficient to be a resident some time on the coast, informed me, I might thank my stars I did not succeed in grappling one; that they possessed a poisonous and practice of a pursuit in which the whole nastonished to observe some customs among them, quality, by inflicting a wound with the tail, which appears to me to be sufficient to be a proper to me to be a sufficient to be a proper to me to be a sufficient to be a proper to me to be a sufficient to be a proper to me to be a pursuit in which the soil, and the soil of the coast, informed me, I might thank my stars I did not succeed in graphing one; that they possessed a poisonous and practice of a pursuit in which the whole nastonished to observe some customs among them. produced almost instantaneous death, but with as we have mentioned are received, they are sent The green corn dance; or, feast of the first fruits, the most excruciating pain. He had been witagain in all directions. They move, as by cen-appear very similar to some of the laws and regulations resembling the Jews-and the respect the person of a young stranger; the wound was point of the compass, and thus are the good with which the custom is venerated, and the te-inflicted in the palm of the hand, which appear-things of Horticulture and Agriculture widely nacity with which they adhere to all the minutized to affect the system similar to the bite of the of its forms, will be proven by the following Rattle snake, but was more rapid and certain in occurrence:—After traversing for some days its progress. It is of the species called stinging through a region destitute of inhabitants, either Bat, vulgarly called the 'Sting-a-Ree'—I did aborigines or emigrants, I arrived at an Indian not put full faith in the Doctor's statement, until habitation, and with great pleasure, observed a it was confirmed by indisputable authority, and field of corn adjoining the hut, which appeared then, rest assured, I felt very grateful for my es-Dear Sir,—Having perused with considerato be just in perfection for eating. After the cape. Their appearance in water is similar, at a
ble interest, a few numbers of your valuable usual introduction of shaking hands, and a few little distance (as before stated) to the Turtle. paper, it induces me to send you some observa- enquiries relative to my further rout, I made ap- On a nearer view, the head and its posteriors repaper, it induces me to send you some observations made during an excursion to the Southward, last summer. Parts of the months of May, although I observed the squaws preparing a dish June and July, I was exploring the Province of Texas, where I observed a variety of new (to me) great lover of young corn, and it so great a rarity, vegetable productions; and many others, with which I was acquainted—but, the luxuriant difference of their growth, owing to the more congenial temperature of the Texas atmosphere, produced so astonishing a change, as afforded me almost as much gratification as the discovery to make the matter beyond the more congenial temperature of the discovery to understand me—but to place the matter beyond. This let-

Your's respectfully,

Milledgeville, January 1, 1823. TO KILL VERMIN.

and most flourishing leaves with their edges in others assembled on seeing us arrive, and we successful raiser of poultry, that an effectual and

the growths I saw, I have full faith in the cor- prepare supper; and the corn which had been thinks I see some of your readers throwing by

On a water excursion in the Bay of St. Bernard, times are troublesome to beds, and bed rooms, creases, they will in time have a living wreath I saw several singular animals, somewhat resemviz: to search with the flame, every crack or around their residence; which, when in bloom, bling the fresh water soft shell Turties, from 12 cranny, which by any possibility might serve to forms a most beautiful appearance.

The use of the water is of In my excursions through the country, I visited dangerous qualities, I attempted to seize several course, to prevent any accidents arising from the several tribes of Indians. Some of them appear by the tails, and was some time within an inch of use of the burning straw; this operation is to be

very particularly performed, and no part of the cember last, and the first day of April next-|who may receive any of this seed, with a view to house is to escape, and if well done at first, and satisfactory evidence will be given, and required, make trial of it, to give us, from time to time an your house is once effectually rid of them, the of the age of the hog, when killed, and its account of their progress. business need be repeated only twice a year, weight when cleaned. The money to be placed CULTIVATION OF COTTO once in the spring, and once in the fall.

vermin, when they come out with their young, preliminaries may be adjusted, and by whom the three or four years; after the first year they are fasten round their necks, a woollen string anoint-bet shall be decided. ed with mercurial ointment; it should be drawn tolerable tight, and placed near the body, or they

will scratch it off.

Respectfully, Your obedient servant, JOHN A. JONES.

N. B. The woollen string should be fastened round the neck as soon as possible, after they are hatched, lest they become infected, before you have relieved the old one.

PATTERSON, N. J. February 5, 1823. PORK EXTRAORDINARY.

We are reputably informed, that Mr. John Flood, of this town, recently purchased four of the ten pigs, which, with the sow, obtained the premium in Sussex County the past season.— The weight of the four above mentioned, are stated to be severally.

1439 lbs.

Age 14 months.

One of the ten having been hurt when young, was killed, and weighed only about two hundred weight, the remaining nine (one of which weighed 469 lbs.) with the sow, are said to have weighed between 37 and 38 hundred weight-altogether, this whole family of eleven, exceed two tons in

We have not the name of the gentleman who received the premium in Sussex, but we wish him success in his enterprize. - Chronicle.

WILD-GARLIC-CAN IT BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY to this from its inventor, will much oblige CULTIVATED?

Adams County, Pa. January 6, 1823.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir-I have observed in No. 41, of this Vol. your liberality in making inquiry respecting the best method of Cultivating the Crab Grass; which has encouraged me to make a similar request-one, that in my opinion, is of no less im-

portance.

I have been told that the Wild Garlie, has many valuable qualities, which make the cultivation of it very desirable for early pasture, and to afford a richness or high flavour to milk and butter, that cannot be obtained from any other plant. I have not seen any of this valuable plant cultivated, either in drill or broad cast-therefore any information respecting its cultivation, would be thankfully received from your numerous correspondents.

Your's Respectfully, JOHN BOULSTER.

NEW JERSEY AGAINST THE GREAT RIVAL STATES OF NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA.

Bridgetown, January 13th, 1823. hog, on or before the 12th day of March nex, the duce a new description of cotton into our country, age whereof will then be 1 year and 9 months, and we entertain the most sanguine hopes, that which will weigh more than any hog of the same the issue of these exertions may realize the exage, killed in either of the States of New York, pectations of the gentleman with whom they orior Virginia, any time between the 1st day of De-

in the hands of John S. Skinner, on or before 3d. Should your poultry be infected with the the 20th day of February next, with whom the

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE STATE.

A report of the Tobacco Inspected at and delivered from Piscattaway Inspection Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and twentytwo, ending the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	47		1	hhds. 48
Number de- livered.	174			174

JOHN C. MOORE, Inspt.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 3d, 1823.

True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

Kingston, Tennessee, 14th Jan. 1823.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir-In the Farmer of the 27th December, last, I see an account of a machine to cut the fur off of skins, without injuring the hide, I wish much to hear more about it; its cost, for one thing. and if it is getting in general use. An answer

SAMUEL MARTIN.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1823.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS. We are happy to have it in our power to state, that Jas. A. Buchanan, Esq. of this city, has importat the Isle of France, Martin Bickham, Esq. a bag of cotton seed, specially picked and prepar- in Sheets:ing, in that colony, who has kindly furnished some interesting remarks upon the most approved plan of cultivating it. We understand this seed is deposited at the store of the Warren seed is deposited at the store of the Warren Factory, No. 3, Hanover-street, where all applications either by letter or otherwise, for RICHARD COTTOM, Petersburg. small quantities, will be gratuitously attended to whilst it lasts. We hope the distribution of this truly valuable seed, will be judiciously made by W. F. REDDING, special agent, now journey-Mr. Buchanan, for it is well known, that the cotton of the Isle of France is superior to any in the world, with the exception of our very best long staple Sea Islands. It behoves our most ac- application being made, by letter or otherwise, to A Jerseyman offers to bet that he will kill a live planters to follow up this attempt to introginated. We shall of course expect all those

CULTIVATION OF COTTON AT THE MAURITIUS.

It is planted here in the months of November and December, (our spring,) and the trees last cut off nearly even with the earth, and they shoot up again to nearly their usual height, when it is necessary to turn off their tops, and keep them at the height of about four feet and a half. They are planted in rich ground at 7 and 8 feet distance, one from the other; and in poor ground, at about 5 feet distance, only two plants are left in the same hole, and the seeds are planted about one inch under ground; it is necessary to keep the field very clean, and clear of weeds, and let the cotton be perfectly dry before it is collected: the plants ought to be hoed, and their roots, well covered when young. After the cotton is collected, it is passed through a mill, and cleaned by means of cylinders, after which it is picked by hand, and freed of all dirt, and impurities, then sent to the press to be embaled.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

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Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 30 to 1 32—Rye, 71 to 75 cents—Corn, 58 to 60 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per c lb.—6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 37½ to 1 50—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, \$8—Orchard Grass do. \$3—Herds' Grass do. \$3—Timothy do. \$5—Millet, \$2—Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.—Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.-Shad, none in market-Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62\frac{1}{2} per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37\frac{1}{2}\$—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts. Chickens, \$2 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton— Hay, \$16 to 17

MARYLAND TOBACCO-Five hhds, of the new crop has been to market-4 hhds. from Mr. John Mercer, sold for \$12 25 cts.-2 hhds. second 6-

2 hhds. from Frederick \$18.

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THE AMERICAN GARDENER, formed with a sharp knife, so that there may be merous movements of the arms, hands, and

CHAPTER IV.

Vegetables and Herbs.

about the end of July, in rows (in a garden) two ground cool during the hot and dry weather. feet apart, and thinned out to a foot distance in 277. SLIPS differ from cuttings in this, t than the small ones growing on it the same year .-The Swedish turnip, so generally preferred for the season for the work is also the same. 278. LAYERS.—You take a limb, or apart (in a garden), and during their growth, ought to be kept clean, and to be dug between twice at least, as deep as a good spade can be stick upright; and, having a parcel of shoots has a shoot of the brought out and planted in April! at a very early season. To draw this benefit or buds beyond the earth. The earth laid on, sooner the better; but, in the winter months, they from them the best way is, to leave a row or two should be good, and the ground should be freshin the ground, and when the winter is about to digged and made very fine and smooth before the

dried and put by in bags for winter use.

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CHAPTER V.

FRUITS.

Propagation, Planting, Cultivation.

PROPAGATION.

273. All the fruits to be treated of here, except the Strawberry, are the produce of irees, or of woody plants. All these may be propalayers, or suckers; or by budding or grafting to be treated as a tree. pon stocks.

place I am to describe the several methods generally, and the management suited to each.

When the propagation is from seed, the and the seed should by no means be sown too mice and other vermin.

nothing ragged or bruised about either wood or fingers, and is no more to be taught by written dibark. The time for taking off cuttings is that of the breaking up of the frost. They should be To read a full and minute account of the act, 271. TURNIP .- It is useless to attempt to planted in a shady place, and watered with rain of budding and grafting would require ten times raise them by sowing in the spring; they are water, in dry weather, until they have got shoots the space of time that it requires to go to a neighnever good till the fall.—The sorts of Turnips several inches long. When they have such bour's and learn, from a sight of the operations are numerous, but, for a garden, it is quite suffi- shoots they have roots, and when they have these, that which, after all, no written directions would cient to notice three; the early white, the flat no more watering is necessary. Besides these ever teach. To bud and graft, in all the various yellow, and the Swedish, or Rutabaga, which last is a very different plant indeed from the last is a very different plant indeed from the cially in hot countries, be covered with leaves of operation than that of making a shoe; and I defy other two.—The two former sorts should be sown trees, or muck, or something that will keep the any human being to describe adequately all the

the rows. Good and deep hoeing and one digging should take place during their growth; for, a large turnip of the same age is better, weight for weight, than a small one, just as the largest apples, or peaches, growing upon the same tree, are better have six joints left; and then plant it and manage will keep several months. I cut some here in the same manner as directed for entings. The season the form the tree.

in England, ought to be sown early in June, in of a tree, in the fall, on early in the Spring, and season for grafting, and Mr. MARSHALL tells rows at a foot apart and thinned to three inches pull it down in such a way as to cause its top, or the English, that it must not be done till the sap in the rows. About the middle of July they small shoots and twigs to lie upon the ground in the stock is just ready to flow freely. He had ought to be transplanted upon ridges three feet Then fusten the limb down by a peg or two, so never seen an American Negro-man sitting by a made to go.—As to the preserving of turnips lying horizontally, lay earth upon the whole, all I have seen this; and my opinion is, that the during the winter, follow precisely the directions along upon the limb from the point where it work may be done at any time between October given for the preserving of Beets, See Beet.—
begins to touch the ground, and also upon all and May; nay, I am not sure, that it may not be But the Swedish Turnip is of further use as producing most excellent greens in the spring, and off at the points, leaving only two or three joints may be taken off, and put on directly; and the ter they have been laid a year.

den. They are shoots that come up from the the seeds of these should be collected in the fall at least, they do not come out of that stem. out by mashing the crabs or apples. When the do that are raised in any other way. Fruit trees fine earth; or sow them at once. It may not, raised from suckers do not bear so abundantly, however, be convenient to sow them at once: and or of woody plants. All these may be propa and such good fruit, as trees raised from cuttings, perhaps, the best way is to sow very early in the gated from seed, and some are so propagated. But slips or layers. A sucker is, in fact, a little tree spring. If the Stocks be to be of stone fruit, the others are usually propagated by cuttings, slips, with more or less of root to it, and is, of course, stones, as of cherries, plums peaches and others,

274. The methods of propagation, best suited method, or by that of grafting, you must first have there till spring. The earth may be placed in a to each kind, will be mentioned under the name stocks; that is to say, a young tree to bud or cellar; or put into a barrel; or a little pit may be of the kinds respectively; and therefore, in this graft upon. What are the sorts of stocks proper made in the ground, and it may be placed there. for the sorts of fruit-trees respectively will be When the winter breaks up, dig a piece of ground mentioned under the names of the latter. The deep and make it rich; make it very fine; form stock is a young tree of some sort or other, and it into beds, three feet wide; draw drills across it so mg should be in good ground, finely broken, the bud is put into the bark on the side of this at 8 inches distance; make them from two to three young tree during the summer; and not before inches deep; put in the seeds pretty thick (for thick. How to save and preserve the seed will the bud be full and plump. The work may ge-they cost little); cover them completely; tread be spoken of under the names of the several nerally be done all through the months of July the earth down upon them; and then smooth the

276. CUTTINGS are short pieces, cut in the tree, on which the cutting is placed, sends up its Hoe frequently; but not deep near the plants; spring, from shoots of the last year, and it is, in sap into the cutting, and makes it grow and be- for, we are speaking of trees here; and trees do most cases, best, if they have a joint or two of the come a tree. Now, as to the way, in which this, not renew their roots quickly as a cabbage, or a former year's wood at the bottom of them. The and the way in which budding, is done, they can turnip does. These young trees should be kept cutting should have altogether, about six joints, not, upon any principle consistent with common during the first summer, as moist as possible, with-

round cool during the hot and dry weather.

277. SLIPS differ from cuttings in this, that two volumes each larger than this. The season it in the same manner as directed for cuttings. January last (1819). They reached England in The season for the work is also the same.

March; and, I hear that they were growing well 278. LAYERS .- You take a limb, or branch in June. A great deal has been said about the

set in, cover them all over with straw or cedar branches be laid upon it. The earth, laid on, sizes in different cases; and even the propaga-boughs. Take these off when the winter breaks should be from six inches to a foot t ck. If the tion of the stocks themselves is not to be overup, and you will have very early and most ex- limb, or mother branch, be very stubborn, a little looked. Stocks are formed out of suckers, or cellent greens; and when you have done with cut on the lower side of it will make it the more raised from the seed; and the latter is by far the greens, the Turnips are very good to eat. easy to be held down. The ground should be the best; for suckers produce suckers, and do easy to be held down. The ground should be the best; for suckers produce suckers, and do 272. WORMWOOD is a herb purely medicinal. It may be propagated from seed, from slips, or from offsets. It ought not to occupy a space of more and a foot square. It must be will be ready to take up and plant out as trees after the best, it is slickers produce success, and do not grow to a handsome stem, or trunk. Crabs are generally the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers produce success, and do not grow to a handsome stem, or trunk. Crabs are generally the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers produce success, and do not grow to a handsome stem, or trunk. Crabs are generally the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers produce success, and do not grow to a handsome stem, or trunk. Crabs are generally the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers produce success, and do not grow to a handsome stem, or trunk. Crabs are generally the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers of the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers of the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers of the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. These layers of the stocks for Apple-grafts, and are the best and coolest covering. Stocks, suitable to each sort of fruit-tree by and 279. SUCKERS are, in general, but poor by: at present we have to speak of the raising of things, whether in the forest, or in the fruit gar-Stocks. If the stocks be to be of crabs or apples, roots, at a distance from the stem of the tree, or, when the fruit is ripe. They are generally got They run to wood and to suckers more than trees seeds are collected, put them immediately into must be got when the fruit is ripe. The best way 280. BUDDING. To have fruit trees by this is to put them into fine earth, and keep them trees. But the seed being good, it should be well and August, and, perhaps, later.

Surface. When the plants come up, thin them to about three inches apart; and keep the ground three inches apart; and keep three ground three inches apart; and keep three ground three gr of one to another tree in such a way as that the between them perfectly clean during the summer. or buds; and three of these should be under sense, become matter of written description out watering; and the way to keep them as moist ground when planted. The cuts should be per- Each is a mechanical operation, embracing nu- as possible is to keep the ground perfectly clean

grow to a tree and to bear fruit. This is Mr. formed out of suckers produce suckers; and, if of the haw, which grows upon the thorn, and time, deprive them of their fruitfulness. Besides graft partake of the nature of the stock, why really, if a man has not the trifling pornot the wood and leaves? Yet, is it not visible tion of patience and industry that is here reto all eyes, that neither ever does so partake;—
This, then, like the carrying off the farina from and the abundant crops, which, with proper were put on the hlum and the apple on the crab. account. In 1800, I sent several trees from England to Messrs. James and Thomas Paul, at Busleton, in Pennsylvania. There was a Nectarine amongst these. It is well known, that, in 1817, there had for planting, of the aspect, of the nature of the by a stake; but it must not be fastened to a stake, been so great a mortality in the peach orchards, soil, of the preparation of the soil; for these until rain has come to settle the ground; for, such

and to hoe it frequently. I cannot help observe that they had become almost wholly extinct. At have all been described in Chapter I, Paraing here upon an observation of Mr. MARSHALL: Busleton there had been as great a mortality as graph 20, save and except, that, for trees, the "as to "weeding," says he, "though seedling in any other part. Yet I, that year, saw the ground should be prepared as directed for Aspa-"trees must not be smothered, yet some small Nectarine tree large, sound in every part, fine ragus, which see in its Alphabetical place, in weeds may be suffered to grow in summer, as and flourishing. It is very well known, that the Chapter IV. "they help to shade the plants and to keep the peach trees here are very short-lived. Six, seven 284. Before the reader proceed further, he "ground cool." Mercy on this Gentleman's or eight years, seem to be the duration of their life. should read very attentively what is said of transreaders! Mr. Marshall had not read Tull; if This Acctarine had stood seventeen years, and was planting generally, in Chapter III, paragraph he had, he never would have written this very likely to stand twice as long yet to come. It is 109 and onwards. He will there perceive the erroneous sentence. It is the root of the weed now growing in the garden of the late Mr. James absolute necessity of the ground, to be planted that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of Paul, in Lower Dublin Township; and there any in, being made perfectly fine, and that no clods, ground well set with even "small weeds," and one may see it —It is clear to me, therefore, that great or small, ought to be tumbled in about the another rod kept weeded. Let them adjoin each the short life of the peach-orchards is owing to the roots. This is so capital a point, that I must other. Go, after 15 or 20 days of dry weather; stock being heach. No small part of the peach-request the reader to pay particular attention to examine the two; and you will find the weedless trees are raised from the stone. Nothing is more it. To remove a tree, though young, is an operaground moist and fresh, while the other is as dry frequent than to see a farmer, or his wife, when tion that puts the vegetative faculties to a severe as dust to a foot deep. The root of the weed sucks he or she has eaten a good peach, to go and test; and, therefore, every thing should be done up every particle of moisture. What pretty make a little hole and fut the stone in the ground, to render the shock as little injurious as possible. things they are, then, to keep seedling trees in order to have a heach tree of the same sort! 285. The tree to be planted should be as young cool!—To proceed: these seedlings if well ma-Not considering, that the stone never, except by naged, will be eight inches high, and some highmere accident, produces fruit of the same quality
er, at the end of the first summer. The next as that within which it was contained, any more
possible in the spring. The ground being prespring they should be taken up; or this may be than the seed of a carnation produces flowers like pared, and the tree taken up, prune the roots done in the fall. They should be planted in rows, those from which they proceded.—The peaches with a sharp knife so as to leave none more than four feet apart, to give room to turn about amongst in America are, when budded, put on peach- about a foot long; and, if any have been torn them; and at two feet apart in the rows. if intend- stocks; and this, I think, is the cause of their off nearer to the stem, prune the part, so that ed to be grafted or budded without being again swift decay. They should be put on plum-stocks; no bruizes or ragged parts remain. Cut off all the removed. If intended to be again removed, be- for, to what other cause are we to ascribe the fibres close to the roots; for, they never live, fore grafting or budding, they may be put at a foot long life and vigorous state of the Nectarine at and they mould, and do great injury. If cut apart. They should be kept clean by hoeing be- Mr. Paul's? The plum is a closer and harder off, their place is supplied by other fibres more tween them, and the ground between them should wood than the peach. The peach-trees are de- quickly. Dig the hole to plant in three times be dug in the fall, but not at any other season of stroyed by a worm, or, rather, a sort of maggot, as wide, and six inches deeper, than the roots the year.—The plants will grow fast or slowly that eats into the bark at the stem. The insects actually need as mere room. And now, besides according to the soil and management; and he do not like the plum bark; and, besides, the who knows how to bud or to graft, will know plum is a more hardy and vigorous tree than the sifted. Lay some of this six inches deep at the when the stock is arrived at the proper size for peach, and, observe, it is frequently, and most bottom of the hole. Place the roots upon this in each purpose.-To speak of the kind of stocks frequently, the feebleness, or sickliness, of the their natural order, and hold the tree perfectly most suitable to the different kinds of fruit-trees tree that creates the insects, and not the insects upright, while you put more sifted earth on the is reserved till we come to speak of the trees that create the feebleness and sickliness. There roots. Sway the tree backward and forward a themselves; but there are some remarks to be are thousands of peach trees in England and little, and give it a gentle lift and shake, so that made here, which have a general application, France that are fifty years old, and that are still the fine earth may find its way amongst the roots relative to the kinds of stocks.—It is supposed in vigorous fruitfulness. There is a good deal in and leave not the smallest cavity. Every root by some persons, that the nature of the stock climate, to be sure; but, I am convinced, that should be closely touched by the earth in every affects the nature of the fruit; that is to say, there is a great deal in the stock.—Before I quit part. When you have covered all the roots with that the fruit growing on branches, proceeding the subject of stocks, let me beg the reader never, the sifted earth, and have seen that your tree from a bud or a graft, partakes more or less of if he can avoid it, to make use of suckers, par-stands just as high with regard to the level of the the flavour of the fruit which would have grown ticularly for an apple or pear-orchard, which ground as it did in the place where it before stood, on the stock, if the stock had been suffered to almost necessarily is to become pasture. Stocks allowing about 3 inches for sinking, fill up the MARSHALL's notion. But, how erroneous it is, the ground remain in grass for a few years, there plat, and when you have about half filled it, tread must be manifest to every one when he reflects will arise a young wood all over the ground; and that the stock for the pear tree is frequently the this wood, if not torn up by the plough, will, in a Put on the rest of the earth, and leave the surface white-thorn. Can a pear partake of the nature short time, destroy the trees, and will in still less perfectly smooth. Do not water by any means. which is a stone-fruit too? If this notion were this, suckers, being originally excrecences, and and makes cavities amongst the roots. Lets in correct, there could be hardly a single apple-unnaturally vigorous, make wood too fast, air. Mould and canker follow; and great injury orchard in all England: for, they graft upon make too much wood; and, where this is the is done. erab-stocks; and, of course, all the apples, in case, the fruit is scanty in quantity. "Haste the course of years, would become crabs. Apri cots and Peaches are, in England, always put on plum-stocks; yet, after centuries of this practice, they do not become plums. If the fruit of the stocks why the male to the female flower is a mere whim, or dream. The bud, or graft, retains its own nature, wholly unchanged by the stock; and, all that is of consequence, as to the kind of stock, is, where the stock are surely stock as the stock and all that is of consequence, as to the kind of stock, is, where the stock are stocked with bloom; and from all of it there some grow on peach, and apple on apple, the trees are tude to God for such a blessing, is, to act well five or six feet high, unless cattle are to be kept not nearly so vigorous and durable as if the peach our part in turning the blessings to the best out for two or three years. And, in this case, the

PLANTING.

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rest of the hole with the common earth of the Water, poured on, in this case, sinks rapidly down,

286. If the tree be planted in the fall, as soon as the leaf begins to be yellow; that is to say, in October early, it will have struck out new roots to the length of some inches before the winter sets in. And this is certainly the best time for doing the business. But, mind, the roots should be out of ground as short a time as possible; and should by no means be permitted to get dry, if you can avoid it; for, though some trees will live after having been a long while out of ground, the shorter the time out of ground the sooner the roots strike; and, if the roots should get dry before planting, they ought to be soaked in water, rain or pond, for half a day before the tree be

287. If the tree be for an orchard it must be head of the tree must be pruned short, to prevent it from swaying about from the force of the wind. Even when pruned, it will be exposed to be

cavities about the roots.

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288. When the trees are short, they will reends to be pointed out more particularly when we larly stated under the name of grape. come to speak of pruning.

tection is the laying of small stones of any sort upon it.

290. As to the distances, at which trees ought that I make provision for 70 trees, and for a row

and injure, each other.

CULTIVATION.

the trees grow, which consists of digging, hoeing itself differs with the sort of tree; and, there of any sort. And, if there be, take care to defore, I shall treat of the management of each stroy them. Pull, or scrape, off all rough bark sort under its own particular name. But the at the bottom of the stem. If you even heel off

take is just so much taken from the fruit, either destroy, or drive away, all insects. in quantity, or in quality, or in both. It is true,

cipal part of their nourishment comes from the sects on the stems and bark of the trees. top-soil. The ground should be loose to a good depth, which is the certain cause of constant but, nine times out of ten they proceed from the moisture; but trees draw downwards as well as root. Insects are much more frequently an effect upwards, and draw more nourishment in the for-than a cause. If the disease proceed from blight, mer than in the latter direction. Vine-yards, as there is no prevention, except that which is sugor other; or they will produce nothing of value, frequently blighted when healthy ones are not; He adds, that Mr. EVELYN says, that "when but, when the insects come, they add greatly to the

294. Now, then, as to the trees in my garden; they are to be choice peaches, nectarines, apricots, quire no stakes. They may be planted the se- plums, cherries, and grape vines, with a very few cond year after budding, and the first after graft-apples and pears. The sorts will be mentioned ing; and these are the best times. If planted in hereafter in the Alphabetical list; but, the the fall, the tree should be shortened very early tillage for all except the grape vines, is the same; in the spring, and in such a way as to answer the and the nature of that exception will be particu- nearly the whole, the best way is to cut them

295. It was obsreved before, that the ground 289. If you plant in the spring, it should be as is always to be kept clear of weeds. From the early as the ground will bear moving; only, bear spring to the fall frequent hocing all the ground in mind, that the ground must always be dry at over, not only to keep away weeds but to keep ton when you plant. In this case, the new roots the ground moist in hot and dry weather, taking will strike out almost immediately; and as soon care never to hoe but when the ground is dry at as the buds begin to swell, shorten the head of the not. This hoeing should not go deeper than four tree. After a spring-planting it may be neces- or five inches; for there is a great difference besary to guard against drought; and the best pro- tween trees and herbaceous plants as to the renewal of their roots respectively. Cut off the lateral round the tree, so as to cover the area of a circle roots of a cabbage, or a turnip, of a wheat or a rye of three feet in diameter, of which circle the stem or an Indian-corn plant, and new roots, from the of the tree is the centre. This will keep the parts that remain, come out in 12 hours, and the ground cooler than any thing else that you can put operation, by multiplying the mouths of the feeders of the plant, gives it additional force. But, the roots of a tree consist of wood, more or less hard: to be planted, that must depend on the sort of they do not quickly renew themselves: they are tree, and on other circumstances. It will be seen of a permanent nature: and they must not be India, and a more merciful one than what is geneby looking at the plan of the garden (Plate I), much mutilated during the time that the sap is in

of grape uines extending the length of two of the plats. The trees will have a space of 14 feet or the digging between trees ought to take square each. But, in orchards, the distances for place only in the fall, which gives time for a apples and pears must be much greater; other renewal, or new supply, of roots before the sap wise the trees will soon run their branches into, be again in motion. For this reason, if crops be grown under trees in orchards, they should be that does not demand a ploughing of the ground 291. The Cultivation of fruit trees divides in the spring. In the garden, dig the ground well itself into two distinct parts; the management of and clean, with a fork, late in November. Go the tree itself, which consists of pruning and close to the stems of the trees; but do not bruize tying; and the management of the ground where the large roots. Clean and clear all well close tant places in the spring of the year, for the bees and manuring. The management of the tree there. Ascertain whether there be insects there for that reason I shall here give directions con- with water, in which tobacco has been soaked; and do this, whether you find insects or not. 292. In the first place, the ground is always Put the tobacco into hot water, and let it soak

that very fine orchards have grass covering all all harbour for insects you make the ground smooth flame and makes a great smoke, is lighted and the ground beneath the trees; but these orchards just round the stem of the tree, let the rest of would be still finer if the ground were kept clear the ground lay as rough as you can; for the from all plants whatever except the trees. Such a piece of ground is, at once an orchard and a frost, which is a great enricher of all land. When thinks they can spare, leaving a sufficiency for pasture; what is lost one way is, probably, gained the spring comes, and the ground is dry at the the other. But, if we come to fine and choice top, give the whole of the ground a good deep fruits, there can be nothing that can grow beneath to balance against the injury done to the trees. hoeing. which will make it level and smooth enough. Then go on again hoeing throughout the 293. The roots of trees go deep; but the prin-summer, and watching well all attempts of in-

298. Diseases of trees are various in their kind: Tull observes, must always be tilled, in some way gested by the fact, that feeble and sickly trees are "the soil, wherein fruit trees are planted, is constantly kept in tillage, they grow up to an "Orchard-in half the time, they would do, if "the soil were not tilled." Therefore, tillage is useful; but, it were better, that there were tillage without under crops; for these crops take away boiling water on them. A line dipped in tar tied crease at least ten fold the year after.

fastening would prevent it from siuking with the a great part of the strength that the manure and round the stem, will keep them from climbing the earth. The earth would sink from it, and leave tillage bring. minutive creatures that appear as specks in the bark; the best, and perhaps, the only remedy against the species of disease of which they are the symptom, consists of good plants, good planting and good tillage. When orchards are seized with diseases that pervade the whole of the trees, or down: they are more plague than profit, and, as long as they exist, they are a source of nothing but constantly-returning disappointment and mortification. However, as there are persons who have a delight in quackery, who are never so happy as when they have some specific to apply, and to whom rosy cheeks and ruby lips are almost an eye-sore, it is perhaps, fortunate, that the vegetable world presents them with patients; and thus, even in the cotton-blight or canker, we see an evil, which we may be led to hope is not altogether unaccompanied with good. (To be Continued.)

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Messrs. Editors,

A paragraph in your Gazette of Saturday, on the subject of Bees, induces me to mention, that an easier method of gathering the honey than in rally pursued in this country, is practised in Germany .- There, this interesting little insect is cultivated to great extent, frequently as an amusement, and very commonly as a source of revenue. Many treatises have been written on their singular nature, domestic arrangements and the best mode of treating them. Perhaps I put some of your readers in mind of the renowned Baron of wheat, rye, winter-barley, or of something Munchausen, when I state that in some parts of Germany they are regularly taken to pasture! yet such is the fact. I have seen on the great heafh of Luneburg in the Hanoverian dominions, hundreds of Hives that were carried there from disround the stem. Make the ground smooth just to pasture on the heath flowers; herdsmen attend them; and in the autumn they are taken home again.

The mode of securing the honey is this, early in the fall the Bee-father (as the person who culmanagement of the ground where trees grow is the outside bark a foot or two up, in case there be tivates Bees is called) protects himself with the same in the case of all the larger trees; and insects, it will be the better. Wash the stems gloves and a kind of cap long enough to hang over his neck and shoulders, and which has a wire mask-and in dark rainy weather, or early in the morning or late in the evening, when all to be kept clear of weeds; for whatever they 24 hours, before you use the water. This will the Bees are at home, he turns the hives upside 297. But, though, for the purpose of removing wrapped in tow and linen, which burns without down-a match made of dry herbs, such as rue the smoke blown upon the hive, which drives the winter provision. Should it happen that the Beefather takes too large a tribute, or that an early winter prevents the Bees from replenishing their stock as expected-they then are regularly fed with a composition consisting of sugar, honey wine and water, boiled together, which is put in a saucer under the hive.

TOBACCO OF UPPER CANADA.

Your's,

A GERMAN.

A letter from Amherstburgh, Upper Canada, published in the Quebec Gazette, says-" There has been some stir this winter in consequence of

to refer him, and our readers, to the full, and in-teresting remarks of many careful observers, decays first. I have marked several bunches and

DEAR SIR,

decaying; and, it is thought, the Hessian Fly has if the Fly attacks the roots of the wheat? I was seeded the first of October; the blades are was seeded the first of October; the blades are turning yellow, generally beginning at the points, heavy crop of Indian Corn. Your's respectfully, T. G******* and advancing to the stalk; the roots on one

Virginia, was furnished by a very respectable and esteemed correspondent—and we beg leave to refer him, and our readers, to the full, and instructions of the external leaf of each shoot or consist only of gudgeons driven into each end. recorded in our former volumes-to be satisfied roots, but can make no discovery of the insect; any horizontal variation, and it extends so far of the peculiarities of the disease which he de-can this be the fly—does it feed under the surface without the frame as to admit a winch at one scribes, and the difference between those and the of the earth, and upon the roots of the vegeta-end, by which it is put in motion, and so far at usual ravages of the Hessian Fly. Edit. Am. Far. ble? are such the appearances of the plant, when the other end, as to receive the whirl, by which assailed by the fly? At a distance, the wheat looks the clearer is turned. The surface of the cy-I have never known so mild a November as the field, that its decay is seen at present. I was, un-which are at such a distance from each other, as past; I have now green peas, in full bloom, in til recently, a sceptic as to the existence of the to admit a cotton seed to play freely in the space my garden, and shall gather some to-morrow or next day. Our forward wheat crops were very promising, until within a few days; they are now or a disease of the plant, which is producing the same effects, as the fly; and I learn that some of our are made of stiff iron wire, driven into the wood made its appearance with us. Can you inform me farmers, are preparing to plough up their wheat of the cylinder, the teeth are all inclined in the to re-sow. I never experienced any thing like same way, and in such a manner, that the angle have been this day partly engaged in examining the present appearance of my crop, and that too, included between the tooth, and a tangent drawn some bunches taken from my wheat field, which upon land in fine heart, under good tilth, manu- from the point, into which the tooth is driven, will red formerly with kelp, and which produced a be about 55 or 60 degrees; the gudgeons of the

DISEASES OF WHEAT.

The following notice of the singular diseased fibrous substance, abortively attempting to put der is placed horizontally across the frame A, appearance of wheat, on the fields near York in forth new roots. I have discovered neither on leaving room for the clearer D, on one side, and

There are shoulders on this axis, to prevent well and healthy; it is only when you visit the linder is filled with teeth, set in annular rows, cylinder run in brass boxes, each of which is in two parts, one of which is fixed into the wood of the frame, and the other is confined down upon the axis with screws.

> 3d. (C.) The breastwork is fixed above the cylinder, parallel and contiguous to the same. It has transverse grooves or openings through which the rows of teeth pass as the cylinder revolves, and its use is to obstruct the seeds while the cotton is carried forward, through the grooves, by the teeth. The thickness of the breastwork is two and a half, or three inches, and the under side of it I, is made of iron or brass.

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4th. (D.) The clearer is placed horizontal with, and parallel to the cylinder. Its length is the same as that of the cylinder, and its diameter is proportioned by convenience. There are two or four brushes or rows of bristles, fixed in the surface of the cleaver, in such a manner, that the ends of the bristles will sweep the surface of the cylinder. Its axis and boxes, are similar to those of the cylinder. It is turned by means of a band F, and whirls ;-it moves in a contrary direction from the cylinder, that puts it in motion, by means of the two small whirls G G, whose axis are pivots made fast in the frame, and it so far outruns, as to sweep the cotton from the teeth, as fast as it is carried through the breastwork .-The periphery of the whirls is spherical, and the band a broad strap of leather. And at H, there is a groove to permit the wheel G, to recede from the other, to tighten the band by a screw at the end under A.

5th. One side of the hopper E, is formed by the breastwork C, the two ends by the frame, and the other side J, is moveable from, and to-wards the breastwork, so as to make the hopper more or less capacious.

The cotton is put into the hopper, carried through the breastwork by the teeth, brushed off from the teeth by the clearer, and flies off from the clearer, with the assistance of the air, by its own centrifugal force. The machine is turned by water, horses, or in any way, most convenient.

There are several modes of making the variousparts of this machine, which together with their particular shape, and formation, are pointed out and explained in a description with drawings; attested as the Patent Laws direct, and lodged in the office of the secretary of state.

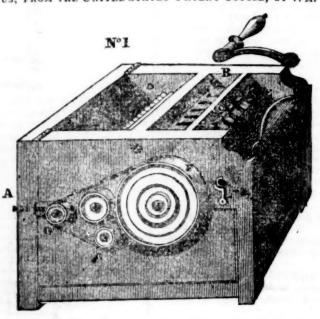
A sectional side view of parts of the machine,

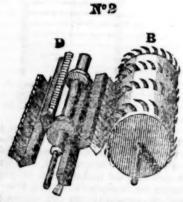
s given in Fig. 3, above, wherein

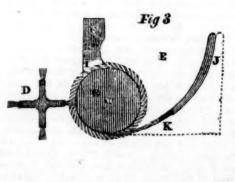
B, represents the cylinder, with rows of iron or other metal teeth, which pass through I, the

COTTON GINS

A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE MACHINE INVENTED BY ELI WHITNEY, FOR GINNING COTTON, POLITELY SENT TO US, FROM THE UNITED STATES' PATENT OFFICE, BY WM. THORNTON ESQ.







the frame; 2d. the cylinder; 3d, the breastwork; other parts, as may be most convenient.

4th, the clearer; and 5th, the hopper.

2d. (B.) The cylinder is of wood, its form is

is supported and kept together, is of a square or sions may be from six to nine inches diameter, brazen or lower part of C, the breastwork, which

The principal parts of this machine, are, 1st, parallelogramic form, and proportioned to the

4th, the clearer; and 5th, the hopper.

2d. (B.) The cylinder is of wood, its form is perfectly described by its name, and its dimensional perfectly described by its name in the perfectly described by its name.

brush the cotton from the metal teeth, as the cy linder turns round. E, the hopper which holds the cotton, but permits the disengaged seed to pass through the grating at K.

When we received the following account of im-Nutt, near Petit-Gulph, Mississippi: we applied to the press, as we indulge the hope, that it linder, with its pulley at one end, and a set of may be useful to many persons, and entertaining to arms; for one board or flange, 3½ inches wide, every reader.—Edit. Am. Farmer. the Patent Office—that we might place before

Alex naving executive remained the forest opinion as to the value of improvements, detarred will be placed, there should be a box on top of below. For this account of Dr. Nutt's improvements, we are indebted to J. R. Bedford, Esq. of Made of brass, lest they should take his band motion of the brush is very great. provements made on cotton gins, by Dr. Rush have taken great pleasure in preparing the arti-

keeps the seed from passing through the machine our readers, a complete view of so important a more or less, would make less air. When the with the cotton.

The classes with bristles in it is the character of the country of the cou s an evidence that we have air sufficient. At description, any one may easy ped the foregoing the end of the brush cylinder, where the pulley

Figure 10. Gives a side view of the brush cy-

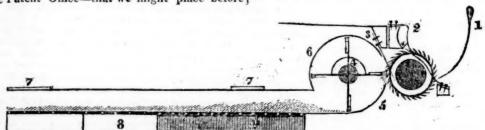


Figure 1. Is the seed board.

Figure 2. Is the grate screwed on at the low-forced into the cotton room. end, as in all gins; but above it continues up, and and forms a curve for the roll, keeping a distance from the wood of two inches; then turning back, supported by them. The term eddies I have it is screwed to the top part of the first cross bar, forming in part the grate fall.

Figure 3. Is a straight grate, designed to detach false seed from the cotton, before it reach-

es the brush.

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Figure 4. Is and end view of the brush, 18 inches in diameter, and has six motions to one of a half, or two feet apart. the rag cylinder. The end of the board, which will generate more air, than if wider.

Figure 5. Is the under sheeting of the brush, made of plank, forming part of a circle, until it gan with one door to cover two, so it may be conis perpendicular to the brush; then it runs tinued; say, six doors to twelve eddies. The straight off to the screen, which is represented by

the dots.

The planking now turns down to form the lower part of the trunk, say four and a half inches, and then turns and goes forward to form the bottom of the trunk.

Figure 6. Is to shew the upper sheeting bewithin five inches of the lower sheeting, on a be air tight.

perpendicular line. It then sets off in a straight This true is four and a half inches above the bottom. It should be remembered, that the upper and lower The cotton should be blown into a room, apart

should be on the top of the trunk; they can be ry injurious to the machinery of factories. rabbited in, and slide, presenting a smooth sur-

lect on them; and if not taken away, will be

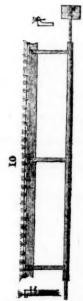
Figure 8. Is to show the eddies in the trunk below the screen. The screen lays on, and is applied to the cross boards, which form twelve divisions. These partitions break the current of air below the screen; consequently, very little cotton is forced below it, although it affords every opportunity for the dirt, leaf and false seed to go down. These boards should be about a foot and

Figure 9. Shows a door, covering two eddies. is seen at the extremity of each arm, and has the It is necessary to have doors to all that part of the hair inserted into it, is 3½ inches broad, which trunk, under the screen, so that it may be cleaned out occasionally; it is sufficient, for one side of the trunk, to have them; and as I have beside of the trunk, where the doors are to be, need not come lower, than half an inch below the screen, as the doors can close the balance-these should be hung by hinges, and kept in place by a wooden button.

The joints of the doors should be directly opposite every second eddy, so that no air can escape ginning as near the rags as possible, and conti- from one eddy to another, and indeed the sheetnues round, a true part of a circle, until it gets ing around the fan or brush, and the trunk, should

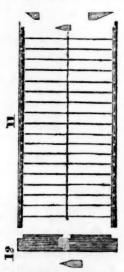
This trunk is supposed to be 20 or 24 feet line, and forms the upper part of the trunk; ma- in length. My own is twenty-four feet; but king the trunk five inches above the screen, which if there was sufficient room, I would have it for-

sheeting of the brush, should not be nearer the from the press room, to prevent it from attaching hair in the brush, than a quarter of an inch; if to the screws. At the top of the room, into it be so near as to touch, it will roll the cotton, which the cotton is blown, there should be a gar-and defeat our intentions. Near the mouth, or extremity of the trunk, the upper planking is ele-through, as it will carry with it, a great quantivated, which makes the mouth larger; this I ty of dirt, and short lint. I have endeavoured have found by experience to be best.* The slight to turn the current out of the house by a small touches of the pen in the trunk, shows the di- trunk put through the wall, but the circulation rection the cotton takes, when struck down from of the air without, was such, as to keep back the dust, and lint, and soon choak the conductor. Figure 7. Shows where the shding doors This lint and dust should be got rid of, as it is ve-



At each end of this board, will be seen representations or end views of the board, to show how it is made, and a hole through the thick part, with a bunch of hair inserted. Another representation also serves to show how the board is

Figure 11. Shows how the screen is made.



One slat at each end of the cross sticks, with At the sides of the gin stand, there should be holes at equal distances in the slats, to receive the face within. It is necessary, almost every day to air holes of about 12 or 13 inches, cut out of the slip these doors, and sweep the screen, as in damp upper part of the stand, in form of half a cylinport the sticks in the middle. This stick should weather, many false seed, dirt and leaf will column and opposite the upper half of the brush cyling. linder, or clearer, as this is the only way that air springing or warping out of a true line; they * We have only shown a portion of the trunk, can be admitted to the brush, with advantage-should be regularly spaced at such distances in its length, of course the slight elevation, at in this manner, likewise, the greatest quantity of apart, as to suffer a cotton seed readily to drop the extremity is not seen in our cut.

It is evident, that a brush through; the sticks should be nearly round, being serving as a fan, should have but four arms, as a little flatted at bottom, and made of a wood that

Edit. Am. Farmer.

will receive a good polish. My own are made of bent, when laid with steel; this can be done, and cherry, and polished with sand paper, they are nearly half an inch in diameter. I have given end views of the side slats; sharp at top, so that when the screen is labeled, we me sides of the thurs, and no trash can settle on them. The middle slat is rounding on the top edge, for the same purpose; they can be made of plank, one inch thick, and three broad.

Figure 12, in the above cut, gives a side view of the eddy boards, that are to extend cross-wise of the trunk, with the niches on top of it, for the lower edges of the slats to drop in. Up on these boards, the screen will rest its whole ex-tent. An end view is also presented of this board, made sharp at top, to prevent trash from settling on it, in passing through the sticks.

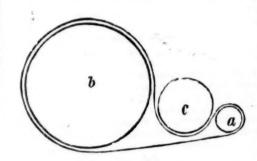
Figure 13. Is to give a front view of one bar of a grate, with a niche, at the upper shoulder, to enable us to take out the false seed.



The roll will bring up the tag of cotton attached to the false seed, on the back of the grate, to the turn at Figure 2; then as other tags come on, the preceding ones will be forced on to the niche, when they can either be removed or suffered to drop. If they drop, they will be stopped before they reach the saws, by a piece of leather, that sets off from the wood, in a direction towards the grate, and touches it; the leather will yield to the passage of the false seed, and then fall back to its place; this piece of leather is noticed of 26 inches, which is coupled to the brush pulthus, * in cut numbered one to nine. Were we to have the niche at the top of the roll, where the grate makes a sudden turn back, the false seed would be brought into the roll again; but as the ginner has time to remove a great many, I adpoted the plan to make the place for their removal farther back. I consider this form of a grate, very essential in a point, not yet noticed; which is, that it enables us to gin much faster; for when there is a tag of cotton throwing up the roll just above the saws, preventing them from ta-king as much cotton along with them, as they would otherwise do, and a wad of false seed under and between the grate, the saws are always ty of the fibres being cut or broken.

It is better for a small seed to escape, than for sible to keep always from rubbing, I have adopted this plan, and I think with advantage: From the upper end of the grates, to an inch below the point, where the saws pass through, (saving the phur match in it, and keep the bung close stopniche,) they should be very near to each other; ped for about two hours; then put in four gallons then the distance between them should gradually of good apple or cider brandy; then take four galwiden, so as to let the dirt, leaf, and small beards lons of the cider immediately from the press, and fall readily as they get loose. It is a matter of put it to the brandy, shaking the barrel well to the greatest importance, that every grate, be-absorb the sulphurous gas, (the cider ought to fore going to a gin, should be laid with steel; a be strained through a flannen,) and then fill the short, thin piece, can be easily welded on that barrel with the cider before any fermentation has part of the grate, where the saws pass. When taken place, and bung up the barrel tight immethis is done, one set will last longer, than six or diately, and put it in a cool place, and rack it off eight without it. I have never known a gin to in March following. If it is not fine when rack-prepare cotton as well the second and third ed, it may be fined with the whites of eggs—and years, as the first; and the reason is very obvious: as soon as quite bright, rack it again into a clean the corner of the grate, wears a little, and as soon as cask and it will keep for years. Some persons do not sulphur the cask, under an idea that it produ-

It is perhaps unnecessary to see much on the corecat motions, small pulles should be solid, nd large ones have spokes, each should be nade of plank, and placed so as to preserve the ircle, if the timber should shrink. Tightening ullies should always be large; their axles will eat less, and also enable us to cause the band to mbrace more of the pulley that is to be driven The placing of the pullies depend entirely up-on the form of the stand. My gin has on the right end of the rag cylinder, a pulley, a,



of 11 inches; this, coupled to a drum or big band wheel, b, of 8 feet diameter, drives the cylinder, and is tightened by a pulley, c, 3 feet diameter: at the other end, or to the left is a pulley, d,



ley, e, of a little more than 4 inches diameter, and a tightening pulley f, of 20 inches diameter, hung in a sliding frame nearly over the brush pulley, which keeps the band to a necessary degree of tightness by a weight suspended to a sweep, or roller and lever.

>06 CIDER ROYAL AND BARLEY COFFEE. Vineyard, near George Town, Feb. 8, 1823.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq,

Dear Sir,-I observe in your Farmer of yesterday, a receipt to make Cider Oil, as you call itrobbed, of more or less cotton, in their passage. I have some doubts that the person who furnished Where the saws pass the grate, as above, at 14, you with the receipt, is ignorant of what it exit will be observed, that the bars of the grate actly is; as well as of the manner of making it slightly narrow, which will prevent the possibili- I have seen it made very often by Germans, and it is by them called cider royal; and by putting sassafras, or any thing else to flavour it, I am certhe fibres to be injured; and as it is almost impos- tain would injure it; the way I have seen it made

To make Cider Royal.

Take a clean well hooped cask, and burn a sulthrough. It is felly to say a grate cannot be well ces head-ache; others put but three gallons of bran- bed.

, and from ten to twelve pounds of sugar to it. is, if properly made, and of good cider, a fine d with water; and in the German Counties of ennsylvania, it was the favourite drink, when they got any refreshment at taverns, by all those persons who could not afford to get wine. Those persons that I knew most famous for making good cider royal, put rye whiskey to it instead of brandy, as it sooner became assimilated to the cider and vinous than brandy,; that is, it was not to be tasted, when brandy, could always be discovered by a nice palate. Brandy put to cider or wine after it is well fermented, never loses its flavour in either cider or wine, and instead of becoming vinous, as it ought to be, by fermentation, it is only branded cider, or what used to be called, some 30 or 40 years ago, Sampson; which was one gill of brandy or other spirits, put to a tankard of cider, which always produced head aches.

You also, in the last Farmer, make mention of the naked Barley-I remember it for at least fifty years, and it was used by the German farmers of a part of York County, Pennsylvania, and Frede ick County, Maryland, to make coffee of; and I recollect of hearing it spoken of as infinitely superior to Rye, as to its flavour and salubrity-But I do not recollect of seeing any of it for upwards of thirty years; but formerly I have seen it brought to York Town, Pennsylvania, and Frederick Town, Maryland, for sale by the name of Coffeet Barley-The Germans call it " Coffedgerst."

To make Barley Coffee.

Roast it in the manner that common coffee is roasted, then take one portion of coffee to about as much as one third of the quantity you commonly use for one meal; then take three times that quantity of the roasted barley whole (not being ground) and boil it by itself, then strain it through a tin strainer, with smaller holes than a cullinder; put that liquor over the first portion of coffee and make it in the usual manner.

I knew a very respectable Clergyman, who was fond of some of the good things of this world; that for several years, I was acquainted in his family, always used his coffee made in the above manner-and he used it, because he thought it

an improvement on foreign coffee.

P. S .- I have called on a German's son, now middle aged, who says he has often assisted his father in making Cider Royal, and he says, that my receipt for making it, is correct. His father was famous for making good cider royal of the best quality. He himself, attempted this last year to make one barrel of it, and it turns out to be as hard as the hardest cider. He spoke to a person who makes good cider, one whom he could depend on, and gave him an extra price: the cider was made early in the morning, and brought to him before 9 o'clock; he immediately drew off some of the cider, and put to it ten pounds of sugar, and four gallons of apple brandy, and bunged it up tight immediately. He attributes the hardness to a fermentation having taken place before the sugar and brandy was put to it, instead of the sugar and brandy being put in the cask first.

-0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. CELLERY.

DEAR SIR,

I have just read the remark in your paper on raising cellery; and set down to give you an account of the arrangement of his plants, when finally planted out, by one of the best regular scientific and practical gardeners I ever knew; his arrangements were such, that I never saw a vacant space in his garden; as one article was marketing, another was coming forward in the same

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His method of raising cellery, I give you exactly as I saw it, and noted it down; but you may vary it by making more rows or less, at your own pleasure. His bed or trench was dug by hand, about one foot deep, and five feet wide; well manured with well rotted manure, and then planted in the rows, and the rows six inches distant, as feet long and five feet wide, contained nine hunwatering pot, as on a bed of a single row, sufficed hundred plants, in the common way, did here do dity and fertility. for nine hundred. I never knew him fail, and I thought, that when so combined, the manure and water had more effect than the lengthway. I saw three beds this year, so managed by his widow, about fifty feet each, with twelve or thirteen rows as fine as any I ever saw.

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The manner of earthing them up was to place two planks edgeways across the bed, and between two adjoining rows, and putting the earth between the plants.

With respect I remain, Your obedient servant,

Thus you may extend your bed to any length.

DRAINING AND RECLAIMING THE VAL DI CHIANA, NEAR CORTONA, IN ITA-

"The Knights of St. Stephen have conquered a large part of this vale from the river Chiana, an immense morass. The method which they floods, and converted into the richest arable. By this enterprise has the Religion of St. Stephen deservedly become the first proprietor of the plain; while the lands immediately round Cortona count more masters than any Township in Tuscany."

Forsythe's Remarks on Italy, 100.

Note.-After a salt marsh has been completely. diked in, and inclosed from the inundations of the tide, according to the method described by A Chotanter, in No. 31, Vol. 2, of this paper, it might porcelain clay, are desirous of obtaining some often during the winter, and in the summer too, when not charged with a crop, have its surface with nine rows of cellery, about six inches apart coated over, elevated and fertilized by this Italian Colmata. There are few salt marshes so seper enclosed plan*: by this method, a bed fifty cluded as not to admit of being covered by the formation, the following enquiries are respectfulmuddy streams, from the adjacent hills. The medred plants; they took less ground, less manure, thod of pouring on the turbid current, when reand one third only of the necessary covering in quired, and of preventing its escape for a while winter, that the single rows would; and if water-through the tide trunk, must be so obvious, as to to wares? ing was necessary, once passing by the side with a need no explanation. Three or four Colmata, during the winter, would add as many inches of ele for three rows; so what was sufficient for three vation to its surface, besides the additional soli- and can persons be procured in this country, who

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A Virginia Farmer, in No. 47, Vel. 3d. of your paper, asks for information on the best course to be pursued to prevent hogs from being infested FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER with vermin, and how to destroy the vermin after hogs are infested. In answer to this inquiry will state, for his information, a method which I have practised with success in removing vermin from hogs. It is, to tar them. The operation is tar on each hog, on different parts of the body .hogs are tarred-and the tarring should be repeated for a fortnight or three weeks, as often as once a week, so as to destroy the young vermin which time of tarring them. The first and perhaps second thought advisable.

Will you or some of your numerous correspondents, inform us of the best method of removing vermin from cattle, sheep, mules and horses-my sheep and cattle are very badly infested with them at this time. They are an insect of not the twentieth part the size of those that infest hogs, but infinitely more numerous, and when a sheep or cow becomes infested by them, it is almost impossible to keep them alive through the winter.

A North Carolina Farmer.

March 12th, 1822.

>0< RUTA BAGA,

CULTIVATED AS A SECOND CROP.

Albany, N. York, 4th January, 1823.

DEAR SIR,

My improvement in the ruta baga culture consists in growing them as a second croft, upon a clover lay. The grass is cut about the 15th or 20th of June. If I have manure, and the scrapings of which, being subject to floods, had formed here my yards will always afford me a few loads, I employed, is called a Colmata, and seems to have an acre. The ground is then immediately plough take about a dozen carts full and spread it upon been known in the Antonine reigns. It consisted ed well, one pound of seed sown broadcast per here of an enclosure of stupendous dikes, which acre, and harrowed in with a light harrow, lengthreceived the inundations, and confined them for a wise of the furrow. A single thinning and cleanwhile on the morass. When the river had fallen, ing with the hoe, is all the further attention I give this water was sluiced off into its channel; but, them, until they are drawn in November. My during its stagnation on the surface enclosed, it first experiment gave me a product of six hunhad left there a deposite of excellent earth; and dred bushels. They should be thinned to a disa succession of such deposites has given solidity tance of eight or twelve inches; and for this operate the bog, raised it above the level of ordinary ration a skim hoe of the required width has a deration a skim hoe of the required width has a decided preference over the common hoe. The stubble and roots of the clover decompose rapidly, afford nutriment and moisture, and render the soil friable and light.

I am, dear sir yours, &c.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ. J. B***. PORCELAIN CLAY.

The proprietors of an extensive bed of what competent judges have pronounced to be genuine particular information concerning the same. Under the belief, that either the editor of the American Farmer himself, or some of his intelligent correspondents, can furnish the desired iny submitted.

Is there at this time, in the United States, a manufactory for converting this kind of clay in-

What would be the probable cost of such an establishment-the expenses in carrying it onunderstand the business?

Answers to these enquiries, as well as any other information connected with the subject, will be thankfully received.

Rowan County, (N. C.) 28th January, 1823.

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In answer to this inquiry MODE OF BURNING CLAY FOR MA-NURE, AND WARMING A HOUSE AT THE SAME TIME, VIZ:

Take a quantity of clay, as many cart loads as performed by taking a small mop, and rubbing the is wanted, and make it, with the addition of water, to the same consistence as that used for The lice will leave the hogs and crawl into the bricks; only there is no occasion of mixing any straw or leaves where the hogs sleep. These loam with it; and for the sake of having the clay beds should be burnt two or three days after the in a convient form, a mould may be made the same width as a brick mould, and half the length; then fill this mould half full of the worked clay, and put a handful of spent Tanners' bark or small will be hatched from the knits on the hogs, at the chips, over the clay, and fill the mould full, so that the clay will be over and under the tan, or time, to add a little brimstone to the tar is chips; and when dry it is fit for the fire; in this way the tan or chips, when the clay is heated red hot, become combined or converted into soot, which makes a fine manure for cold clay lands .-The grates used for burning Lehigh or Schuylkill coal, would be admirably adapted for this mode of burning clay, as they have a strong draught, especially when the blower is put on; and there is no occasion for more coal than is just sufficient to completely destroy its adhesiveness.

It is presumed this mode of burning clay would very much diminish the expense of coal, and a boy could make it up in the form proposed .-Count Rumford recommended using clay, incorporated with charcoal, and formed into balls, for fuel; but charcoal is expensive, and tan may be got very low in the Summer season, though dry

weeds, or chips, are as good.

A Lover of Improvements.

Philadelphia, January 23d, 1823.

WILD SHEEP OF NORTH AMERICA.

We have been favoured with a specimen of the wool of the Ovis Montana Americana, brought from the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. This wool, in fineness, softness, and delicacy, resembles that of the Cashmere goat, from which the beautiful shawls of that name are made. We learn on the authority of a gentleman, who has traversed the Rocky Mountains from the north branch of the Columbia to the Athapescow, that numerous flocks of these sheep inhabit that region. No doubt is entertained that this animal may be domesticated, and its fleece wrought into fabrics, which will rival in richness and beauty, the farfamed productions of the east. The French government have recently imported several hundreds of Cashmere goats from their native region, which thrive well in France, and promise to be

was presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq.

New York Paper.

A FINE HEIFER.

weighed as follows:

Quarters. Rough Tallow, Hide,

Total.

FARMER'S NOTICE.

Keep your children at school if possible, and PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY ORtake care not to find fault against the school-master in their presence. Some people are always complaining of the school master or mistress. Let the school be ever so well kept they will be dissatisfied. If your children complain, ten chan-livered from the Queen Anne Inspection Ware-Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts. ces to one they are in the wrong; and should you house, during the quarter commencing on the Chickens, \$2 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton wish to injure them, you cannot do it more effectually than to join with them against their mas-

It is time you should get wood for the coming year. Have your sled in good order; and improve the sledding when you have it. Keep your cattle well-it is a poor plan that some farmers have, of starving their cattle in order to sell hay in the spring. Have you not an old horse which is not worth keeping? Do not let another winter find him on your hands: give him to the crows.

It would be well to see about getting a good supply of fencing stuff. There is nothing that shows the thrifty farmer to better advantage than his fences. If your fences are poor, you hazard the loss of all your crops.

Is your threshing done? If so, you can spend those days which are stormy, still to advantage. Get all your farming tools in order-your yokes, bows, ax helves, shovels, carts, &c. &c. A good farmer will not find much idle time. Remember that the hand of diligence defeateth want; prosperity and success are the industrious man's attendants.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

On the 30th ult. a calf, only three months old, by Mr. Robert Hope farmer in Dike, was killby Mr. William Halliday, flesher in Moffat, estone, viz-

Four qualters 22st 12lb. Head and feet 0 Hide and tallow 11

Cattle Market Oct. 30 .- As we do not happen chelong to the family of croakers, we would much rather be excused from the disagreeable task of reporting the weekly state of our cattle samples of the leaf, and seed of Senna, cultivamarket. For a long time past, every succeding ted in Alabama. It has been used in families Wednesday has been worse than another; and there, and considered as good as the Alexandria when the farmer's prospects are to begin to bright- Senna

a source of great national wealth. We hope this en, and afford him at least a hope of better times, laudable example will be followed by the governis still a problem unsolved and unsolveable. The ment of the United States; and that measures Sands, this day, were again completely crowded of New-York, who has just returned from Engwill be taken, through the agency of the enter- with cattle, and altogether, the supply might be land, "that whilst he was in London, he visited prising officers of our army stationed on the Mis-said to exceed that of any corresponding Octo-"Mr. Brindley's establishment, where he saw souri, to procure a number of these curious and ber market for some years past. As this is "Flax in the various stages of its dressing, and valuable animals. Perhaps it would be worth the season when the farmers lay in their winterers, "was informed that Mr. Brindley had invented expense to send an exploring party, specially for a good many beeves, of course, changed masters: "a machine, the specification of which he had that object. A skin of this animal is deposited but the prices left the seller nothing to boast of "not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller nothing to boast of the says he will warrant to be a seller nothing to boast of the says he will warrant to be a seller nothing to boast of the says he will warrant to be a seller nothing to be a seller nothing to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller nothing to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed, but which he says he will warrant to be a seller not filed. in the Lyceum of Natural History in this city, and Cattle bought 3 or 4 months ago, so far from re- "shall accomplish all that can be desired. The paying the expense of feeding, were in many in- "old machines he is confident will be entirely stances disposed of at dead loss, and, in others, "superceded." driven home in the forlorn nope of finding a better market. Small Highland bullocks were sold at from 30s. to 45s. per head; good two year olds Mr. Lewis Davis of Hopewell Township, Cum- from £3 to £4 10s. and five guineas; and excelberland county, Pennsylvania, slaughtered on the lent three year olds at £7 10s. Indeed, last week, 8th inst. a heifer aged 3 years 9 months and 15 the very best lot of bullocks in the market-and days; raised and fattened by himself, which beautiful cattle they were-only brought £7 4s. per head. The principal dealers "hung back" 950 lbs. till near the "fag end" of the market, and then, 1523 lbs. we believe, excellent bargains were got from di-83 lbs. vers farmers, who had nothing else for it-who must meet "the laird," or the laird's factor, in a 11853 lbs. few days, and who know that to go empty handed is not the best way to obtain a reduction of rent. London paper.

DER OF THE STATE.

Prince Georges County, January 6th, 1823.

seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and Hay, \$16 to 17. twenty-two, ending the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	68			hhds. 68
Number de livered.	401			401

WELLS & TYLER, Inspectors, Queen Anne Warehouse.

TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 11th, 1823.

True copy from the original report on file in this office.

B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

Rice Glue.-An elegant cement may be made from flour, which is at present used for that purpose in China and Japan. It is only necessary to RICHARD COTTOM, Petersburg. e gross weight of which was 29st 9lbs.—14lb. to mix the rice flour intimately with cold water, and E. THAYER, Charleston, S. C. gently simmer it over the fire, when it readily JOSEPH GALES, Raleigh, N. C. forms a delicate and durable cement.

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1823.

To AMERICAN SENNA.-We have received

FLAX DRESSING MACHINE.

We have been told by our friend. Mr. J. M. Elv

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 87½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 32 to 1 35— Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Corn, 60 to 62 cts.—Oats, 35 to 37½ cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb.—Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per c lb. 6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 6 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, §1 37½ to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, §8— Orchard Grass do. \$3-Herds' Grass do. \$3-Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.-Shad, none in market-Herrings No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75—

MARYLAND TOBACCO-Not in great demand, prices same as before.

FOR SALE,

NAKED OR NORTHERN BARLEY.

A few bushels of the above for sale at Robert Sinclair's, Ellicott-street, near Pratt street wharf. Price \$4. For a description of this grain, see American Farmer No. 46, Vol. 4. This grain is well adapted to our climate, as has been well proved by the gentleman who raised it in Harford county, having commenced a few years ago, with a few grains.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER

Complete sets of the first, second and third vols, of the "AMERICAN FARMER," new and corrected Editions, can be had of the following persons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$4 in Sheets :-

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CHAPTER V.

FRUITS.

Propagation, Planting, Cultivation.

LIST OF FRUITS.

299. Having in the former parts of this CHAP-TER, treated of the propagation, planting, and cultivation of all fruit trees (the grape vine only excepted) it would remain for me merely to give though it would contain only half the quantity, take off the tails; lay them in the sun or on dry a List of the several fruits; to speak of the different sorts of each; and of the mode of preserking in loss by total destruction, twenty barrels bags in a dry place. They form a variety in the on this Alphabetical List, let me observe, that keeping of apples for market, or for home use, say, that the American is as much better than only a part of the fruits mentioned in it are prothe same precautions ought to be observed as to the Spanish as the tree is a finer tree.—To preposed to be raised in the garden; and that the gathering and laying out to dry; and, perhaps, serve chesnuts, so as to have them to sow in the 70 trees, shown in the Plate I, are intended to to pack in the same way also is the best mode spring, or to eat through the winter, you must mark the places, and, in some degree, the form, that can be discovered. Dried Apples is an article of Apple trees, 6 Apricots, 6 Cherries, 6 Nectarines, 30 Peaches, 6 Pears, and 10 Plums; and that the apples are peeled, cut into about eight gots in any of the chesnuts, they will work up that the trelises, on the Southern sides of Plats, pieces, the core taken out, and the pieces put in through the sand, to get to air; and, thus, you No. 8 and 9, are intended to mark the places for the sun till they become dry and tough. They have your chesnuts sweet and sound and fresh.—4 Grape-Vines, there being another, Plate to example the plate the plate to example the plate to e

ting, the next the Summer Pearmain. Besides tion. I have heard, that the Appricat does not do fresh as I ever tasted at New York or Philathese I would have a Doctor-apple, a Fall-Pipin this country! That is to say, I suppose, it delphia.

pin, a Newtown Puppin and a Greening. The will not do of its own accord, like a peach by quantity would not be very large, that six trees having the stone flung upon the ground, which black, all well known. Some persons like one would produce; yet it would be considerable, and it certainly will not; and it is very much to be best, and some another. The propagation and cultheir flavour, become vapid, and are, indeed good for little. This is the case with the Newtown less stuff, very little better than the English apples, the far greater part of which are either sour or mawkish. The apples, thus sent, have every possible disadvantage. They are guthered tarelessly; tossed into baskets and tumbled into barrels at once, and without any packing stuff tetween them; the barrels are flung into and our ments; they are rolled along upon pavements; they are put in the hold, or between the stock should come from the small black currant requires shade in summer. If exposed the stock should come from the small black currant requires shade in summer. If exposed the stock should come from the small black currant requires shade in summer. If exposed the stock should come from the small black currant requires shade in summer. If exposed the stock should come from the small black currant requires shade in summer. If exposed to the full sun, the full sun, the fruit is apt to become too sour. Sour developes are very source want it dwarf, sow the stones of a morello or law in the full sun, the fruit is apt to become too sour. Source the full sun,
Liverpool or London? If, instead of this care-tings from them have been carried and used as less work, the apples were gathered (a week be-grafts all round the country. During the few let the watery particles evaporate a little; put trees must be pretty famous. The fruit is large, into barrels with fine-cut straw-chaff, in such a thin skinned, small stone, and fine colonr and way as that no apple touched another; carefully flavour, and the tree grows freely and in beauving them; but the stocks and pruning vary, in sell for now. On the deck is the best part of the tart-making way. some cases; and, therefore, as I go along, I shall ship for apples; but, if managed as I have dihave to speak of them. Before, however, I enter rected between decks would do very well .- In the the woods; and, as to its fruit I have only to plain more fully the object and dimensions of this trelis work.

But, the flesh of the apple does not change its into water. If they swim, they will not grow. trelis work.

300. APPLE—Apples are usually grafted on and not the coarsest, apples should have all this fruits in the world. All tarts sink out of sight,

THE AMERICAN GARDENER. |decks of the ship'; and, is it any wonder, that a in the year 1800. They are now growing there, barrel of homace, instead of apples, arrive at in the gardens of the two Messrs. Paul's. Cutfore rife;) not bruised at all in the gathering; days that I was at Mr. James Paul's, in 1817. laid in the sun, on boards or cloths, three days, to several persons came for grafts: so that these carried to the ship and put on board, and as care-tiful form. For Pruning see Peach. To prefully landed; if this were the mode, one barrel, serve cherries gather them without bruizing;

304. CHESNUT.—This is an inhabitant of

crab stocks (See Paragraph 281;) but, when you trouble bestowed upon them.

in point of merit, when compared with that is better to raise stocks from the seed of some Apple not much given to produce large wood.—

Apple not much given to produce large wood.—

Perhaps the Fall-Pippin seed may be as good as well as the peach, and the green fruit, when the is called a Cranberry; but, it does not resemble any. When you have planted the tree, as disize of a hickory-nut, makes a very good tart.— the American in taste any more than in bulk.—
rected in Paragraphs 283 to 289, and when the When ripe, or nearly ripe, it makes a better pie It is well known that this valuable fruit is, in time comes for shortening the head, cut it off so than the peach; and the tree, when well raised, many parts of this country, spread over the low as to leave only five or six joints or buds. These planted and cultivated, will last a century.— lands in great profusion; and that the mere will send out shoots, which will become limbs.— Apricots are budded or grafted upon filum stocks, gathering of it is all that bountiful nature re-The tree will be what they call, in England, a or upon stocks raised from Apricot-stones. They quires at our hands.—This fruit is preserved all dwarf standard; and, of this description are to do not bear so soon as the peach by one year.— the year, by stewing and putting into jars, and be all the 70 trees in the garden. As to pruning For the pruning of them see Peach.—There are when taken thence is better than currant jelly.— see Peach; for, the pruning of all these dwarf many sorts of Apricots, some come earlier, some The fruit, in its whole state, laid in a heap, in a standards is nearly the same.—The sorts of Ap- are larger, and some finer than others. It may dry room, will keep sound and perfectly good for ples are numerous, and every body knows, pretty be sufficient to name the Brussels, the More- six months. It will freeze and thaw and freeze well, which are the best. In my garden I should Park, and the Turkey. The first carries most and thaw again without receiving any injury. It only have six apple trees; and, therefore they fruit as to number; but, the others are larger may, if you choose, be kept in water all the should be of the finest for the season at which and of finer flavour. Perhaps two trees of each while, without any injury. I received a barrel they are eaten. The earliest apple is the Juna- of these sorts would be the most judicious selec- in England, mixed with water, as good and as

the quality would be exquisitely fine. I would commended for refusing to do in this way. But, tivation of all the sorts are the same. The current not suffer too great a number of fruit to remain properly managed, I know it will do, for I nev-tree is propagated from cuttings; and the cuton the tree; and I would be bound to have the er tasted finer Apricots than I have in America; tings are treated as has been seen in Parathree last-named sorts weighing, on an average, and, indeed, who can believe that it will not do graph 276. When the tree has stood two years 12 ounces. I have seen a Fall-Pippin that in a country, where there are no blights of fruit in the Nursery, plant it where it is to stand; and weighed a hound.—To hreserve apples, in their trees worth speaking of, and where melons ritake care that it has only one stem. Let no limbs whole state, observe this, that frost does not pen to such perfection in the natural ground and come out to grow nearer than six inches of the much injure them provided they be kept in total almost without care?

darkness during the frost and until they be used, and provided they be perfectly dry when put The tree, or shrub, on which it grows is raised limbs extended; and when these get to about away. If put together in large parcels, and kept from the seed, or from suckers, or layers. Its three feet in length, cut off, every winter, all the from the frost, they heat, and then they rot; place ought to be in the South Border; for, the last year's shoots. If you do not attend to this, and, those of them that happen not to rot, lose hot sun is rather against its fruit growing large. | the tree will be nothing but a great bunch of twigs, 303. CHERRY - Cherries are budded or and you will have very little fruit. Cultivate grafted upon stocks raised from cherry-stones of and manure the ground as for other fruit trees. Pippins that are sent to England, which are half any sort. If you want the tree tall and large, See paragraphs 289 to 296. In this country the lost by rot, while the remainder are poor taste- the stock should come from the small black current requires shade in summer. If exposed

it can, from mere curiosity only be thought worth raising at all, and especially at great trouble.

308. FILBERD - This is a sort of Nut oblong in shape, very thin in the shell, and in flavour as under favourable circumstances, reach the height of thirty feet. I never saw any Filberd trees in this country, except those that I sent from England in 1800. They were six in number, and they are now growing in the garden of the late Mr. James Paul, of Lower Dublin Township, in Philadelphia county. I saw them in 1817, when they were, I should suppose, about 20 feet high. They had always borne, I was told, very large quantities, never failing. Perhaps five or six bushels a year, measured in the husk, a produce very seldom witnessed in England; so that, there is no doubt that the climate is extremely favourable to them. Indeed to what, that is good for man, is it not favourable ?- The Filberd is pro pagated from layers or from suckers, of which latter it sends forth great abundance. The layers are treated like other layers (See Paragraph 276), and they very soon become trees. The suckers are also treated like other suckers. (See Paragraph 277); but layers are preferable, for the reasons before stated.—This tree cannot be propagated from seed to bear Filberds. The seed, if sown, will produce trees; but, those trees will bear poor thick-shelled nuts, except it be by mere accident. It is useful to know how to pre-serve the fruit; for it is very pleasant to have it in the habit of raising grapes in their gardens, all the winter long. Always let the filberds may obtain some information as to the means of hang on the tree till quite ripe, and that is ascertained by their coming out of the husk without sect which has of late years attacked the vines, any effort. They are then brown, and the butt and destroyed the promise of their early growth ends of them white. Lay them in the sun for a and the fair appearance of their fruit. day to dry; then put them in a box, or jar, or I would, therefore, plant a row of them as near well as the nut wood, which is, in England, called small mallet. hazle, and is a very good wood. In the oakwoods there, hazle is very frequently the underto various other purposes. I cannot dismiss this with the rows wide enough apart to permit them article without exhorting the American farmer to be weeded with a narrow hoe; or, they may branches, and cover them as usual. to provide himself with some of this sort of tree, be put in the first instance, where they are to be which, when small, is easily conveyed to any distance in winter, and got ready to plant out in six, or seven feet, or more according to the wishthe spring. Those that are growing at Mr. es of the cultivator. In this latter case there PAUL's were dug up, in England, in January, should be three cuttings put into each spot six shipped to New York, carried on the top of the inches apart, to insure the setting of one. When stage, in the dead of winter to Busleton, kept in this is ascertained with certainty, the two weak-a cellar till spring, and then planted out. These est may be withdrawn, leaving the rest of the were the first trees of the kind, as far as I have three to grow. If the cuttings be of one eye been able to learn, that ever found their way to each, they should be from the last year's growth this country. I hear that Mr. STEPHEN GER- and a small piece of the branch an inch long RARD takes to himself the act of first introduction, from France. But, I must deny him this. He, I am told, brought his trees several years later than I sent mine.

and no one that is not good. The shrub is pro-

fig is a mawkish thing at best; and, amongst such pagated precisely like that of the currant. I laid in the ground sloping, leaving one eye level quantities of fine fruit as this country produces, cannot tell the cause that it is so little cultivated with, or only just above the surface. They should in America. I should think (though I am by no be kept moist, but not wet, as this will rot them. means sure of the fact) that it would do very well A spot which receives the morning sun till eleven under the shade of a South Fence. However, o'clock, and not afterwards, is the best for a nuras far as the fruit is useful in its green state, for tarts sery bed for them, but for permanency they much superior to the common nut as a Water-the Rhubarb supplies its place very well. The fruit should be planted where they will receive the melon is to a pumpkin. The American nut tree is is excellent when well raised. They have goose-sun longest, and in this case they should be a drawf shrub. The filberd is a tall one, and will, berries in England nearly as large as pigeon's shaded at noon day until they have entirely put eggs, and the crops that the trees bear are pro- out. One bud only should be allowed to push digious. (To be Continued.)

> Communicated for the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository by a Horticulturist.

ON THE CULTURE OF GRAPE VINES.

Many gentlemen in this neighbourhood have iven considerable attention to the cultivation of Grapes in the open air upon open trellises, and some have succeeded remarkably well, although they have had to contend with the many difficulties, which that delicate and delicious fruit is subject to in this climate.

Having given some personal attention to this fruit for several years, I am satisfied that it can be raised in great perfection, and with little trouble to the cultivator, if he set out right in better state it will be in the succeeding spring. the first instance, and follow up the system prescribed, with attention and care.

Although most men, who have any knowledge in Horticulture, know more or less respecting the mode of cultivating this plant,-yet there are many new beginners, who may collect some hints from these notes, which may aid them in the outset; and many gentlemen, who have been long Always let the filberds may obtain some information as to the means of

The best treatises on the subject of raising barrel, with very fine dry sand. Four times as grape vines, recommend planting the cuttings in much sand as filberds, and put them in any dry pots,—but in this country it is entirely unnecesplace. Here they will keep well till April or sary, as the plants may be easily raised in the place. Here they will keep well till April or May; and, perhaps, longer. This is better a great deal than putting them, as they do in Engand, into jars, and the jars into a cellar; or if they do fruits, one, which in sickness, as well as in health, not mould in that situation, they lose much of their is the most refreshing and nutritive of any that sweetness in a few months.—The burning sun is we possess, with little expense and even with apt to scorch up the leaves of the Filberd tree. profit to the cultivator, we shall do a great good.

The best mode of raising the plants is by cutas possible to the South fence. Ten trees at eight tings taken from the vines at the Fall pruning, do very well under the shade of lofty trees, if those be made either of one eye or bud or of four or These may

The 1st year .- They may be raised in a small nursery bed, prepared of a good light soil-set in reared, and left to grow, at the distance of five, should be left attached to the bud and extending half an inch on each side of it.-These should be planted two inches below the surface with the bud uppermost, and a small stake placed by the 309. GOOSEBERRY .- Various are the sorts, side of them that they may not be disturbed. the cuttings are of several eyes, they should be it grows.

from the cutting the first year; the plant should be kept free from weeds; the earth kept light around it, and as soon as the shoot has attained strength enough to produce laterals, they should be rubbed out, and the shoot tied to a small stake, by which means it will gain firmness, and the admission of the sun and air to the shoot will prepare it to bear the frost of the Fall, and prevent its imbibing the moisture which it would otherwise be subject to, when covered with earth in the winter. By the 1st Nov. the shoots may be cut down to two eyes, and by the middle of the month, if it be dry weather, they may be covered over with earth, forming a slope to cast off the wet and prevent the rains from penetrating- as the drier the plant is kept during the winter, in the

The 2d year,—The plants should not be uncovered in this climate till the middle of April,— Those from the nursery should now be transplanted to the places where they are to remain; a shoot from each eye should be permitted to push, but as soon as you have ascertained which of the two will be the strongest and the best situated, you will preserve that, and rub out the other.-The shoot preserved you will be careful to tie up to a small stake as soon as it has length enough for this purpose, to prevent its being broken by the wind or other casualty. During the summer, the laterals from the four or five lowest buds must be rubbed out, and the shoot be carefully protected by being kept tied every eight or ten inches.

The next Fall you may cut this shoot down to two buds, (not counting the one in the crotch of the plant between the old and new wood) and cover over as before.

The 3d year.—You will allow shoots to push from both the eyes, and suffer them to grow, taking care of them as recommended above; but the bud in the crotch must be rubbed out. year you must rub out the laterals from the five lowest buds, and nip in the other laterals to one eye, so that if the plant grows luxuriantly the do very well under the shade of lofty trees, if those be made either of one eye or bud or of four or trees do not stand too thick. And it is by no five, attached to a small portion of the two years not from the buds of the laterals, and means an ugly shrub, while the wood of it is, as old wood, forming a cutting in the shape of a lift the vine was dressed too close. Be careful to keep the branches tied up that they may not be broken. In November, cut down the two branches as follows: the most feeble of the two, to two wood; and it makes small hoops, and is applied the ground six inches distant from each other, buds, to produce wood branches the succeeding season; and the strongest, to three buds, for fruit

The 4th year.—If you keep your vines properly dressed, you may have your first fruits without injury to your plants. After this the system to be pursued must depend on the strength of your vines, and this will depend on the goodness of the soil and the care you take of your plants. But as a general rule, the following points must be attended to.

1st. The number and length of your fruit branches must always depend on the strength of your plant; the wood branches are always to be cut down to two eyes.

2d. No more branches should be left on the vine than it can nourish well, and abundantly; If this will depend on its age, and the soil in which this purpose.

grow than can be laid in clear, and handsome, ened, as is customary on vines not thus treated. and without confusion on the trellis, and so as to

of the eyes bursting in the main shoots. Be care-ounces each. ful always to keep the shoots tied up near their

6th, Never leave more than five good eyes on a fruit bearing branch, unless your vine is confined to a narrow space, and you are obliged to this case the length of the branch must correspond to the nourishment it will receive from the plant. Select the roundest and fairest branches for fruit, and the lowest and most feeble for wood. The closer the buds are together, or the shorter the joints of the branch, the better they are for fruit; these may in general be cut to three, four, or five eyes according to their strength. But in vineries covered with glass, where two fruit bearing branches only are left on strong vines;

twenty, thirty, and forty buds are sometimes left on fruit branches.

The foregoing rules will be sufficient for any one to build up a vineyard sufficiently large to supply himself-his friends, and the market with grapes. But to promote and forward their maturity and size, the following course may be pursued.

The first of July you will be able to see the state of your fruit, which will be just formed .-At this time select the highest fruit branches and those which have the finest appearance of fruit upon them, and perform the following operation on the two years old wood, from which these branches proceeded, taking care not to cut below any of the wood branches.

Take a pruning knife with a smooth edge, and hawk's bill, and pass it round the branch where the bark is clear from knots, cutting deep enough to reach the sap wood of the plant; at a quarter or 3-8ths of an inch below the first cut make another, running parallel with the first; then make a perpendicular cut through this section of the bark the same depth, and you may take out the ring of bark clear from the branch. This will not prevent the sap rising into the upper part of the branch, but it will prevent its descending below this cut, by which means it will be retained in, and distributed throughout the upper part of the branch, in a greater portion than it could otherwise be, and the branch and fruit will both increase in size much more than any of those that are not thus treated, and the maturity of the fruit will be advanced very much.

3d. The branches should be cut in alternately room for the branches which you have been warm, insure a good harvest; if otherwise, you for wood and fruit branches, observing to cut for bringing forward to give you fruit the succeeding wood branches as low down on the plant as posyear. This may be kept up from year to year, sible, so as to renew your wood near the bottom and give you a succession of ripe fruit from the annually. No shoots should be permitted to 1st of Sept. to the close of the season. The fruit grow from the old wood, unless wanted for on those branches which are not girdled will ripen the latest of course, but neither these, nor 4th, No more shoots should be permitted to those which have been girdled, should be short-

By this practice, which was first suggested in admit the sun and air freely among the branches. the transactions of the Horticultural Society of
5th, The laterals should be rubbed out of the London a few years since, and first brought into
the Legislature, for an Act of incorporation for wood branches six or eight eyes high, and those use in this country with success by the corresponthat are permitted to remain should be pinched into one bud. The laterals on the fruit branches grapes in the open air this year, the bunches of should be rubbed out from the insertions of the which weighed from eight to twenty-eight ounces; ceive from the Commissioners of shoot to the uppermost fruit inclusive, and the and the berries measuring from two to three Counties others pinched in as above. If the shoots are inches in circumference. On one vine which I their duties as effectively, as if the Pennsylvania there pincing in as above. If the showed wery strong, the upper laterals may be allowed believely strong, the upper laterals may be allowed to grow, to take up a greater portion of the sap; where it now grows, I had seventy branches of formity with the sections of said but this should not be done unless there is danger fine chasselas, weighing from eight to eighteen Law—and that he shall endeavour to obtain, some

attacked by a small insect which makes its of three miles from the place at which the Agriappearance first in June—but is most abundant cultural Exhibitions shall be held, except at hour in August. This insect, if left to increase defined to a narrow space, and you are obliged to stroys the vegetating principle in the leaf, and preserve only two or three fruit branches; in the plant languishes, the fruit mildews, and the mers, disposed to acquire and communicate inhave attempted, but in vain, to destroy them with the quarterly meetings. long, in the form of a soldier's tent—but with appointed.
hinges of leather where the top joins so that this That the Directors be instructed to give noany width you may require, according to the intention of this Society, to award premiums, at height of your trellis. This light frame, which should be made of slats of boards from one to two Horses, Swine, Crops, Implements of Husbandry, inches broad, may be covered with an old sail or and Household Manufactures-the value of the

> some coals in a pan, will be sufficient to smoke the vines thoroughly; and as the tent is easily Committee from the Board of Directors—Job moved along the trellis on small wheels, one man Roberts, Manuel Eyre, Samuel West, and Chas. may, in a few hours, extirpate this enemy of the Downing were subsequently appointed to aid vineyard. Vines that are already attacked by them. this insect to any great degree should be smoked in June, July, and twice in August, or oftener if Pope's Thrashing machine, reportedyou find the insect is not completely destroyed.

The insects are first seen on the under part of the leaf, without wings—very active but easily destroyed if touched. They afterwards assume the winged state, when it is very difficult to get at them, as they fly off on the vines being touched. They are yellow, striped with brown across the back. The moment the smoke ascends, the winged insects quit the leaves and fall to the ground dead or alive; the young ones perish, but the older ones will revive if not destroyed in their torpid state. To effect this, you have only to cover the ground under the tent with a piece of wet cloth before you begin to smoke, to which they will adhere until the tent is removed, and they are revived by the atmospheric air; to This has been denominated Girdling. If the prevent which you will roll, or twist, the cloth plant is very vigorous and the season very favor- each time that you remove the smoke house, or able, the wound will soon be closed, so that it may tent, and replace it again each time before you be necessary to open it a second time. The process does not injure the plant, as you only girdle
the fruit bearing branches, which you would in
any case cut out at the Fall pruning, to make

will be sure, if the vines be girdled, to ripen a portion of your fruit, at least.

90 PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCI-ETY

At the first Quarterly Meeting, held at Norristown, on Saturday, the 11th of January, 1823, the following Resolutions were unanimously

this Society, and for such a modification of the Act, entitled an "Act for the promotion of Agri-

Dollars, and to perform provision by which the sale of Spirituous Liquors But the grape vines have of late years been shall be effectually prevented within the distance

labour and care of the cultivator is lost. Some formation derived from essays on the soil, it shall be gentlemen have abandoned their vines in conse- the duty of one of the Assistant Secretaries, to quence of the depredations of this insect, and record the substance of all verbal communicaothers with great labour, and expense of time, tions, which any of the members shall make, at

alkalies and tobacco juice. This has to be sure That a committee be appointed to report upon operated to check them partially, but not effect-ually. To remedy this evil you have only to this day exhibited. Whereupon Job Roberts, make a small light frame twelve or fourteen feet John Hare Powell, and Henry L. Waddell were

tent may be shut up, or opened at the bottom to tice in such manner, as they shall think fit of the some cheap glazed cotton cloth which will stop prizes, to be determined at the next Quarterly the smoke, leaving cloth enough loose at each meeting. Accordingly, William Harris of Chesend, to close over, and prevent the smoke from escaping when the tent is spread over the trellis, Accordingly, William Harris of Chester County, George Sheaff of Montgomery countescaping when the tent is spread over the trellis, ty, Henry L. Waddell of Bucks county, Aaron Chester to the county of Philadelphia county, and Thomas

The Committee appointed to examine Mr.

"After having carefully examined the construction, and observed the performance of Mr. Pope's Hand Thrashing machine, we are disposed to think, that it is well adapted, to the purposes of small farms; as it has in our presence, thrashed Wheat without difficulty, at the rate of Sixty sheaves an hour." JOB ROBERTS.

JOHN HARE POWEL. HENRY L. WADDELL.

Mr. Joseph Kersey of Chester County, made a communication on an ingenious mode of making Thrashing flails—a communication on Sheep, accompanied by observations, on the expulsion of

Mr. Job Roberts of Montgomery county, communicated the result of his experience, corroborative of Mr. Kersey's remarks.

Mr. Powell of Philadelphia county, made the following communications on Mangel Wurtzel and Millet :-

more manure than is usually given to potato-crops in this county. The soil had been very deeply ploughed, and stirred by Beatson's Scarifier, the manure was after ploughed nine inches under the surface, the Scarifier having been again Ewes year usually at the season when grass can-applied, the roller and harrow were used to re-not be supplied. The health of themselves, and applied, the roller and harrow were used to reinches-when their leaves had become two inleft a foot apart. In the first week of November, animal, which has been thus reared. they were drawn, closely cut beneath the crowns, to that of Indian corn.

My neat cattle prefer Mangel Wurtzel to any roots which I have offered to them. found its effects, in producing large secretions of good milk, very great. I selected in November, Jonathan Roberts, Esq. two heifers of the same breed, and very nearly of the same age, and in similar condition; they were tied in adjoining stalls, and have been fed regularly three times a day, by the same man.

more than what graziers call half fat.

I am aware that repeated experiments on va-

milk, and the enlargement of size.

beets, than nearly two acres which were differently managed at the same time. Much depends upon the kind of seed—upon the great again; the lime and decomposed vegetable matmanure. Among the various practices into which weeds; early in May it was again harrowed for crops on ridges. The English farmer wisely acre. After the millet was cut, the field was iously guard against his most formidable enemy, crop, cultivated in this state, which ought not to be put upon a flat surface.

have conceived, that Mangel Wurtzel, or any of the fashionable roots of the day, should interfere I have obtained this season, forty tons from sixwith the king of vegetables, Indian corn; or that teen acres, of which four only had been manured where land is cheap, and labour dear, a farmer is the remainder could not have borne a good wheat "wise to amuse himself," and feed his bullocks crop. One of the loads was weighed; an account by plucking the luxuriant leaves of "the majes-tic Beta Altissima." I would merely recommend as nearly equal as possible. I have generally its cultivation, to a limited extent, on all farms.— used a large quantity of seed, as not more than DEAR SIR, influence upon some cattle, milch cows, and two-thirds of that which is usually sown, will vegemore especially upon calves, during their first tate. Whilst my oxen consumed millet in its

minished by the use of succulent roots.

The application of Mangel Wurtzel as food for sheep, is not the least important of its uses .next to them. The furrow was returned by Da- by this species of forcing, which is always ex-

measured, piled in a cellar in rows, as wood, and covered with sand. The expense of planting, to assert, after the most diligent enquiry, is the recommend millet, not merely for its value as a tilling, and gathering the crop, was about equal only person, by whom it had been grown in this food, but for the means it affords of making clean

within two years.

I am, &c. your's.
JOHN HARE POWELL.

President of the Penn. Agricultural Society.

One of them has had three pecks of Mangel product, as well as the properties of Millet .which I shall make, to determine, whether the have been had from any grass under similar cir great German Beet, can be as effectively applied cumstances. In the autumn, eighty bushels of sward, which was immediately ploughed, closely Thirty perches of this field produced more harrowed, sown with rye, and rolled-the rye depth of ploughing, and fineness of the tilth-but ter was thus returned to the surface- about not less is dependant upon the quantity of animal three weeks after it was harrowed, to destroy we have been seduced, by the plausible theories the same purpose-within a fortnight it was stirof the advocates of British systems of husbandry, red with Beatson's Scarifier, to the depth of nine there is none which appears to me more absurd, inches, harrowed, sown with Millet, and rolled. than that which has led us to drill, or dibble, our The crop was fairly estimated at three tons per contends with the evils produced by too much stirred, and repeatedly harrowed, to destroy the rain-the American husbandman should as anx-after growth of noxious plants. I intend to again sow rye, not only to obtain pasturage, but to prodrought. I am inclined to think that there is no tect the soil from the exhalations of the sun. In the succeeding spring, a slight dressing of fresh manure was ploughed under; the scarifier, roller, In citing the experiment upon feeding with and harrow were used at intervals as before. On Mangel Wurtzel, I have no intention to convey an idea so preposterous as some of the "Fancies" sown on four acres—on the 5th of July the crop was hauled, and estimated at four tons per acre. winter, is very important. I have attended, with green state, they performed their work with kinds which I cultivate, being enough for two or great accuracy, to the ills which are brought more spirit and vigour than they had done before, three hills, if planted in the hill in the way we

1554 perches of land, which had not received upon most young quadrupeds, when first weaned; or have shewn since, except when fed with grain, more manure than is usually given to potato and have invariably found them materially di- My cattle, of all ages, prefer it to both red, and the best white clover, meadow or timothy hav.

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I am not disposed to cultivate it as a farinaceous crop, since I have found great difficulty in protecting it from the ravages of immense flocks of birds which it attracts, and in securing it duce the tilth. In April, the seeds were dibbled the thrift of their lambs, essentially depend upon sufficiently early to prevent a large part of the an inch deep—three inches apart, in rows thirty inches assunder. Soon after the plants appeared, that no small portion of the success which Enthey were thinned, and left at intervals of six glish breeders have met, is to be ascribed to the and fall, before those below have been filled. I large stores of roots, which they always have at therefore invariably cut it, when the upper parts ches long, they were cleaned by a four inch tri- command. It cannot be denied that Indian meal of most of the heads contain seeds, which are angular hoe. The earth and weeds were thrown will, of itself, in most cases, produce extraordina- hard. All my observations have confirmed me from them, by a very small one horse plough, ry fatness, as well as great size-but I have been in the belief, that in this stage it affords fodder, leaving a space of four or five inches unbroken led to believe, that diseases are early engendered more nutritious, and more easily made, than any sort of hay. The expense of tilling the land, in vis' shovel plough; they were again hoed, and pensive, and too often eventually destroys the the accurate manner, which I have detailed, is not so great as at first view would appear. A I was induced to cultivate this vegetable, by the yoke of good oxen can scarify three acres and an state, except in small patches or gardens, until the land, without summer fallows, or drill crops. The ingenious arguments which have been adduced to prove, that deep stirring between growing crops is advantageous to them and the soil, are founded upon English experience, properly directed by close attention to the effects of a moist climate. Some of our writers have pro-I have made many experiments on various foundly asserted, that as "dew drops" are found soils, and at different seasons, to ascertain the on the under leaves of plants after deep stirring has been given in a time of great drought, the Wurtzel, and four quarts of corn meal daily; the Upon light land, in good condition, it succeeds practice is sound. I should suggest, if I were other, four and a half pecks of Mangel Wurtzel. best. It requires in all cases, fine tilth, and as allowed, that moisture had better be at such The last, which has had Mangel Wurtzel alone, much strength of soil as is necessary to produce times, conveyed to the roots, than be exhaled by is in the condition of good beef, the other is not heavy oats. I have not seen, either in Europe or the sun, or placed on the leaves until his rays America, any green crop, which so largely re-shall have exhausted it all. The valuable parts wards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of of most manures, readily assume the gaseous rious animals, must be made, to sanction any manure, as the species of millet usually grown in form-every deep stirring, to a certain extent, general conclusion, as to the comparative effects this and the adjacent counties. I have sown it in hat weather, therefore, impoverishes the soil. Of different sorts of food. I mention the trial from the first of May, to the 20th of June, and Deep ploughing, at proper seasons, is, I conceive with the heifers, but as one of a series of attempts have invariably obtained more fodder than could the basis of all good farming; such crops as shall enable the husbandman to extirpate weeds, and obtain large supplies of fodder, without much to the formation of fat, as to the production of caustic lime per acre, were strewed upon an old exhaustion, should be the great objects for his milk, and the enlargement of size.

[Sward, which was immediately ploughed, closely aim. I would propose that a foul sward receive its proper quantity of quick lime, which should be spread, and ploughed under, in its caustic state, in the early part of September; that the field be harrowed sufficiently; sown with rye at the rate of two bushels per acre, as early as possible-that it be depastured late in the autumn, and early in the spring-that in May, it be again ploughed three inches deeper than before -that it be harrowed, and left until the small weeds begin to appear-early in June, Millet should be sown—in August, the crop can be re-moved after the labours of the general harvest. The field should be slightly stirred with the scarifier, occasionally harrowed, and left throughout September, for the destruction of weeds as before. In October it may be manured, and sown with wheat, or left for a crop of Indian I am, &c. your's, JOHN HARE POWELL. Corn.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.

President of the Penn. Agricultural Society. 200

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER,

ON THE PEA-AS CULTIVATED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Spring Hill, Lenoir County, North Carolina, May 8th, 1821.

Agreeably to your request I forward you, this day, thirty peas of each of the three different peas in a basket on his arm, follows the plough, and with a pipe bowl or end of the neck of a gourd in the other hand, dips the peas out of the far the best way if the land will admit it to be with them the better. done, as then the peas come up on a ridge, and I am promised, by an lier than the tory. I plant the pea principally so much used on board their vessels. for fattening hogs, cattle and sheep, which are ed, and eat off the peas at their pleasure, and this saves me the trouble of gathering the peas, stock, could we gather it and feed it away with regularity to them. But our cotton crop requires to be gathered at the same time with our peas and corn, and therefore we find it best only to ake the time necessary for saving our seed peas in those districts of our country, where we go upon raising pork for market, which is the case in my neighbourhood, but on the Roanoak where totton does not do so well, and lower down the country, they pick large quantities of peas for ale, which are generally shipped from or con-LETTER FIRST—FROM A FATHER TO sumed at our sea ports, before this season of the year; and therefore I fear I shall hardly be able get the few bushels you want to experiment pon in the broad cast way, for improving wornut lands as a substitute for clover. From the My very dear boy, ppearance of the leaf and vine, as well as roots ou by mail in hills about three feet apart about God call me from this world, before your judg Pay contribution to the store he gleathe 5th of June, and hoe them two or three times ment has been matured by the experience of age. He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime, o keep the weeds and grass under: light sandy

It is very common to hear persons, who have
lived long, and have seen much of mankind,
m some of the hills, barely to see if it made any
complain of the awkward pertness, and self suf-

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is nt or countries.

one and a half to two and half bushels of seed ency and conceit, as no man likes to be dictated basket, and on getting directly between two hills to the acre, if I had seed a plenty, on land which to by a mere boy, or indeed by any one. of corn, drops the peas in the last furrow made by had been previously broke up, and if time admitthe plough, and covers the peas with his foot; or if the ground is old and free of stumps, he drops harrow from one to two inches deep; and this is habits; "and always bear in mind, that what a the peas in the last furrow but one, and the plough all, when sowed for manure, that should be done man professes to know, he should be thoroughly

it, it will hold on an average about twelve peas, while green and cured, than they are of Indian and these are dropped as nearly together, or in a heap, as can well be done, as the hand walks

We sincerely hope some one of the re- is yet in reserve for you. spectable English gentlemen farmers, residing in this country and subscribers to the Farmer, will communicate this information if in their power .-Ed. Am. Far.

> -0-FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

HIS SON.

" A father blest with an ingenuous Son-Father, and friend, and tutor, all in one."

pare no pains in my endeavours to have two or child, have manifested a strong partiality for agpare, appreciate, adopt or reject—none are con-hree barrels of the peas sent to you; William riculture, I am now induced to address a few let-Dun of Newbern, and Abner P. Neale of Washington, both merchants, are the gentlemen I shall ture conduct in life, in order that you may not be pply to, to send you the peas. Plant those I send left entirely destitute of a father's advice, should

ifference. In the western parts of this state I ficiency of youth, and to observe, how much In order that you may form a more correct idea resume the pea does not do well, as they do not more pleasing boys would appear, were they to of cultivating a farm on a regular system, I will

do among our corn. The pea dropper, with the fruit, which probably is the case in our western attention, in a particular manner, to this subject, and to urge you to guard against acquiring a habit In sowing broad cast for manuring, I would sow of expressing yourself with an air of self-suffici-

Accustom yourself to active and industrious by the last furrow covers the peas, which is by to them, for the more weeds and grass grows acquainted with-prefer being alone, to spending your leisure time; with the idle and dissolute; I am promised, by an acquaintance, a few peas pursue wisdom with all your might, reading are not so apt to be washed up by heavy rains of an earlier kind than either of those I send much, but selecting such books, only, as will add between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, you; should I get them in time I will forward you much to your stock of sterling knowledge, and between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, the time within which we wish to get our peas all planted. This is the way where we do not ridge up our land as advised by Arator; where that is done, we open a hole on the ridge between the corn with a hoe, drop the peas in it and cover with the foot or hoe—you will probably think it stange that we put so many peas in a hill, but be assured it is correct, and we cut down the beassured it is correct, and we cut down the court needs of the particularly attentive to your religious duties, always bearing in mind, that the self-conceited infidels, of the present day, have not found even a substitute for the bible—strive to do your "duty towards God, and your duty towards your neighbour, we save them for hay; cattle, horses and bour, and to do unto all men, as you would, they sheep, eat them greedily; in fact, they eat the should do unto you;" by this course you may learn what constitutes real honor, justice, honesty, truth disinterestedness, generosity, humanity, and gourd neck, or fill the bottom of the pipe bowl, through, particularly in moist weather. Sheep truth, disinterestedness, generosity, humanity, and till we find that on dipping into the basket to fill are fonder of the hay made of the pea vine, cut all those virtuous qualities that constitute the re-

a neap, as can well be done, as the hand walks along the row without stooping. After the peas are planted, we generally plough the corn altogether the other way. But in this way, among your corn, I do not think the pea would ripen before frost, but planted by themselves in a patch. I have said much more already on the sub-subjects, endeavour to regulate your conduct by them, and do not let the opinion of the world, to read, but still not enough to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full idea of its importance to the farmer in the level you from that line of steady industrious, and honographed to give you a full interest. I have no doubt our earlier kinds would come to perfection. Of the kinds I send you, the black pea is nearly a fortnight earlier than either of the others, which ripen nearly at the same time; if any difference, I think the corn pea rather earlier than the toy. I then t will Liam BLACKLEDGE.

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N. B. If you know or can procure correct information of the manner in which the English the next letter to call your attention to farming though doubtless they waste a great many, and dry and split their peas, I should be much pleas-our food would go much further in fattening our ed to have it explained in your useful paper. will sometime return to enjoy the little farm, that

" ALBION."

LETTER SECOND.

"Hail, patroness of health, And contemplation, heart consoling joys And harmless pleasures, in the throng'd abode Of multitudes unknown! hail rural life!"

My very dear Son,

In reading, or attending to discussions on agriculture, you will bear in mind, that every obser-vation of a practical farmer, or the man of science, which is intended to promote improvement in the system of cultivating the soil, ought to be As you have arrived at the time of life, when received in good part, by those to whom it is adthose I send you, I think you will perceive that lads usually fix on the business they intend to dressed. When a man communicates his own ideas ny suggestion to XYZ is a good one. But I will pursue, at a more mature age, and as you, from a and experience to others, individuals can com-

> " He travels and expatiates, as the bee; From flow'r to flow'r, so he from land to land; The manners, customs, policy of all, Pay contribution to the store he gleans; And spreads the honey of his deep research At his return—a rich repast for me.'

ultivate it. The soil of the western parts of express themselves with becoming diffidence, give you a plan of the farm upon which I passed his state is pretty much the same with that of and respect to their superiors in age, who certhe beginning of my life, making some deviations, or order that the system may be more compressed. With us, in our stiff rich lands, knowing, "what is truth," than lads just emerplete—this farm contained six hundred acres of he pea runs all to vine, but yields very little ging from childhood; indeed, I wish to call your land, of a quality which was once considered of

but little value, but by judicious management, has now become one of the most complete farms horse.

in the neighbourhood.

A tenant usually enters on a farm on the 6th hackney horse. April, but on all well regulated estates, the out going tenant is required, by the agreement with year old oxen. his landlord, to furnish the incoming one, at an earlier period, with various keeping for his live ing oxen.

stock, and other accommodations, at a price to No. 21.—100 Crone ewes, 10 three year old be settled by valuation; and the incoming tenant is likewise required to take the crop of fall-grain, and all the grass seeds and clover, sown the preceding year, and some other property in like manner; which mode enables an incoming tenant, if he be a good farmer, to get the whole of his spring crop of grain into the ground, and also to have on the farm its full number of live stock, by the first of May, which on the above farm, was as follows:

360 Ewes, giving support to 400 lambs at \$10 00

\$3600 00 40 ewes, which had missed, having lambs, at \$10 00, 400 00 200 Crone ewes, which had not had the ram the preceding season, at \$7 00 1400 00 200 she haggets, at \$7 00 1400 00 200 he do. at \$10 00 2000 00

200 once shorn wethers, at \$12 00 2400 00 1200 sheep, and 400 lambs, \$11200 00 20 one year old cattle at \$25 00 \$500 00 20 two year old, at **\$50,** 1000 00 1500 00 20 three, do. do. do. 75, 20 four do. do. do. 110, 2200 00

10 working do, do. 100, 1000 00 10 Milch Cows, 100, 1000 00

20 Calves to be raised in the course of the year.

120 head of cattle.

12 working horses at \$150 \$1800 00 2 hackney do 150 3 one year old do 50 150 00 3 two year old do 100 300 00

20 horses, and three foals to be raised in the course of the year.

20 hogs at \$15

Carts, wagons, and other dead stock estimated at

For seed, labour, household furniture, &c., and pocket money, 3666 66 No. 15 .- 20 ewes, 6 milch cows, 1 hackney No. 16 .- 20 ewes, 4 milch cows, 10 calves, 1

No. 19 .- 100 once shorn wethers, and 10 four

No. 20 .- 100 once shorn wethers, and 10 work-

heifers and calves. No. 22.—100 Crone ewes, 10 four year old feed. No. 17 .- 6 working horses, and 10 hogs. No. 18 .- 6 working horses, and 10 hogs.

By this arrangement you have a regular system of farming and grazing as practised in some parts of England, which shall be more fully explained in my future letters, and afterwards I intend to make some observations on live stock in general, and which kind of each breed, is to be preferred for those parts I have visited, during a residence of seven years in the United

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PLAN OF THE FARM. NORTH.

		E	_	E		1	
No. 1. Oats.		No. 11. Irrigated Grass.	D	No. 12. Irrigated Grass.			No. 6. Turnips.
No. 2.	F	E No. 13. Irrigated Grass.		No. 14. Irrigated Grass.	E	F	No. Barley.
No. 3. Barley.		No. 15. No. 16. Paddock A B		No. 17. Paddock C			No. 8. Grass Seeds. first year.
No. 4. Red Clover.	F	No. 19. Feeding Pasture.	D	No. 20. Feeding Pasture.		F	No. 9. Grass Seeds. second year.
No. 5. Wheat.		No. 21. Feeding Pasture.		No. 22. Feeding Pasture.			No. 10. Grass Seeds. third year.

18 enclosures of 30 acres each is 540 acres. 4 enclosed Paddocks of 15 acres each is 60 acres.

No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are arable fields.

No. 11, 12, 13, 14, are grass grounds, which dows. can be irrigated.

No. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, are pasture grounds which have never been plowed.

A. The dwelling house.

B. The grist, threshing and straw cutting mill.

C. Farm buildings.

D Original water course.

E. Water courses, cut to carry water to mea-

F. Occupation roads.

acre of land, the sum of money required, according to common estimations, for to stock and cultivate what is termed a convertable farm; but first

7200 00

2550 00

300 00

1750 00

\$26666 66

rate grazing ground will require full double that sum of money per acre; indeed, during the French war, it was very common to put full forty pounds sterling worth of stock, upon each acre of ground, where the pasture was first rate-but then, graziers frequently made five guineas of each sheep,

Or £6000 sterling, being ten pounds for each

and fifty guineas of each oxen.

About the 1st of May, the pasture ground will take its full quantity of live stock, which on the above farm, was depastured as follows

No. 8 .- 120 ewes, 160 lambs, and 10 yearling steers.

No. 9 .- 120 ewes, 120 lambs, and 10 yearling heifers.

No. 10 .- 120 ewes, 120 lambs, and 10 two year old steers.

No. 12 -200 she haggets, 10 two year old heifers, and 3 young horses.

No. 14 -200 h haggets, 10 three year old steers and 3 young horses.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Virginia, February 14th.

MR. SKINNER, The symptoms of a revival in the long laid pirit of the turf, together with several pieces, which have appeared in the publick prints, upon the improvement of our stock of horses, setting forth erroneous views of the subject, as I conceive, will be my apology for troubling you with the following remarks, for the American Farmer, should you deem them worthy a place in its columns.

Perhaps the novelty of the opinion, that the taste and passion for racing so far from contributing to, has retarded the progress of improvement in our horses, may attract some curiosity ;-but, when it is stated further, to be an opinion deliberately formed, upon an experience of twenty perfection of the species, I may hope for a patient from the premises, if it were not established by

reading, from all whose minds are open to convic-

The essential points of the English turf horse, are, a thin and deep shoulder, narrow breast, delicate clean legs, long in the pasterns, a broad or wide hock well let down, and a thigh or haunch more remarkable for length than bulk. A long back more common than a short one, and a body oftener flat sided than round-and, finally, the taller the better, but not less than sixteen hands, for a first rate courser. This carcase and set of limbs is covered by a skin so thin and a coat of hair so fine, as to express the very veins as well as the muscles, beneath the delicate integument.

A long, low, slouching carriage, in every gait, follows as a consequence of the above form and proportions.-The very best calculated, truly, for a four mile heat, on a smooth course, but that it is totally unsuited to the road, I will use year's breeding, commenced under the full im-pression, that the English race horse was the sagacious readers will have deduced already

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in our climate, and manifestly for the better, as to every rational and useful purpose. The native Virginia horse of the third and fourth generation, from the light and washy figures of the furest English stock, become less tall, with more bulk shorter and stronger jointed, with a thicker and coarser coat; with these changes, there is a correspondent one in gaits and carriage. They oase in England.

Equally disqualified by the nature of his skin, with an eye to qualities for service, rather than the experiment, the success of which I underis he for the harness—the slightest pressure the worse than useless properties for the turf, take to warrant. producing a gall—and as unsuited are his long Virginia would now have had the most valuable Pohic legs and limber pasterns to the frequently deep race of horses in the world; but, unfortunately, state, and irregular surface of our roads, that a horse of compact form and nimble movements, Colonel Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, of well with a strong coat on his back and shoulders, and known racing memory, and many others, availnot within a hand of his height, will always be ing themselves of the passion for racing, inunfound more lasting and serviceable. Moreover, dated the state with imported English race hor-the running stock are frequently vicious and un ses, well nigh to the extinction of the good old manageable, and very generally so shy and timid, stocks of Janus, and Fearnaught, and Jolly Roger, manageaute, and very generally so say and clinic, as to render them in a great degree unfit for the and Mark Anthony, and Selim, and Peacock, purposes of war.—In England, the horses of this strain, are rarely used, but to contribute to the most ruinous and expensive of their pleasures*—In horse has a late become a general remark; and and I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that when you do find one, with the exception of now and I am strongly inclined to the opinion, that when you do find one, with the exception of now the highest style of the English race horse, which, it has been a very prevalent folly with us to take as our model, is a forced anomaly in the species, introduced and propagated by a prodigility of attention and expense, such as the Buzzard, and Dare Devil, and Oscar, and Salgulty of attention and expense, such as the enormous wealth of the nobility of England is trum, and twenty others which might be added. are either extinct or still languishing through the The noble animal to be cherished as the com- probationary term of over pampered exotickspanion of our manly pleasures and glorious such as have the stamina to go through the trial achievements, should be of the form for power, and become naturalized to corn and fodder in docile and courageous in his temper, quick, hrm log stables, may form the basis of some future and clear in his movements. These properties good stock; but, I dare say, we shall never hear are found for the most part connected with roundness of contour and strength of articulation; with perhaps, have had more experience than the aua texture of skin and strength of coat, which will thor of this communication; having laboured unbear the pressure of the saddle and the friction der the racing mania for a term of years, that of the harness; and as far as my experience has almost reduced him to a race of worthless gargone, it is rare, that you find a horse of this rans, though none of their distinguished dams description exceeding fifteen hands and a half cost him less than a hundred guineas a piece, and high. All the finest horses in the world, may be were certified for, through an uncontaminated traced to the Arabian stock. The English race horse is of Arabian descent, with the peculiar objections above described, but which I am about twelve years ago, I became convinced of happy in believing, the Author of Nature has my delusion, and since I have been endeavouring kinely decreed shall never be made indigenous to to get back to the well known old stocks, and our soil and climate.—The English blooded stocks, the soil and uncrossed, essentially change their characters after a few generations hopes.

One of your constant readers with a full share of Virginia fondness for horses.

>0 FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

RATS.

In the year 1817, the rats were so numerous are more active and sprightly in their movements, in my stable and carriage house, as to defy cats and better able to stand the vicissitudes of our and traps, I was therefore compelled to try the climate. Our food, our climate, and our man-effects of powder and shot, which was continued agement are quite sufficient to account for these for several days without perceiving any great dichanges. Our maize, which forms three forths minution of them, but to my surprise in fifteen or of the grain fed to our horses, in the parts of the twenty days, not a rat was to be seen, and my state below the mountains, (where cur best hostler assured me he has not seen one since. In horses are found), is by far more nutricious than the year 1819, my barn, two miles from my house, the oats of Europe, or any other grain used for the became so much infested by them, that my over-

the known general rule, that "a race horse is a turalized—and I have but little doubt had we pro-ceeded upon the rational plan of breeding solely By publishing this, it may induce others to try

Pohick, Fairfax County, Virginia.

-0-FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

FACTS RESPECTING CANALS.

The longest canal in Europe, is that of Languedoc, which connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean. It is 192 miles long, and was began in 1666, and completed in 1680. The expense was 13,000,000 of livres equal to about ,400,000 dollars. Louis XIV. the reigning monarch, contributed 5,000,000 of livres, and the province of Languedoc the remainder.

The name of the architect was Riguet, who, as a reward of his merit and talents, was presented by the king with his quarter of the profits for himself and his heirs.

The reservoir with which it commences, is 24 feet deep and 4000 paces in circumference and is supplied by a number of springs from the Noire, and rivulets.

This canal has 104 locks, of about eight feet rise each. In some places it passes over bridges of vast height; and in others it is cut through solid rocks for one thousand paces.*

" From the year 1758 to 1803, it is estimated there were nearly 60,000,000 of dollars expended on canals in Great B itain; the whole subscribed by private individuals. The length of ground which they occupy is 2896 miles. In this aggregate of length and expense, 43 canals, being private property, are not included, among which are three of the Duke of Bridgewater, Sir Nigel Boyer Grisley, and the Earl of Thanet. Of the acts passed for canals, ninety were on account of collieries opened in their vicinity; and fortyseven on account of mines of iron, lead, and cop-per, and for the convenience of furnaces and

forges working on them.
"Eight of these furnaces, and twelve of these forges, in one county only, worked 24,824 tons of iron ore, and consumed 12,324 tons of pit coal annually; manufacturing in the same time 13,104 tons of iron goods. More than 100,000 tons of pit coal are annually taken down the Severn, for the Madely and Brozely Mineries, to the towns and villages in the neighborhood."

FULTON.

* Dobson's Encyclopædia, and Breck's Internal improvements.

Means of rendering Wood, Linen, &c. &c. incombustible.

Mr. Benjamin Cook, of Baskerville House, Birmingham, in his experiments on the Alkalis, has discovered that all linen, cottons, muslins, food of horses in any other country. Our young seer complained of the daily havock they were &c &c. when dipped in a solution of the pure horses are more exposed to the weather, and making upon the grain, &c. he was furnished vegetable alkali at a gravity of from 124 to 130, when taken in hand are not put into close and with powder and shot, and directed to shoot as taking water at the gravity of 100, become in-warm stables, and clothed, as is generally the many as possible, but at the same time cautioned combustible. That all timbers become incomto wad his gun with wood or bits of woolen cloth; bustible when saturated with a solution of alkali lt is a fact well known to the amateurs in this many were killed and others escaped wounded at the gravity of 140 to 150. He has two mefavourite animal of the Virginians, that we into their holes; it was observed that from these thods of saturating timber, first by letting the abounded much more in a fine race of horses for holes they were soon compelled to retreat, and timber in the plank lie in the solution for several the saddle and the harness thirty years ago than invariably pursued by another. Now, as it is well weeks, until the alkali has perfectly filled up the at this day. This was precisely the period when known to all, that rats are very fond of flesh, I pores of the wood—but the method he prefers, is the descendants of some of the best of the Eng- am induced to believe that attracted by the smell the use of a powerful machine, by which he exlish stock which had been early imported into of blood, they are induced to attack the wounded tracts or forces out the sap, and then forces the the colony, had become acclimated and fully na- andreat them-that this soon becomes a favourite alkali through the whole tree, thus filling up all food, and they are by this means taught to des- the pores and rendering the tree incombustible; *It may be safely asserted, that racing has put troy each other, and the weaker soon become this he proposes to do as soon as the tree is felled. more of the estates of the English nobility to nurse, food for the stronger—be this as it may, I can and before the bark is taken off. When the bark than any other single cause.

few hours, which, while it renders the wood incombustible, completely prevents the dry rot.

The solution of pure vegetable alkali which Mr. Cook prepares for securing from fire muslins, cottons, &c. &c. is as pure as the clearest spring water, perfectly free from smell, and will not discolour the finest cambrics or muslins. When so many dreadful accidents are continually happening from ladies' dresses taking fire, from bed and window curtains being set on fire either by accident or carelessness of servants, we cannot but consider this discovery as one of great importance to society.

For ship timbers, its value is enestimable, and not less so for all timber for houses and public

buildings.

USEFUL INVENTION.

Mr. Edward Jakes, an English surgeon, has invented an apparatus by which the stomach may be emptied of poisons, that have been taken by accident or design. In cases where that organ has become unsusceptible to the action of emetic the Vine, from the Massachusetts Agricultural substances, the skilful application of this instru-ment will not fail to rescue the sufferer from im-Swift in a late essay, and is worthy of attentive pending destruction. Mr. J. has tested the effica-

An Ohio farmer recommends coals, as useful in fattening hogs. After giving his hogs a small to be much larger than the fox grape, of golden quantity daily, say two pieces to each, about the size of a hen's egg, they discontinued rooting, fruit—the skin transparent and thin, as the outer were more quiet, and appeared to fatten faster, coat of the Onion, and the fruit growing not in He omitted the coal a few days and they com-bunches, but separately—such is the description menced rooting; he gave it again and they ceased to root. He supposes that the coal corrects subscriber in that quarter who would give us a that morbid fluid in the stomach which incites more particular account of it, with cuttings, them to root deep in search of fresh earth.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. King & Gracie, dated Liverpool, January 1.
COTTON.

stock of Cotton in Liverpool.	1821	1822
American,	87,000	86,400
Brazil, &c.	45,900	42,500
East India,	27,100	18,500
West India,	6,850	5,600

166,850 153,000 Total. Sales of tobacco in the month of December; 1064 hogsheads.

> FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. THE PILOT'S SONG.

>04

O'er the ocean silently Descends the gentle shade of even ; The moon has risen from the sea, Into the broad, and the deep blue heaven; And from her airy wandering, Like a falling flake of snow, The sea-bird rests her wearied wing On the billow's quiet flow.

Yet ere the day beam left the skies, And twilight veil'd the ocean o'er, We saw from you blue billow rise, Far, far and faint, our native shore; How throbb'd each bosom at the sound-The exulting sea-boy's shout above, As far, upon the wide waves bound, Burst into sight the land we love!

Athwart the wave, the beacon light Shoots brightly forth its twinkling ray, And sweetly onward thro' the night, Its star-like lustre lights our way; The heavens are bright, the wave is low, And mild winds gently bear us o'er The azure waste-with morning's glow We tread again our native shore

ARIEL.

New York, Jan. 31.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1823.

The article in this paper on the culture of consideration. We rejoice to see that the subject cy of his invention by experiments upon himself, attracts more and more attention, and hope before having relieved his stomach of ten drachms of laudanum which he had adventurously swallowed.—R. I. American.

HOGS.

many years, to see our tables enriched and adornled with this exquisite fruit. There is, as we have recently understood, a very large and delicious grape in the Arkansaw Territory, which, we apprehend, would be a valuable acquisition, wherever it can be propagated. It is represented we have had of it, and we would thank any when convenient to send them.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. symmetry, smoothness of coat, and clean legs of Superfine, \$6 62\frac{1}{2}\)—Wharf, do. 6 12\frac{1}{2}\)—Wheat, the blooded. In fine it is now admitted in Eu-Sales in December, American, 25,420 bales;
Brazil, 9,980; West India, 1,630; East India, 1,170; total 38,200 bales.
The total sales during the year 1822, were 462,805 bales, viz. 296,540 American; 128,830 Brazil; 26,300 West India; 11,135 East India.

Brazil; 26,300 West India; 11,135 East India.

Brazil; 26,300 West India; 11,135 East India. to 5 50 per c lb.—6 to 8 cts. per lb.—Mutton, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 37½ to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, \$8— Orchard Grass do. \$3-Herds' Grass do. \$3-Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., Sales of tobacco in the month of December; 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herrings, Virginia leaf, 300 hhds.; stemmed, 247 do.; No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine Kentucky leaf, 475 do; stemmed 42 do. Total, salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.—Coarse, do. 75— Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts.
Chickens, \$2 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton— Hay, \$16 to 17.

MARYLAND TOBACCO-Not in great demand, prices same as before.

FOR SALE

At Tuscarora on Carrolton manor near Frederick Town; the late farm of Robert Patterson, Esq. deceased, a variety of stock of the first quality and character, such as never was before offered at a public sale in Maryland; consist-

ing of The imported horse Exile, a description of which will be found below.

27 head of horses for draught and saddle.

1 female ass.

14 brood mares, principally of the Jersey blood. 19 colts, rising one to four years old, princi-pally by Exile, and possessing strong marks of the sire.

1 waggon of narrow tyre.

ox cart.

horse cart, and harness complete.

4 yoke of fine oxen.

A quantity of milch cows. A quantity of stock cattle. A flock of sheep.

A wheat fan.

Two families, containing together ten persons, they will be sold in families, and not to be taken out of the state. They are orderly, and valuable people, and are not disposed of from any fault.

The sale will take place on Tuesday the 25th day of March next, and will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The condition of the sale will be made known by me at the time of selling, and the stock may be seen by an application to me, at any time before the day of sale, living on the premises.

MARCEY BRIGHY, Manager. cle

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Tuscarora, 23d Feb. 1823.

EXILE is a beautiful dark bay, sixteen hands high, will be four years old in May. He is admitted by the best judges who have examined him, to be the finest description of horse, ever imported into this country, as well on account of his breed, as his great bone and figure. The sire of Exile is considered one of the most splendid coach horses in England; his grand sire is the famous Yorkshire horse Mollineaux, which sold for 1100 guineas. It is the mixture of the Cleveland Bay, with the racing blood, which produces the old English Hunter; and it is the cross from them, that makes the Jersey horse more valuable than the southern; giving them bone, size, and high round action. The colour of these horses is confined to the various shades of bay, always with brown muzzles; and they combine the fine rope, that this breed only can increase the size of the blooded horse, without taking from their activity, wind and figure.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Tomplete sets of the first, second and third vols. of the "AMERICAN FARMER," new and corrected Editions, can be had of the following persons; price of which, bound, \$5 per vol. or \$4 in Sheets :-

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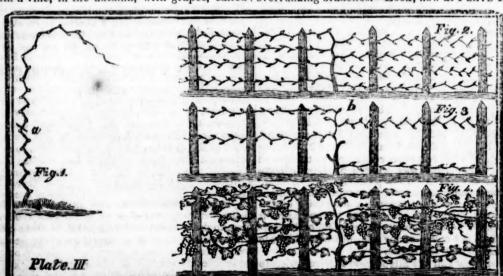
CHAPTER V.

FRUITS. Propagation, Planting, Cultivation.

LIST OF FRUITS.

310. GRAPE.-This is a very important article; and, before I proceed to treat of the culture of the grape-vine, I must notice the astonishing of fine grapes hanging down in large bunches .of lofty trees; the country in general, being very much covered with woods. Mr. LE GAU made wine from this Vineyard. The vines were plantin the negative of the proposition, that there is a

circumstance, that that culture should be almost grape-vine in the open ground of a garden; and, within an inch or two of each other, leaving only and on the side of another little hill, was a wood the first summer, and will become a vine, to be and, as they proceed on, they must be tied with generally prevalent obstacle to the growing of for my garden. Plate I. page represents, or ever comes on a grape-vine, except on young grapes in this country?—Mr. Hulme, in his at least, I mean it to represent, on the south side shoots that come out of wood of the last year.—Journal to the West (See my Year's Residence, of the Plats No. 8 and No. 9, two trelis works All the four last year's shoots that you find in fig. 2. Paragraph 892,) gives an account of the Vine- for vines. These are to be five feet high, and would send out bearers; but if you suffer that yards and of the wine made, at Vevay, on the are to consist of two rows of little upright bars you will have a great parcel of small wood, and OHIO. He says, that, that year, about five two inches and a half by two inches, put two feet little or no fruit next year. Therefore, cut off 4



which exhibits, in all its dimensions, the cutting hing, Fig. 2. The same year's vine fruned in you are to cut off the four shoots that sent out become a flant, Fig. 1. The first year of its bearing a vine after the leaves are off and before fru- with shoots, leaves, and grapes, Fig. 4. Hav four that grew out of the butts. Cut the four

THE AMERICAN GARDENER, chicken grapes, hanging on it from every boughting measured your distances, put in a cutting at of an oak or some other timber-tree! This grape each place where there is to be a vine. You are resembles, as nearly as possible, what is, in Eng-to leave two joints or buds out of ground. From land, called the Black Cluster; and, unquestion-these will come two shoots perhaps; and, if two ably only wants cultivation to give it as good a come, rub off the top one and leave the botflavour. Does the Rose Bug prevent these vines tom one, and, in winter, cut off the bit of dead from bearing, or from ripening their fruit? Tawood which will, in this case, stand above the king it for granted, then, that this obstacle is bottom shoot. Choose, however, the upper one imaginary, rather than real, I shall now proceed to remain, if the lower one be very weak. Or, to speak of the propagation and cultivation of the a better way is, to put in two or three cuttings wholly unknown in this country, of fine sun. I in doing this, I shall have frequently to refer to one bud to each out of ground, and taking away, have asked the reason of this, seeing that the PLATE III.—The grape vine is raised from cut-in the fall, the cuttings that send up the weakest have asked the reason of this, seeing that the fruit is so good, the crop so certain, and the culture so easy. The only answer that I have received is, that the rose-bug destroys the fruit piece of the last year's wood; that is to say, a piece of the last year's wood; that is to say, a piece of a shoot, which grew during the last sum its full length. When winter comes, cut this court-yard at Philadelphia; that it bore nothing the first year; that I made an arched trelis for it to run over; and that I had hundreds of pounds.—

This cutting should, if convenient, have shoot down to the bud nearest to the ground.—

as early as the grape wine is raised from cut-in the fail, the cuttings that send up the weakest times and up the weakest times are distincted.—

In the fail, the cuttings that send up the weakest times are in the fail, the cuttings that send up the weakest times are distinguished.—

In the fail, the cuttings that send up the weakest times are distinguished in the fail, the cuttings that send up the weakest. ly necessary. The cutting should have four or off, in the fall, this shoot will be eight or ten feet of fine grapes hanging down in large bunches.—Yes, I am told, but this was in a city; and amongst houses, and there the grapes do very well. Then, 1799, I saw, at Spring Mills, on the banks of the Shuylkill, in Pennsylvania, the Vineyard of Mr. Le Gau, which covered about two acres of ground, and the vines of which were loaded with fine grapes of, at least twenty different sorts. The vineyard was on the side of a little hill; on the top of the hill was a cornfield, and in the front of it, across a little valley, and on the side of another little hill, was a wood the first summer, and will become a vine, to be discovered on, they must be tied with great ease. You have only to lay a shoot, or limb, howen and on the side of another little hill, was a wood the first summer, and will become a vine, to be long, in the fall, this shoot will be eight or ten feet five buds or joints. Make the ground rich, five buds or joints. Make the ground rich, five buds in the ground rich, five buds or joints. Make the ground rich, five buds or joints, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will be eight or ten feet long, having been tied to a stake as it rose, and will present value long, having been tied to a stake as it rose carried and planted in any other place. But, ob- matting, or something soft, to the bars. The serve, vines do not transplant well. For this rea- whole vine, both ways included, is supposed to son, both cuttings and layers, if intended to be go 16 feet; but, if your tillage be good, it will go removed, are usually set, or layed, in flower hots much further, and then the ends must be cut off were tied to sticks about five feet high, after the manner of some, at least, of the vineyards of France.—Now, are not these facts alone decisive are intended to grow and produce their fruit.—I which is the all-important part of the business. have now to speak more particularly of the vines Observe, and bear in mind, that little or no fruit Ohio. He says, that, that year, about five thousand gallons of wine were made; and, he observes, what more can be wanted for the grape-vine, than rich land and hot sun.—Besides, is not the grape-vine a native here? There are many different sorts of grapes, that grow in the woods, climb the trees, cover some of them over, and bear and ripen their fruit. How often do we meet with a wine, in the autumn, with grapes called over, and shoots and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches, put two inches and a half by two inches with a vine, in the autumn, with grapes, called overrunning branches.—Look, now at PLATE III about, every half foot, every last year's shoot will produce 32 bunches of grapes; every vine 128 bunches; and the 8 vines 512; and, possibly, nay, probably, so many hounds of grapes! Is this incredible? Take, then, this well known fact, that there is a grape vine, a single vine, with only one stem, in the King of England's Gardens at his palace of Hampton Court, which has, for, perhaps, half a century, produced on an average, annually, a ton of grapes; that is to say 2,240 pounds, Avoirdupois weight. That vine covers a space of about 40 feet in length and 20 in breadth. And your two trelises, being, together, 128 feet long, and 4 deep, would form a space of more than half the dimensions of the vine of Hampton Court. However, suppose you have only a fifth part of what you might have, a hundred bunches of grapes are worth a great deal more than the annual trouble, which is, indeed, very little. Fig. 4 shows a vine in summer.-You see the four shoots bearing, and four other shoots coming on for the next year, from the butts left at the winter pruning, as at b. These four lat-ter you are to tie to the bars as they advance on during the summer .- When winter comes again,

old shoots that have borne, so as to leave but one course, send out shoots, which you will train up-not yet completed its history, but have ascerbud at the butt. And they will then be sending right against the building, and which you will tained, that it has three broods or generations in And thus you go on year after year to pruning. Each of the last year's shoots has 32 buds, and, of course, it sends out 32 shoots with must not be. When the grapes get as big as hear, cut off the green shoots that bear them, at two buds distance from the fruit. This is necessary in order to clear the vine of confusion of branches, and also to keep the sap back for the supply of the fruit. These new shoots, that have the bunches on, must be kept tied to the have the bunches on, must be kept tied to the law off— I am now writing.

better than a rotten apple.

314. MELON.—See Melon in Chapter IV.

315. MULBERRY.—This tree is raised from sample of the Egyptian Millet, mentioned by Mr. Herbemont; but, from his description of it, I am inclined to believe, that it is the same and which the Silk worm feeds on, grows wild, and which the Silk worm feeds on, grows wild, and say substitute for chocolate, and is there called "chocolate corn" and is there called "chocolate corn". have the bunches on, must be kept thed to the trelis, or else the wind would tear them off— lam now writing.

The other thing is to take care to keep nicely 316. NECTARINE.—As to propagation, shoots. As to cultivation of the ground, the fruit preserved, like Filberd, which see. ground should not only be deeply dug in the fall, but, with a fork, two or three times during the doc, as we do between the Indian Corn. ground should be manured every fall, with good John S. Skinner, Esq. rich manure. Blood of any kind is excellent for Dear Sir-In the Ame

for your life; for, as to the vine, it will, if well that it grows wild in great abundance, in many parts, and especially in Long Island, where it the third and even thirtieth generation. I think give rise to a holiday called Huckleberry Monthey say, that the vine at Hampton Court, was day. It is a very good fruit for tarts mixed with second brood in June is lodged above the several

312. MADEIRA NUT .- See Walnut.

the 2 first fair buds of these shoots. So that here stocks, or pear-stocks. It is, at any rate, espemanner of the first brood. would be an enormous quantity of wood, if it cially in this country, a thing not worthy of a I acknowledge the received

bearers the next year; and, if you observe any respects the same as the heach, which, there-Agricultural Society of Bucks, relating to insects, little side shoots coming out of them to crop these fore, see. It is certainly a finer fruit, especi
&c. Your's respectfully, off as soon as they appear, leaving nothing but ally the Violet Nectarine; but, it is not grown, the clear, clean shoot. It may be remarked, that or, but very little in America. I cannot believe, the butt, as at b, when it is cut off the next time, that there is any insurmountable obstacle in the

(To be continued.)

summer. They plough between them in Langue- HESSIAN FLY-DISEASES OF WHEAT &c. Sharron, Bucks County, Penn. 28th Jan. 1823.

Dear Sir-In the American Farmer vol. four vines. But, in a word, the tillage and the manu-ring cannot be too good. All that now remains is Philip Thornton, in which he says, "enclosed to speak of the sorts of grapes. The climate of you will receive a few blades of wheat, and by ing on your patience in addressing you at this this country will ripen any sort of grape. But, it examination, you will find that a deposite of eggs time, or perhaps it would have been more may be as well to have some that come early.— has been made by the fly, in a mode not hereto consistent with the rules of the Society, that I The Black July grape, as it is called in England, fore mentioned by any one."* If the writer should have communicated my ideas through the or, as it is called in France, the Noir Hatif, is means, (as I presume he does) the Hessian fly Committee on Entomology, as my observations the earliest of all. I would have this for one of (Cecidomyia destructor, of Say;) I beg leave will chiefly relate to insects; but as you are all my eight vines; and, for the other seven I would to refer him to a letter of mine addressed to so deeply and immediately interested in the case, have, the Chasselas; the Burgundy; the Black Robert Vaux, Esq. dated 1st February 1820, I have chosen the present course, and I now ask Muscadine; the Black Frontinac; the Red and published No. 23, in the second volume of your solemn attention.

Frontinac; the White Sweet Water; and the your work, page 180; which, I believe, to be the Entomology or the science of insects, is I be-

out wood, while the other four will be sending cut out alternately, as directed in the other case. each year; the larva (small worm) of the first 311. HUCKLEBERRY,-It is well known brood is found (in this climate) about the first planted in the reign of King William. During the Currants; and by no means bad to eat in its raw joints in the cavity of the straw; this does not entirely destroy the stalk, but very materially injures its yield-the third brood is found among 313. MEDLAR. A very poor thing indeed, the plants that spring up in the stubble fields, or the grapes on them, for the grapes come out of The Medlar is propagated by grafting on crab- early sown crops in the fall, and lodged in the

I acknowledge the receipt of the Senna seed were all left till the end of summer. But, this place in a garden. At best, it is only one degree of South Carolina, which you so obligingly sent

I send by this mail a newspaper, in which is tied to the bars the shoots that are to send forth planting and cu tivation, the Nectarine is, in all published a communication that I made to the Your's respectfully, JAMES WORTH.

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* The supposed peculiarity in this case was will be longer by a bud. That will be so; but, way. It is grown in England very well. The the circumstance of finding the eggs deposited in by the third year the vine will be so strong, that White French would certainly do here; and it is the membraneous substance of the blades midyou may safely cut the shoots back to within six the most beautiful of fruit, and a greater bearer, way between the edges and the centre, and inches of the main trunk, leaving the new shoots though not so fine in flavour as the Violet. The invariably nearest to the extremities or points of to come out of it where they will; taking care to Newington, the Roman are by no means so good. the leaves; whereas, the deposite of the Hessian let but one grow for the summer. If shoots start I would have in the Garden three trees of each fly, have uniformly been deposited, and observed out of the main trunk irregularly, rub them off of the two former. to be near to the stalks: the injury noticed as soon as they appear, and never suffer your 317. NUT .- Grows wild. Not worthy of a by Mr. Thornton, only affected parts of the vine to have any more than its regular number of place in the Garden. Is propagated, and the blades; whereas, the Hessian fly is chiefly destructive to the stalks .- EDIT. AM. FARMER.

> Observations on INSECTS, with a view to arrest their destructive ravages, by JAMES WORTH, read before the Agricultural Society of Bucks County, 29th July, 1822.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SO CIETY OF BUCKS COUNTY.

Gentlemen-I MAY be considered as trespass-

Black Hamburgh, which is the sort of the first publication of the true deposite of that des- lieve, admitted to be very defective in its most Hampton-Court Vine.—In cases where grapes tructive insect, and you will find its whole essential part; that is, an acquaintance with the are to be grown against houses, or to be trained history traced, and as I conceive the only way habits of insects. It is with insects as it is with over bowers, the trinciple is the same, though of guarding against its ravages pointed out, in man and all other things in nature: it is their use, the form may differ. If against the side of a two papers which I read before the Agricultural or works, or character that is the primary obhouse the main stem of the vine, might by described by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, might by described by describing the same of the vine, and is the primary observed the same of the vine, and is the primary observed the same of the vine, and is the vine of the the same manner. The stem, or side limbs, may chapman, and a paper published in the same as it shows the essential points of a breed of with the greatest ease, be made to accommodate volume page 166, &c. My own observations cattle most easily fattened, and yielding beef of themselves to windows, or to any interruptions of were made without knowing any thing of the linest quality. Now what interest have we smoothness on the surface. If the side of the Doctor's discovery, as he had never made it in the form or size, or color of an insect, other house, or place, be not very high, not more than public. I however, have no intention of detract-15 or 20 feet; the best way is to plant the vine in ing from the merit of any one, but wish things to tain benefit or injury. I bring this matter before the middle of your space, and, instead of training an upright stem, take the two lowest shoots I will now call the attention of Agriculturists to those insects that are so detrimental to the agriand lead them along, one from each side of the plant, to become stems, to lie along withing six inches or a foot of the ground. These will, of when searching after the Hessian fly. I have progeny, and general habits of insects, it is no

difficult task to destroy, or so cripple them as to govern, and not to destroy any part of the animal mention the ground mole. creation, further than his immediate necessities require. I would have subscribed to this doctrine the following insects, to wit: in the first state of things, for then all were rightly balanced; there was a perfect adjustment of crops. how do matters now stand? It would require about the joints in June. volumes to explain them fully, and would be A worm in the stray deemed preposterous in me to make the attempt; the insect tribe. It must be obvious to every grain. man of observation, that many species of insects timely checked, I verily believe that they will be trees, &c. and do immense damage. the means of producing a famine in our land, and we know not how soon that dreadful event may take place; already we see our fruit and forest trees declining—our wheat crops nearly cut off, the trunk of peach trees. corn very uncertain, clover is failing, timothy The white grub that affected, and even that hardy plant commonly called buckhorn, has not escaped, and our other Look at the immense damage sustained the present season. If a fellow creature takes from us a pears later, at the roots. single bushel of grain, we pursue him to the utmost rigor of the law, and yet, oh! shameful to has come upon us in consequence of our wanton destruction of the feathered tribe, which is that link in creation that seems intended to keep the insect race within proper bounds, and we are left to do a work which the birds would have done for us; or rather, we are now suffering an let us at once reform, by reversing our course of action .- The insect tribe has got the ascendancy by man's misconduct, and it devolves upon the present generation to restore the equilibrium. The increase of birds will greatly assist in the work, and I earnestly intreat that some immediate measures may be taken for their preservation. would absolutely prohibit gunning on his lands, it would have a good effect in discouraging a practice that, to say the least of it, is disgraceful to our nature. I rejoice to learn that in some parts of our country, the landholders have assoiated for that express purpose, and I understand that an association of that kind exists in Montgomery County, not far from the city of Philadelphia, where the inhabitants were almost as much annoved by gunners as by insects: much good has been produced. Now I trust that our society will not be behind hand in this praise worthy business; and as it will not be entered upon through ill-nature, or with a view to lessen the enjoyments of any one, but as indispensably necessary for the preservation of our crops, in which the whole community are deeply interested,

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that faithful bird has almost disappeared. The increase amounts to eight millions in one year. The other insects mentioned, I hope at some woodpecker and other kinds, so diligent in Now if they were to go on in this way, all our future day to be able to give a better account of. guarding our fruit trees, are now scarcely to be wheat and rye, and barley would be but a morsel It seems indeed, an arduous undertaking, but if seen; the little wren, so industrious about our to them. Fortunately, however, they have all who are concerned would take a share, the houses and gardens, deserves our peculiar care; several enemies, and particularly the June prood; task would become light. May I calculate on even the despised hawk, I have observed to be but this may not always be the case, and there the zealous co operation of every member of the eminently useful in destroying field mice; indeed, fore it behoves us to look to the matter before society? But it is said that man is a fallen creaalmost every species claim our regard.

I would further recommend to the notice of the render them harmless to our crops; and I know society, the common toad, as I am inclined to further observe that on planting my peas the of no way in which we can be more useful to our believe that it is very destructive to night insects. fellow beings, and better promote our own inter- Snakes are also useful in feeding upon the vermin ests (in a pecuniary point of view,) than to of our fields, and therefore such kinds as are a vessel of water, and letting them remain a remove such pests .- But it is said that man is to harmless ought to be protected. I might also little while, the flies rose to the surface of the

I will now call the attention of the society to

The Hessian fly, so destructive to our wheat

A worm in the straw above the upper joint, which causes the early change of color of the ear, to yellow, edged and streaked with black-a

A species of louse or aphis, that infest grounds have increased to an alarming extent, and unless and feed upon the roots of wheat, corn, young

A species of louse that feed upon cabbage, young leaves of peach trees, &c.

Worm that attacks the roots or lower part of

great abundance.

season. There is another black grub that ap-

rob us of a great portion of our store. This thing ping before ripe, particularly the plum, nectarine, apricot and peach.

Rose bug, so injurious to that beautiful flower, grapes, strawberries, early cherries, apples, scription of them. peaches and other fruit.

Caterpillar, that feeds upon the leaves of trees evil that would never have happened to us. Then and through carelessness often blasts our prospects of fruit.

> Canker worm, that infests current and gooseberry bushes, and quince and other kinds of trees. Small insect that appears like scales or spots branches of young trees.

I do think that if every member of the society causes the salivary disease of animals feeding sent, every description of plants may be devoured upon grass or hay infested with it.

> Very small black fly that attacks young plants, perhaps it may be the same, or similar to the turnip fly, for I have not examined it sufficiently close to describe it particularly.

> Striped bug so destructive to cucumbers, &c. Ash colored bug that annoys squashes, pumpkins, &c.

bringing forth 100, makes the second broad sure that half an hour so spent, for a few mornthe whole community are deeply interested, origing forth 100, makes the second brood sure that hair an hour so spent, for a few morn-surely no man will be found so lost to a sense of amount to ten thousand; and each of them products and the dignity of his nature, as to oppose such salutary measures.

Do we not remember how the blackbirds former-ly followed the plough in search of grubs? Alas! that the deposite is two hundred fold, then the half a day, by a single individual.

The caterpillar and canker worm I need say but little about, as by a little attention the whole million in one year; or if, as is very probable, half a day, by a single individual. it be too late.

I have also mentioned the pea fly, but I will where they had been kept closely covered, into water, and none could escape after being once wet. I think it did not take above fifteen minutes to kill them all.

The peach worm is generated by an insect of something of a wasp-like appearance, and about every part, and therefore each species held its proper rank in the great scale of creation; but stalks of wheat and rye, in spring and fall, and dark or black body, with four narrow rings of yellow around it-some yellow about its mouth; and thorax-wings transparent or little inclining but allow me to make a few remarks as regards assuming a ripe appearance, but producing no small bunch of down at posterior, appearing the insect tribe. It must be obvious to every grain. is of a beautiful purple or mazarine blue, all over except a rich orange stripe about one eighth of an inch broad, extending around the body with a little interruption, under the belly; and the inner edges of the wings appear light or transparent-the body is somewhat shorter, but fuller than that of the male-deposited eggs on The white grub that infests our grounds in the third day after appearing in the winged state, probably owing to its confined situation in a glass Cut worm or black grub, that harbors in the tumbler; the eggs are just discernable by the crops will probably in turn, share the same fate. ground and cuts off the young plants early in the naked eye, are oval and of a dull yellow color, and were attached to the side of the tumbler with a gluey substance, so that I should suppose that Pea fly, that infests our peas.

Curculio, that produces a worm which enters where on the trunk of the peach tree; but this relate, we suffer this lower grade of animals to into several kinds of fruit, and causes the drop-is a matter for further investigation. I have furnished Thomas Say, Esq. with a pair of the insects in living state, and he will give them a proper examination, and if not already noticed by some the rose, and some seasons is destructive to Entomologist, he will furnish a scientific de

The white grub has done great injury this season to our grasses, grains and roots, and has increased within the last several years, to an extent that ought to alarm us. Indeed such is the present number, that should all arrive to the winged state, and bring forth a full progeny, we may calculate that there will be an increase of on the trunk, and sometimes extending to the at least one hundred (and perhaps several hundred) fold, to feed upon our next year's crops, A species of spider or webbing insect that and if the season should prove as dry as the preby this single species of insects.

The curculio might, in a great degree, be destroyed by suffering hogs to pick up the fallen

fruit, in which the larva is lodged.

The rose bug may be destroyed by early atten-tion without much labor: it first attacks the rose, having a preference for it; then, as soon as the bugs are seen to collect upon the rose, takea vessel about half filled with water, (a large The Hessian fly I have already investigated, tin cup is a handy thing) in one hand, and hold and described to the society; but allow me to add a it under the infested flower, and with the other calculation of its astonishing increase. There are hand disturb the bugs, and they will instantly three complete broods in every year, and each fly fall into the water, and cannot extricate them-deposites from one to two hundred eggs: take the selves, and in that way I have collected great smaller number and say that one fly deposites 100 quantities of them, which by throwing into hot eggs, which call the first brood; these 100 each water were in a moment destroyed; and I am

ture, and doomed "to eat bread in the sweat of his

ace," and to be annoyed during his pilgrimage here below. I fully believe such to be our situation; nevertheless, I have the most perfect reliance that when man faithfully exercises the powers with which he is endowed, he is restored to his pristine state, and that he has as complete "dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowls of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth," now, as he ever had; that he is still Lord of this world. All the evils that are upon us are of our own doings, and the moment we turn from the error of our own ways we shall be blessed with the proper remedy. But we are not to be mere idle spectators, we must devise all possible means of working; we must be up and doing, and there is a part for each one of us to perform-every member of the society can and ought to do something; those who do not like to write, let them speak, or take their own way of communicating their knowledge; and in that way I am sure they will be useful. In the South part of the county at Wednesbury, And remember that "your own knowledge is as Dudley and Sedgley, not far from Wolverhampnothing unless others know you to possess that knowledge; besides if you possess knowledge that others need, (and I have no doubt but every one of you do,) is it not your bounden duty to offer Under-Line, and is better for the forge than the a supply? And so far from detracting from kitchen. The C-nal Coal, which give a very clear your own store, the very act of imparting would and bright flame, derives its name from Canwil, tend to your improvement. Thus it is, my an ancient British word for candle." friends, that I have so freely, on all occasions, It is said, also, that under the s tender my little stock; and although not of much value, yet it has afforded myself both pleasure and profit.

-0-FROM POULSON'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

COLLECTANEA.

He reaped the field, and they but only gleaned. Dryden.

CATS.

These animals have met with very different receptions among various nations. By the Egyptians they were worshipped as deities, and, at, death, were embalmed and interred in catacombs. If the statement of Herodotus is correct, when the house of an Egyptian took fire, he first hastened to convey his cats to a place of security, and afterwards looked about for his wife and children. In some cities of Europe, on the contrary, it was the custom, on St. John's day, to burn a cat, with all the honors of an auto da fe. Buffon was of opinion, that the cat was "a selfish and faithless servant, that conformed to some of the habits of society, without being imbued with its spirit, and whose predatory and robberlike disposition had not been totally eradicated, but only modified, by a careful education, into the flattering stupidity of a knave." Rosseau preferred the cat to the dog, because the one has preserved its freedom and independence, while the other has willingly entered into bondage.— Petrarch entertained the most lively affection for a cat, the companion of his solitude. Mahomet preferred cutting off the sleeve of his robe to disturbing the repose of his favorite Grimalkin, that had fallen asleep upon it. Madame Helvetius had a cat who, after a long attachment, in which puss showed some traits uncommon in the feline race, fled to the cemetery of its mistress, and expired upon her grave. Poets have sung their praises, and Artists devoted their talents to them; amongst the latter, Godfrey Mind, of Switzerland, is distinguished; he painted them in every situation and attitude, and with such astonishing skill and fidelity as to have been called the Raphael of Cats.

evinced an unaccountable antipathy, and there The ears, which are small, grow near the are some to whom the sight of a cat would occasion the greatest terror, sometimes producing convulsions.

From the same. COAL.

Looking into an old book, entitled "A new Display of the Beauties of England," which, besides a description of the public edifices, royal palaces, noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, &c. &c. &c. contains a body of information as to the topography, geology, &c. of the different counties, I find the following remarks as to the coal of Staffordshire:

"Besides plenty of turf and peat, for firing, this county yields three sorts of coal, which are distinguished by the names of Pit Coal, Peacock Coal and Canal Coal. The Pit Coal is dug chiefly decting various colors, like those of a Peacock's tail, is found at Henley Green, near New Castle

It is said, also, that under the surface of the ground are found yellow and red ochre, pipeclay, potters' clay, fullers' earth, blue brick earth, (the same of which the Romans made their urns) firestone, lime-stone, iron ore, (of superior quality,) copper ore, lead ore, blood-stone, alabaster, marble. &c.

As the conformation of the earth is found to be nearly the same in different countries, so that when we meet with one characteristic we may reasonably expect to find the same concomitants which usually attend it elsewhere, may we not expect to find, near our beds of Peacock Coal: on the head waters of the Schuvlkill and Lehigh, the other kinds of Coal, Earths, Minerals, &c. which are in Staffordshire?

If the argument from analogy will hold, it Coal trade, or are proprietors of lands in those Districts, to dig deep and explore wide—perchance they may find other species of Coal, and Earths and Minerals, which will increase their own wealth and add to the prosperity of our state and city. As yet, their researches seem to be satisfied with one discovery, eminently important indeed, but they have been limited to a few spots, and merely to the surface.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26, 1823. MAPLE SUGAR, AND EARLY CORN. DEAR SIR,

I have directed some Susquehanna County Maple Sugar, and Indian Corn, to be sent to Mr.

Of the sugar, upwards of an hundred tons have been made in a season, in Susquehanna county. Where care is taken in the making of ground, on which I have set two thousand pailsto the superb tree which produces it; but de-tude. The labour required to manage my facto-

ground. A person accustomed to your southern corn, on looking slightly at a field of this, would think it of little value; but on examining it close-, and counting the number of ears in a short space, would have reason to alter his opinion.— However, I am not certain that it will answer well in your climate; your seasons may be too warm and dry for it. It requires a good and deep soil. I have raised at the rate of one hundred and thirty six bushels of it on the acre in Susquehanna county-but with some persons in the vicinity of this city, to whom I gave it, and who raised it last season, it did not turn out well. I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant, R. H. ROSE. otl

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FROM THE HERKIMER PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Fairfield, May 29, 1822.

DEAR SIR,

An improvement in the manufacturing of sugar from the maple, is loudly called for, from the negligent manner in which the business is generally managed. For many years have I been exerting myself to effect such an improvement, and by an experience of seven years in my present method of operation, during which time I have been able to improve the quality of my sugar every year, my sample will now compare, according to the opinion of the most respectable udges, with any that is made from the juice of the cane.

According to the notice inserted in the 'Plough Boy last year, I manufactured in the season of 1821, six thousand pounds of sugar from the sap of the maple. The present season I have made at the same factory, about six thousand and ninety pounds, of the best quality of sugar-as will appear to those who have never seen it, when informed, that last year and the present, my sugar sold, and is selling from ten to twelve dollars ought to encourage those who are engaging in the respectable families, to the most Muscovado.-Many samples have been sent abroad both to New-England and New York.

Presuming that the result of my experience on this important subject, would be pleasing to you, and I doubt not useful to the public, I thought proper to add a few hints respecting my sugar factory. The subject is important, because it is undoubtedly true, that the sap of the maple is the purest sweet known, if unadulterated by the hand of the manufacturer. About three fourths of my sugar is stirred off dry and packed into dry casks, and thus keeps in perfect order, without being subject to any drain of molasses; the remaining 1-4, is drained with clay in the heat of summer, and is then nearly equal to lump sugar, This circumstance shows that sap is less adulterated than the juice of the cane, for all the West Bailey of this place, for you. I am informed that India sugars are subject to drain of molasses of they will go by the stage.

I am informed that India sugars are subject to drain of molasses of from 1-3 to 1-4 (See Edwards' "West Indies.")

My sugar lot is in the town of Norway, (Herkimer county) and encloses about fifty acres of it, I think the maple sugar, much superior to to the largest trees 4 pails, to some 3, to others that which is made from the cane. It would be a 2, and to many 1; my whole number of trees in profitable article of domestic produce, were it use about eleven hundred, making an average properly attended to. But I regret to see my crop from a pail of 3 lbs. and from a tree 54, neighbours in clearing their land, pay no respect which is considered a fair estimate for this latistroy it with the rest of the timber.

The corn is a very early kind—it should be without a knowledge of the plan might exceed to the planted in rows, about three feet apart—the belief. I have but one place for evaporating, plants a foot from each other in the rows. It is where all the sap is collected; and all necessary about not experience in the rows. ble for their leve of this animal, others have short, not growing higher than five or six feet. house room prepared to store pails and reservoirs

ed to it in one minute without moving the cask; so abound with maple sngar. and in a similar way the sap is conducted into the evaporators, as need requires.

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The one horse teams are usually managed with two hands to each, and in this way each team will load and empty once in every thirty minutes. FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL REbeen gathered with one team and two hands in a day. For the two last years, two horses have drawn all the sap from the said 2000 pails, cessity. Four evaporaters are provided, made them is simple; the bottoms being flat, two for such disposition as you may think proper. walls are built nearly equal to the width of the The great object of research seems to

come acquainted with it, to be preferable to any earnest and diligent inquirer.
other in use. Its prominent advantages are—1st. An accurate knowledge of the elements which particle of waste, as you cannot raise a fire suffi-cient to cause the sap to overflow. 2d. No heat coming upon the sides, the syrup comes down in ciples. The tendency of most modern discoveries not ascertained by actual admeasurement, but and without any smoke or ashes disturbing the great prevalence of water in its composition. ger root for several years in succession, after my surface, as in the common way. 3d. The ease This has not only been made to appear by the and small labour of tending, and the advantage analysis of plants, but it has to the astonishment of building in the night; as a fire of large wood of those who prosecuted these researches, ap-

mer, fall and winter, but only turned bottom up-

through the year. After becoming acquainted wards and exposed to the weather. This is understood, there are three ways in which water with the situation of all the trees for use, roads found to be the best way of preserving them; promotes their improvement. It preserves a only the same as it the number of trees stood by arter an the theory, nothing out experience can and is thus advantageous, the same writer observed on the same writer observed in the theory, nothing out experience can and is thus advantageous, the same writer observed in the same w 2 feet at one end, and 20 inches at the other in maple sugar, as shall raise its value, and super-

MOSES MATHER.

G. H. Feeter, Esq. Little Falls.

ON GRASSES.

To the Recording Secretary.

DEAR SIR-At your suggestion, that there product was as follows, viz though an extra sled has been kept in case of ne-might be some utility in publishing the result of some experiments made the past season upon of sheet iron, weighing 3 lbs. to the square foot, the evaporation of certain Grasses, &c. in the each of which is about 9 feet in length, 6 feet process of drying or making for safe and useful wide, and 12 inches deep. The plan of setting preservation; I herein inclose the same to you

The great object of research seems to be, evaporators or pan; a flue is made in the cen-what is that admirable process of nature, (as yet tre, so that no fire is permitted to strike the sides too little understood,) by which vegetable life is of the pan, but its whole force comes upon the sustained and promoted? And how can this be bottom only. Last season three of these pans traced or pursued so as to allow the human skill from ripeness, and many other causes, such as were used, and the present only two were in use, and ingenuity the nearest approach to the wonto evaporate the 6090 lbs. in consequence of the derful perfection of the great design? That this moderate flowing of the sap.

According to the calculation which I have made, sugar makers may venture to set seven or eight hundred pails to one of these pans, provided dry wood be procured, and the fires kept up defer the calculation which I have accomplished, and that we are in full progression to this effect, cannot be doubted. The disciplination of these pans, provided dry wood be procured, and the fires kept up to the theory of agriculture, have of late shed through the night, in case of extraordinary runs, to the theory of agriculture, have of late shed which, however do not often happen. I have such a light upon the subject, and these have used from four to five cords of wood to a thousand been so followed up by practice and confirmed pounds of sugar made, which is cut and put un-by experience, that the result is indeed most I find an enquiry, as to the kind of manure best der cover, a year before used.—The above plan auspicious, and marks the present age as an era adapted to the raising of sweet potatoes, and the

sugar, as it is acknowledged by all who have be- mysterious, and can only be unfolded to the most

were cut in all directions, nearly parallel to each one of the stands more than and so near that no tree stands more than and unimpaired.

Much more should be written to give you a full element, it is beneficial." To prove that water means the labour of carrying the sap by hand is knowledge of my whole process of operation, and enters largely into the composition of vegetables, only the same as if the number of trees stood on after all the theory, nothing but experience can and is thus advantageous, the same writer ob-

The loss of weight by drying will be found in diameter, and containing about a hogshead .- cede in a great measure the importation of West this country to vary very essentially from what When drawn to the reservoir, the sap is conduct- India sugars into these northern regions, which takes place in Scotland, especially as it respects different plants. But our hay is of necessity made lighter by the heat of our summer, as well as for the purpose of its being stowed in large bodies and tight barns.

It should be premised, that the time of cutting the several grasses, &c. in the following statement was the same as is usually practised by husbandmen in our state.

Of 100 lbs. of vegetables cured in 1822, the

:	product was as follows, viz.		
	lbs.	1	bs.
	100 " of Green white clover, gave of hay	174	44
	100 " of Red do. gave	273	66
	100 " of Herds' Grass, gave	40	44
	100 " of Fresh Meadow, gave	38	66
	100 " of Salt Grass, gave	03	66
ı	100 " of Mixed, 2d crop on Eng. Rowan,	183	66
	100 " of Corn Stalks, gave	25	44
	100 " of do. out in milk with the ear,	25	44

It is to be observed, that the weight will vary wetness of season, shade, thickness of growth, &c.

I am, Sir, with respect, yours, JOHN WELLES.

Dorchester, Oct. 1822.

CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

Hopkinsville, Kentucky Jan. 30th, 1823.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Sir-In the American Farmer, of the 3d inst. adapted to the raising of sweet potatoes, and the of evaporating is well worthy of consideration by of improvement.

those who wish to improve the quality of their But the process of nature is indeed subtle and readily agree with the enquirer, that this is a most valuable vegetable, and has been too long very much neglected. Yet I make no pretensions to answer his enquiries on this subject; but It carries on the evaporation without the least compose vegetable life, and different degrees in only to state a few facts, giving a brief detail of

all its purity without the scorching or burning, in relation to vegetation has been to shew the only by the eye, when viewed in bulk, and a lar-

will evaporate 200 gallons, and sometimes more peared, that an acre of ground gave according with perfect safety, while the tender may be entited to the atmosphere in a day by evaporation only. When sap is boiled in cast iron of this element is thus of the atmosphere in a day by evaporation only. kettles, it is impossible to preserve the purity of The operation of this element has appeared so prepared, throw it into ridges, three and a half the sweetness in its natural state—but it will be extensive that it has led to the most delicate extensive that the most delicate extensive the most delicate extensive the most delicate extensive the most delicate extensive the most delicate e the sweetness in its natural state—but it will be come adulterated and darkened, in proportion to the heat applied above the surface of the sap.—
To this circumstance alone is to be attributed the most deficate experiments, and induced some even to suppose it the surface of the sap.—
To this circumstance alone is to be attributed the mapleasant fact of maple sugar being so universally bad, especially in the color. It was first calculated that sugar making on so large a scale with a calculated that sugar making on so large a scale with and weight in a few years;—whilst on a lands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands managed my work last year with case:

To this circumstance alone is to be attributed the curious instance has been frequently published. A curious instance has been frequently published on a leaden vessel with a given quantity of earth, and supplied constantly with the two preceding, then cover them with a hoe, pulling up the earth from between the ridges. It is desirable to cover them with rich hands; but incredible as it may appear, five hands managed my work last year with case:

To this circumstance alone is to be attributed the curious instance has been frequently published. On top of these ridges lay your plantings one foot apart, each planting forming a triangle with two or three inches of each other. On top of these ridges lay your plantings one foot apart, each planting forming a triangle with two or three inches of each other. On top of these ridges lay your plantings one foot apart, each planting forming a triangle with two or three inches of each other. On top of these ridges lay your plantings one foot apart, each planting forming a triangle with the two preceding, then cover them with a better the willow thrived and acquired great has a layer of the solor. To this circumstance in the upper points of the two or three inches of each other. On top of these ridges lay your plantings one foot ap hands managed my work last year with case; in osensible diminution had taken place.

It is observed by an ingenious writer,* to whom which the sap has overflowed, four hands only have been employed. The total expense of fit-ling up the above works was about \$750.

The evaporators are not removed during sumfound, upon trial, to take far less labour than the usual method of making and planting in hills .-

* Sir John Sinclair.

The chief of the tillage, until you come to hil-understand that Mr Wm. Fink,* a name always Homespun, not less than ten yards, of a Cotton ling, may be done with a light one horse plough. delightful to the ears of the lovers of roast beef, Warp and Wool Filling. But the greatest saving of labour is in gathering ridge on the vines. Nearly all the potatoes will ately to your potato cellar, which ought to be uncovered every day until they are done sweating.

The chief advantage, however, which I promise myself is the subsequent use I make of my potato lot. Those who prefer the old mode of management, may still pursue it, and derive the same advantage in giving their ground an apti-tude for the growth of this root. Nothing is necessary to insure an annual increase of crop, the seasons being equal, than as soon as you get your potatoes off the ground to turn in your hogs intended for slaughter, and there to fatten them, until good crop made where this plan had been purneighbour, without it, made any.

If you deem the foregoing worthy of being presented to your correspondents, you are at liberty to do so.

Your's &c.

A. Z.

doubt, the chief benefit is by the deep rooting contest, would amply compensate for the expense of the hogs, and consequent action of frost upon and trouble of raising and bringing on the animal

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER. PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

Mr. Skinner,

I have a choice lot of 15 acres in fine heart, but foul with blue grass and rib-wort-it was well ploughed last fall; my wish is, to put it down in September to wheat. I should be greatly obliged to any of your *practical* correspondents for advice, which doubtless might benefit many others, as well as myself, as to the most advantageous and economical crop, that may in the interim be taken from the lot in question, and which crop would also, at the same time, be a good preparative for the wheat crop, and not in of Twenty dollars, or a Silver Cup of that value, any material degree lessen the strength of the at their stated meeting, the 3d Monday in Januground? If there be no such advisable crop, 1 ary, 1824. should be glad to learn what they deem the best and cheapest method of putting the ground in a clean tilth for wheat?

I wish also to be informed, whether Millet be thought a great exhauster when cut for hay-and if it may not be sown with safety and advantage, early in the spring?

A YOUNG FARMER.

Anne Arundel, February, 1823.

FAT CATTLE.

One of the finest lots of fat cattle has recently arrived in this city, perhaps, that has ever been dinary steers, fattened by Mr. Monmouth Purdy, of Scipio, Cayuga County. We have been warnthey passed. These cattle have been purchased land; 2d, For the best Hog, not more than two what vaguely applied. The fact no one will dispute, of Fulton Market, and the beef will be not more than one year old; and 4th, For the mous as to the explanation of which the circum-offered for sale on Saturday the 8th of March. It best Ram. ed of the approach of these animals in anticipas supposed they will weigh from 2500 lbs. to 3000 lbs. each; one pair for which the purchasers gave \$500, is judged to weigh 6000 lbs. We ten yards; and 2d, For the best specimen of pox which so frequently follows vacciuation, and

says that he has never before seen 12 steers equal your crop; which is performed after throwing to these; and Mr. Pardy certainly deserves enthe vines in a line between the ridges, then with a plough, throwing one third on each side of each character of western beef. When he first went Potato, Two dollars. The Pumpkin and Potato, into the western part of this state, the cattle raised to must be exhibited to the Society on that day, be left in the remainder of the ridge, which are in that region, were considered rather inferior; to be thrown in baskets, and conveyed immedi- but such has been his success in improving the breed, and in fattening and driving them, that the Should the Animals exhibited not be deemed butchers are now anxious to obtain supplies from above mediocrity, the Society will not award a thence. The cattle were driven 6 miles per day; and the inhabitants of two of the villages on the way, paid Mr. P.\$30 respectively, as an encouragement for preseverance in producing such extraordinary fine animals for the market .- Com. Adv.

* Already aware of the enterprise of this gentleman in the line of his business, and others in the State of New York-we are somewhat surprised that the offer of one of the most wealthy they are ready for slaughter. I have known a and respectable Farmers in Virginia has not been taken up-we allude to the offer to risk sued in a very dry season, when not a single the sum of \$500 that he would produce at the Maryland Cattle Show, in 1824, a bullock yielding a greater nett weight than any that could be produced at the same place, bred in the state of New York. We have no doubt that \$500 would be given by Mr. Rusk, or some of our spirited victuallers here, for the prize beef, and surely Note. You will perceive that I have not at- the sum of \$1000 for a single bullock, togethtempted any reasoning on the foregoing; no er with the honour of victory in an useful the earth-moreover, some manure is deposited, to Baltimore-the transportation of such an one from New York to this place, might be effected without a mile of land carriage. The Editors of the New York Statesman are requested to copy the original challenge from the American Farmer, that the spirited graziers and victuallers of that town and state may not plead ignorance of the opportunity now presented of plucking if they can, another feather from the Agricultural cap of the "ancient dominion."—Edit. Am. Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Farmers' Society of Barnwell District will award the following premiums-each to consist

1st, For the best Male or Female Calf, not more than one year old; 2d. For the best Bull, Steer or Heifer, not more than two years old; 3d, For the best Stallion, or brood Mare.

Also premiums of Fifteen dollars or a Silver Cup of that value-1st. For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, the produce of one acre of upland; 2d, For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, the produce of one acre of either swamp or pond land. The Corn may be of Carolina Seed, or obtained from any part of the United States; 3d, For the greatest quantity of Rice, the produce of one acre of either high or low, land, and 4th, For the greatest quantity of Root or Slip Potatoes, offered in our market, It consists of 12 extraor- the produce of one acre of either high or low

Also, Premiums of Ten dollars or a Cup of that value-1st, For the greatest quantity of Peas,

At the stated Meeting on the 3d Monday in

Each Animal must be raised by the competitor, and exhibited at the said meeting in January.

The Acre to be square and not more than 210 feet square. The Crops must be planted and harvested in a sound and merchantable state, within the period of twelve months. A detailed account of the mode of cultivation and preparation is requested.

It is expected all candidates will produce such testimony as to prevent any doubts relative to the correctness of their statements in regard to the age of their animals, and the produce of their fields

JOHN S. BELLINGER, President. SERMON BONSALL, Sec'ry. pro. tem. Barnwell Court House, Jan. 23, 1823.

IMPORTANT MELIORATION IN SUR GERY.

The formidable operation of Lithotomy, or of the extraction of the stone or calculus, is now reduced to a degree of simplicity almost incredi-ble, by an invention of W. W. Sleigh, Esq. Pro-fessor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery in this city. We shall not mention the particulars, except the remarkable circumstances that follow. The skin is not touched with the knife; the operation occupies not more than the eighth part of a minute; and it is not accompanied with much more danger or pain, if it is so much, as the bleeding in the arm. Thus an operation regarded by the most celebrated men of the age as accompanied with the most imminent danger, and the most acute pain, becomes as simple as mere venesection. We understand that the operation, such as it was originally conceived by Dr. Sleigh, was subject to many difficulties, which have been effectually obviated by certain measures discovered by him during the last twelve months of his application to the subject, without which it cannot be undertaken with safety. The Doctor has not yet communicated his method in full to any one; but he will soon publish a treatise in London, where we understand he intends going in the course of the approaching summer. We have seen a stone which the Doctor ex-

tracted on the 18th inst. It weighs, independently of numerous fragments, 788 grains; and its circumference, measured in two opposite directions, is five inches. The patient was well on

the third day .- Montreal paper.

-00 VACCINE INOCULATION.

It is a very remarkable circumstance, that since vaccine inoculation has become general, as a substitute for small-pox, we scarcely ever see or hear of those eruptive disorders to which the stance is susceptible. Dr. Thompson maintains, and we think justly, that all varioloid diseases

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Ab tlema Sir Jo of a n tured Arabs produ equall pretty

and p autum yielde acre; requir mode of inoculating-inoculating we say : for it course, thrashout much better. would seem that even the genuine vaccine virus is but a modification of the small-pox poison, Farmer, sowing his naked barley on 12th May, having become the disease of a brute animal.

Quarterly Review.

The following statistical view of New county, Illinois. York, taken from the Census of 1821, compared with that of Scotland, in 1811, as stated by Sir John Sinclair, exhibits a singular coincidence in ed of an uneven number of rows.* one of its features .- The sums are given in round

numbers.	New-York,	Scotland,
Population	1,400,000	1,800 000
Acres of improved land	5,740,000	5,040,000
Number of neat cattle	1,220,000	1,047,000
Number of horses	263,000	243,000
Number of sheep	2,100,000	2,803,000
Members of Congress from	1	
New York	34	
Members of Parliament fro	m	7 1
Scotland		30
Revenue of New York	\$900,000	
Revenue of Scotland	8	18,600,000
Exports of Scotland yearly	,	
about		21,000,000
Imports		16,000,000
Being an excess of expo	rts of about	4,700,000

The lapse of 50 years has produced, on the face of this country, perhaps a greater change than was ever produced on the face of any other territory on the globe within the same time. do not, of course, speak of spots of ground of a precedes the publication. few square miles, but of extensive territories. Less than 50 years ago, the now populous and flourishing state of Kentucky had not a white

inhabitant.

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Where the Trannsylvania University now stands, or near it, there ranged in 1775, herds of thousands of buffaloes. We mention this fact at the present moment, because it makes more striking the following statement of the present extent of that flourishing Institution. The catalogue of the Officers and Students, for the present year, presents the following aggregates:-

Officers of Instruction 15 Law students 44 Medical students 170 Under graduates 121 Preparatory Department

The whole number of students in all the languages and sciences, is 386, on a spot where, less than 50 years ago, we repeat, Hunting and War were the only studies of the aboriginal race.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

NAKED BARLEY.

About the year 1810, I obtained, from a gentleman who accompanied Captain Cook and cember last the plaintiff, accompanied by a friend, of a naked barley, which was, I understood, protured on that voyage, and the same kind as the brewer's dray was standing by the side of the produced a vast crop, and the grain weighed careful. He, however, drove negligently on by pretty well, but was sown very early in the fall, and produced most beautiful pasture, both in struck the plaintiff, knocked him against a post in a public view, I send your paper (if autumn and spring for sheep, and afterwards and shattered his arm. Verdict for the plaintiff you think it worthy) the following infallible cure yielded upwards of fifty bushels of barley per acre; but I gave up growing this grain from its "I wonder," said a woman of humour, "why I call it infallible, because in thirty years use of

the chicken-pox of former times, are in fact half of the husk, or bran, adhering to the straw, uniformly on one grand point: he wishes to be the same distemper, rendered different in their and the other half of it coming off with the beard, master, and so do I. complexional character by the present mild when it is thrashed, -in this country it would, of

is but a modification of the small-pox poison, Farmer, sowing his naked barley on 12th May, and Diss. At the latter place, Tuesday se'nnight disarmed greatly of its noxious power by its in other respects, I agree with him, particularly in the afternoon and evening they preached to as to grinding—as my workmen bought the crowded congregations (several hundred per-whole of what I had to snare for bread, and sons could not obtain admission), who were adpraised it much.

Mr. Flower now lives at Albion, Edwards ounty, Illinois.

ALBION.

P.S .- Do ask your friend "Jeremiah Simple," if he ever met with a head of corn that consist-

friend Jeremiah—who, when in hearing, was denominations, never slow in answering for himself To the execution of a delicate and responsible service, requiring in its commander skill, courage, ad-wheel wagon, and a lot of chains, bows, cart dress, and decision, he has been called by his harness, yokes, &c. enough to fill the wagon, country as with one voice. May his success were bought for twenty-six shillings and sixreturns to " wife, children and friends," he will hogshead, cask included; and many lots of excheerfully rejoin his brother Farmers, and with cellent potatoes at 6d. and some at 3d. per bag. them practise or theorise-in the papers or at a plowing match.

In him though the foe feel the paw of the Lion, "The battle once ended, he's the heart of a lamb. public, died, and was buried. A few days after

The paper was so far preoccupied before Albion's letter to his son was received, as to which the coffin was taken up, and found to be preclude its insertion in this number.—The filled with stones. The defunct debtor is still at Editor's arrangement with the printer requires large and suspected to be practising on the living that what is t constitute nearly the whole contents in some other place. of each paper should be put into the hands of the We latter prior to the Sunday which immediately

Scraps from late English papers.

At a sale at Stone, the other day, a team of four beautiful greys, which, about two years since, the Cabinet has been occupied in discussing a cost the owner £220, were, knocked down for matter of the utmost importance to the State, the sum £88.

A robbery of 20 coombs of wheat was lately effected at Sibton. Mr. White, the proprietor, containing the following lines :-

"We have got your wheat, " And you can't find it; " 'Twas a famous wind "That helped to grind it."

Two Jews were distinguished, one for his skill in pugilism, the other for his fondness of the fair all the influence attached to their offices, to presex. A gentleman being asked to what tribe vail upon Parliament to alter by future enactment they belonged? answered, "I don't know; had this bar to personal gratification, has we underthey not been Jews I should have supposed one stand, been the cause of all those meetings. of them to be an Amorite and the other a Hittite."

PEARCE V. MASON .- NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages for an injury sustained by the negligent driving of the defendant's servant, by which the plishment, both of mind and person, is the object plaintiff had his arm broken, and was likely to be deprived of the use of it the rest of his life. It appeared in evidence, that on the 20th of De-Sir Joseph Banks round the world, a few bushels was walking along Eastcheap. Defendant's servants was passing along driving a wagon. Arabs feed their famed horses with : this barley way; but there was full room for the defendant's

Two female preachers, of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion, have been taking a circuit of preach-Mr. Flower mentions in No. 46, vol. 4 of the ing through all the neighbourhood between Bury dressed by a female preacher in the school room. These ladies are said to be persons of fortune, and of great respectability in the neighbourhood of Laytonstone, in Essex. They are in the decline of life, and evinced considerable talent as well as great energy in the cause in which they *The Editor must here answer for his absent numerous assembly, made up of dissenters of all

Lately, at Mr. Duckham's sale under distress, in the parish of Uffculm, Devon, a good fourequal his exertions to command it! When he pence! good cider was sold for 12s. 6d. per Gloucester Journal.

A person at Rochester, near Uttoxeter, a few days ago, who had obtained various credits of the reports were abroad of his ghost being seen; and suspicions arose on the subject of his decease, on

DEAR SPORT .- A respectable individual of a neighbouring village has, within these last few days, been proceeded against for the recovery of fines to the amount of £350, for having killed seven pheasants a few days before the time allow-

ed by law .- Leicester Chronicle.

Nearly every day since his Majesty left town, which the wishes of the highest personage in the country have forced on its consideration. We have long known the extreme anxiety in a para few days after received the sacks, with a note ticular quarter to endeavour to perpetuate in his own immediate descent all the honours and glories centring in his illustrious person. To remove, then, what is deemed by the personage most deeply concerned, an obstacle, though legal, founded solely in prejudice, and to induce Ministers to endeavour, by the implied sanction of vail upon Parliament to alter by future enactment Should Ministers relax, and with their habitual subserviency give in to the ardent wishes of him most interested, "a high born beauty of the Court," full of youth, grace and every accomto be made most happy.

> Probable meaning of the above when translated-the King of England wishes to marry some handsome young British subject.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

I call it infallible, because in thirty years use of requiring so much thrashing, occasioned by one my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree it I have not known of its failing to effect a cure by once giving, but in one instance, and in that a second effected it. I think it much more convenient for farmers, than the medicine recommend-ed in your paper, No. 27.

Put into a suitable bottle, about half a pint of good Cider, (not sweet nor bottled,) then open about the same quantity of blood; shake it ensuing volume. quickly well together, and put it down the Calf's easily done with the bottle.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully, LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', Worcester County, Feb. 7, 1823.

THE FRUITFUL COW.

and colour, but for want of proper accommoda-tion and attention, one of them died the next recognise the independence of the South Ameriday; this cow is about middle size, and about six can governments. years old, has had eight calves, and four of them middling keeping, her owner sold from her milk in their small family, as they had but one cow .-Such may be truly called a family friend. THOMAS BEESON.

Brandywine Hundred, 2d Mo. 23d, 1823.

PUBLISHED IN THE AMERICAN FARMER, BY OR-DER OF THE STATE.

Prince Georges County, January 6th, 1823. livered from the Upper Marlborough Inspection it is easy to see, that all obstacles are melting away A report of the Tobacco Inspected at and de-Warehouse, during the quarter commencing on the seventh day of October, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, ending the sixth day of January, eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

	Domes- tic growth.	Growth not of this state.	Rein- spect- ed.	Total.
Number in- spected.	45			hhds. 45
Number de- livered.	348			348

SCOTT & SCASSEER, Inspectors, Upper Martborough Warehouse.
TREASURY OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, FEBRUARY

27th, 1823.

True copy from the original report on file in this office. B. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S. Md.

THE PARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1823.

THE NEXT MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW .- Arrangements will speedily be made, and published, for the next Maryland Cattle Show, to be held on the Society's lots on the Frederick road, as heretofore.

There will be distributed, premiums to consist of pieces of silver plate amounting to about \$600 .- A good portion of which may be expected to go to the Ladies of the Eastern Shore, for their ingenious and beautiful domestic fabricks-so properly called, in the most useful sense of the word. Particulars hereafter.

Though it has always been designed that the subject of Internal Improvements, strictly peaking, should occupy a considerable portion of this journal; that design has hitherto been executed, to a very limited extent-we deem it a vein in the Calf's neck and let into the bottle certainly give it more attention and space in the

In connexion with improvements in soil and throat, before it has time to coagulate, which is tillage, it is natural to look for increased facilities in the transportation of produce to the best markets; and he must have been but a careless observer, who has not anticipated the near approach of the time, when the national power and resources, will be applied to the construction of canals and roads. It is probable that the adop-A very extraordinary brood of calves was produced by my neighbour Wigdin's cow, on the evening of the 22d inst. She had three calves at one litter or birth, they were nearly of a size expenditures on permanent fortifications, and by

The inclination to commence and prosecute within the past year. The last summer, on but great schemes of internal improvement, becomes every day stronger, and more general, and while 6lbs. of butter per week, besides what was used some can discern no constitutional difficulty in the way of having recourse to national roads and GOODSELL'S PATENT HEMP AND FLAX canals, as necessary to the " regulation of internal commerce"-others, who "keep the promise to the ear, and break it to the sense," are willing to borrow a little authority for the occasion, rather than wait the slow, and almost impracticable process of altering the constitution-persuading themselves that ends so bene ficent, blessings so extensive, will justify almost any means. Hence under the growing conviction of immediate benefits. These great works will go on, and all must very simple in its construction, and almost inunite, in the wish to see them skilfully planned and distructible in its composition, being made chief-iudiciously executed. To aid in accomplishing this ly of cast iron. When driven by one horse, or object, we shall lend our journal, convinced as we water power, it is capable of breaking, scutching are, that we cannot better promote the interests and hackling of dew or water rotted flax by the of those who patronise it. Can it be necessary, to labour of a single person, 100 lbs. per day, and in interest? We trust not, and we do not propose the same person, with the same machine, may to appropriate more of their paper to the mat-dress out for market, from, 2 to 300 lbs per day; ter in question, than may be necessary to an and, with the most trifling alteration of the rest or agreeable variety in its contents, and to the end fulcrum, upon which the flax and hemp are held philosophy, and economy, on which such improvements should be conducted.

their effects, and a view of what has been pro-

t even f. om Heaven.

The sample of sugar sent by Mr. Rose is far superior to any we have ever seen made from flavour. The subject has appeared to deserve more particular notice-hence we have added to Mr. Rose's letter, an article on the same subject, which had some time since attracted our notice, and been put on file-we have sent small samples, as a curiosity to many of our correspondents, and have deposited the remainder, at the exchange.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st-Superfine, \$6 62\frac{1}{2}—Wharf, do. 6 12\frac{1}{2}—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40-Red do., \$1 32 to 1 35therefore expedient to announce, that we shall exertainly give it more attention and space in the certainly give it more attention and space in the casting volume.

In connexion with improvements in soil and Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts.—Pork \$4 50 to 5 50 per c lb. 6 to 8 cts. per lb.-Mutton, 5 to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 37½ to 150—Peas, black eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, \$6 50 to 7--Orchard Grass do. \$3 -Herds' Grass do. \$3--Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 cts.-Whiskey, from the wagons, 32 to 34 cts. per gal.-Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.-Peach do., 65 to 70 cts.—Shad, none in market—Herrings, No. 1, \$3 62½ per bbl.—No. 2, \$3 37½—Fine salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush .- Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 371 to 50 cts. Chickens, \$2 per doz.—Straw, \$10 per ton— Hay, \$16.

> MARYLAND TOBACCO-Not in great demand, prices same as before.

DRESSER AND GRAIN THRASHER.

The subscriber having purchased an interest in the above named machine, is ready to dispose of rights for the counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, and all other counties south of them, in the state of New York; the states of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the states and territories south and west thereof.

The said machine weighs about 200 lbs. is satisfy our readears, that we should explain the a style far superior to that usually done by hand. connexion between facility and cheapness of Of hemp, that is well rotted, (and it is not pretransportation, and the prosperity of the landed tended that it will dress unrotted hemp or flax,) of keeping them posted up as to the progress of when broken, the same machine will thrash out internal improvements, and the principles of from 60 to 80 bushels of any kind of grain per day. -A clover cleaner, and straw cutting apparatus, we ments should be conducted.

We think it probable that we shall publish are not intended to be furnished with the machine. Mr. Hemphill's speech in the House of Repre- Those who may wish to be make use of them, will sentatives, in the first instance-chiefly to pre- be furnished with a model for the purpose. The sent to the reader an outline of such works whole is set in motion with cog wheels, or spur as have been executed in other countries, and wheels. A five inch strap over a drum and whirl, of suitable dimensions, the fixtures for which, posed in our own. It will serve to conduct him where the farmer has timber of his own, may be fairly into the field of reflection, and research—completed at an expense of about ten dollars, we shall afterwards help him with such lights, as constitute its gearing. The price of a single we can borrow—for so far from holding it degrading to borrow light, we almost deprecate the dollars. There is one now in daily operation judgment passed upon Prometheus, for stealing at the subscriber's place at Hoboken, opposite the city, where gentlemen may satisfy themselves of its performance and utility.

Letters, post-paid, directed to the subscriber at New York, requiring further information or the maple, and more exempt from its peculiar the price of a state, county or town, will be duly attended to.

SAML. SWARTWOUT.

Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER, Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON, at the North West corner of Market and Belvidere streets, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Job Printing is executed with nearness and despatch—Orders from a distance for Printing or Binding, with proper directions promptly attended to, addressed to J. Robinson, Baltimore.

THE AMERICAN GARDENER.

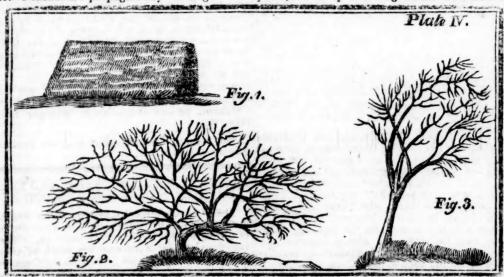
CHAPTER V.

FRUITS. Propagation, Planting, Cultivation.

LIST OF FRUITS.

318. PEACH.—The peach being the principal tree for the garden, I shall under this head,

stock should be of plum, for the reasons given | Montaubon, 1 Vanguard, 6 Royal George, in Paragraph 281 .- The tree is to be planted, Grosse Mignonne, 4 Early Noblesse, 3 Gallande, agreeably to the directions in Paragraphs 282 to 2 Bellgarde, 2 Late Noblesse. These are all 288. And how for the pruning and forming the to be had of Mr. Prince, of Flushing, in this tree. Look at PLATE IV. fig 2, and fig 3. island, and, as to his word, every body knows. The first is a peach tree such as I would have it that it may be safely relied on. What is the at four or five years old; the last is a peach tree trifling expence of 30 trees! And when you once such as we generally see at that age. The practice is to plant the tree, and to let it grow in its life. Even for the feeding of hogs, a gallon of give directions for pruning and forming the own way. The consequence is, that, in a few peaches of either of the bove sorts is worth tree.—Peaches are propagated by budding. The years, it runs up to a long naked stem with two twenty gallons of the poor pale, tastless things



or three long naked limbs, having some little weak boughs at the tops, and, the tree being topheavy, is, nineteen times out of twenty, leaning on one side; and, it presents, altogether, a figure by no means handsome in itself or creditable to the owner.—This is fig 3.—Now, to have fig 2, the following is the way.—The tree should, in the first place, be budded very near to the ground. After it be planted, cut it down to within a foot and a half of the ground, and always cut sloping close to a bud. In this foot and a half, there will be many buds, and they will, the first summer, send out many shoots. Now, when shoots begin to appear, rub them all off but three, leave the top one and one on each side, at suitable distance lower down. These will in time become limbs. The next year, top the *ufright* shoot (that came out of the top bud) again so as to bring out other *horisontal limbs*, pointing in a different direction from those that come out the last year. Thus the tree will get a spread. After this, you must keep down the aspiring shoots; and, every winter cut out some of the weak wood, that the tree may not be overburened with wood. If, in time, the tree be getting thin of bearing wood towards the truuk, cut some of the limbs back, and they will then send out many shoots, and fill up the naked places. The lowest limb of the tree, should come out of the trunk at not more than 9 or 10 inches from the ground. The greater part of the tree will be within the reach of a man from the ground; and a short step-ladder reaches the rest .- By this management the tree is always in a state of full bearing. Always young. To talk of a tree's being worn out is nonsense. But, without pruning it will soon wear out. It is the pruning that makes it always young. In the "Ecloe du ardin Potager," by Monsieur DE COMBLES, there is an account of peach trees in full bearing

twelve feet in breadth, or heighth, and in full bear-ing in every part. Here is a space of six hun-is very little inferior to the very finest peach; derd square feet, and, in case of a good crop, and I never tasted a better Green-gage than I four peaches at least in every square foot, mak- have at New York. It must therefore, be neging, in the whole, 2,400 peaches, which would ligence. But Plums are prodigious bearers, too; fill little short of ten or twelve bushels. This is to be seen any year at MONTREUIL in France. This tree is grafted upon plum-stocks, To be sure, these trees are tied to trelises and raised from stones by all means; for suckers send have wells at their backs, the stones are tied to trelises and raised from stones by all means; for suckers send have walls at their back; but this climate re- out a forest of suckers .- The pruning is precisely fruit and large crops may be had in a country have in the garden should be 4 Green-gages, 1 where blights are almost unknown, and where Orlean, 1 Blue Perdrigon.
the young fruit is never cut off by frosts, as it is in England and France. To preserve the young and in very rich ground. It is raised from cutfruit in those countries, people are compelled to tings or layers, and these are treated like other cover the trees by some means or other, in March cuttings and layers.—Quinces are dried like and April. Here there needs no such thing. apples.

When you see the blossom, you know that the fruit is to follow. By looking at the Plan of the but produces fruit that vies, in point of crop as makes it always young. In the "Ecloe du ardin Potager," by Monsieur DE Combles, there is more difference than there is an account of peach trees in full bearing at fifty years old. And, little do people here imagine to what a distance a peach tree will, if properly managed, extend. Mr. de Combles speaks of numerous peach trees extending to more than fifty feet in length on the trelis, and

twenty gallons of the poor pale, tastless things that we see brought to market.--As to dried peaches, every body knows that they are managed as dried apples are; only that they must be

gathered for this purpose before they be soft.
319. PEAR.—Pears are grafted on *pear-stocks*, on quince-stocks, or on those of the white-thorn. The last is best because most durable, and, for dwarf trees, much the best, because they do not throw up wood so big and so lofty. For orchards, pear-stocks are best; but not from suckers on any account. They are sure to fill the orchard with suckers.— The pruning for your pear trees in the garden should be that of the peach. The pears will grow higher; but they may be made to spread at bottom, and that will keep them from towering too much. They should stand to-gether, in one of the *Plats*, 10 or 11.—The sorts of pears are numerous; the six that I should choose are, the Vergalouse, the Winter Berga-mot, the D'Auche, the Beurre, the Chaumontelle, the Winter Bonchretian.

320. PLUMS.—How is it that we see so few plums in America, when the markets are supplied with cart-loads in such a chilly, shady, and quires neither; and, surely, fine trees and fine that of the peach.-The six trees that I would

Garden, PLATE I, you will see, that the *Plats* No. well as flavour, with that of the proudest tree. 8 and 9, contain 30 trees and the two vine trelises. I have never seen them fine in America since I The Plats are, you will remember, 70 feet long saw them covering hundreds of thousands of and 56 wide. Of course, putting 5 trees one way are so of ground in the Province of New Brunsand 4 the other, each tree has a space of 14 feet, wick. They come there even in the interstices so that the branches may extend horisontally 7 of the rocks, and, when the August sun has parchfeet from the trunk of the tree, before they meet. In these two Plats 14 feet wide is left clear for fruit. Where woods have been burnt down, the grape-vines.—These 30 Peach-trees, proper-ly managed, would yield more fruit, even in bulk, than a large orchard in the common way; and autumnal food for flocks of pigeons that darken ten times as much in point of value; the size as the earth beneath their flight. Whence these well as the flavour of the fruit are greatly improved by this mode of culture.—However, the sort is of very great consequence. It is curious enough, that people in general think little of the contenting myself with relating how they come contenting myself with relating how they come sort in the case of peaches, though they are so and how they are treated in gardens.—They are choice in the case of apples. A peach is a peach raised from suckers, though they may be raised it seems, though I know of no apples between from cuttings. The suckers of this year, are

ongest. These should be cut off in the or early in the spring, to within four feet of the ground, and should be tied to a small stake. A straight branch of Locust is best, and then the stake lasts a life-time at least, let the life be as long as it may. The next year more suckers come up, which are treated in the same way .the other. To have them fine, you must dig in and this part of the book can, at any rate, do beautifully blowing Laurel tribe; the Rose of manure in the Autumn, and keep the ground him no harm.

Charon (as it is called here) and the Althea Frumanure in the Autumn, and keep the ground him no harm. clean during summer by hoeing .- I have tried to dry the fruit; but it lost its flavour. Rusberry ing trees and shrubs; and, therefore, I must, in kinds. But, there is one shrub of the larger kind, Jam is a deep red sugar; and rasberry-wine is this place, say a little of these and of ornamental abundant here, that I never saw there, and that red brandy, rum, or whiskey; neither having the gardening. It is by no means my intention to is the thing which some call the Morning Star. taste of the fruit. To eat cherries, preserved in attempt to give an account of all the flowers that It has six leaves in its flower, which is in the form spirits, is only an apology, and a very poor and come into the florist's catalogue. That cata-of the flower of the single rose. The whole flowerence, man ought to avoid, and the very thought of giving way to which ought to make the cheek this in bulk. I do not blame the taste of those quite white, and others blossoms of a whitish of a woman redden with shame.

323. STRAWBERRY .- This plant is a native of the fields and woods here, as it is in Europe. There are many sorts, and all are improved by cultivation. The Scarlet, the Alpine, the Turkey, the Haut-bois, or high-stalked, and many others, some of which are white, and some of so deep a red as to approach towards a black. To say which sort is best is very difficult. A variety of sorts is best.—They are propagated from young plants that grow out of the old ones. In the summer the plant sends forth runners. Where these touch the ground, at a certain distance from the plant come roots, and from these roots, a plant springs up. This plant is put out in. And, in the placing of the whole trees and early in the fall. It takes root before winter; plants, the most lofty should be furthest from the and the next year it will bear a little; and send walk. out runners of its own .- To make a Strawberrybed, plant three rows a foot a part, and at 8 clean, and the new plants, coming from runners, will fill up the whole of the ground, and will ex-tend the bed on the sides.—Cut off the runners you have a bed three feet wide, covering all the ground; and this is the best way; for the fruit then lodges on the stems and leaves, and is not beaten into the dirt by heavy rains, which it is if the plants stand in clumps with clear ground rate between them.—If you have more beds than one, there should be a clear ground of the feet wide, the feet wide, the feet wide, the feet wide, the feet wide again observe, that I merely give a selection, that I merely give a selection, such as appears to me to be best calculated for gratifying, at different seasons, the sight, or gratifying and management; but, to be very particular would be superfluous, seeing that such full directions have been given in the former parts of the work, as to the sowing of all seeds, great as well there should be a clear gratify in the first of the former parts of the sound of the first of the former parts of the sound of the first of the former parts of the at six inches distance from the sides, and then there should be a clear space of two feet wide between them, and this space should be well manured and deeply digged every fall, and kept clean by hoeing in the summer. If weeds come up in the beds, they should be carefully pulled out.—In November the leaves should be cut off with a scythe, or reap-hook, and there should be a little good mouldy manure scattered over them. -They will last in this way for many years. When they begin to fail, make new beds. Supposing you to have five or six beds, you may

324. VINE .- See Grape.

325. WALNUT .- The butter-nut, the black walnut, the hickory or white walnut are all in-habitants of the American woods. The English quarters of a mile long and, perhaps, thirty fee Filberd, which see.—It is possible, that the blood.

Madeira Nut grafted upon the black walnut, or 331.

CHAPTER VI.

FLOWERS. Of Flowers, and of Ornamental Gardening in General.

of my subject, have been stated in Paragraphs 6 pha, blossoms far more beautiful than those of Fifty clumps are enough, if well managed .- There and 97. However, if the American Farmer have the horse-chesnut, broad and beautiful leaves are white and red, some like one best and some no taste for flowers, his wife and daughters may; that do not scorch in the hottest sun; all the

that stand most prominent as their capacity of earlier than the peach blossoms. In England making a beautiful show and of sending forth they would be out full, on an average of years, in

honey-suckles, and the like, may be planted by the sides of the broad walks in the kitchen garden, or a little piece of ground may be set apart unaccompanied by leaves, shining through the for the purpose. In cases where there are what are usually called *pleasure-grounds*, large shrubs, and, if the grounds be extensive, lofty trees come

329. As to the manner of sowing planting, transplanting, and cultivating, what has been inches a part in the rows. Keep the ground said of fruit trees and of garden vegetables and come. herbs applies here. The ground must be good, flowers will not be fine.

330. Before I proceed to the Alphabetical List the Kalmia and hundreds of other shrubs, which from cuttings, slips, layers, and suckers, and as make one new one every year; and thus keep plants in this world, chosen as the most conspicu-your supply always ample. plants in this world, chosen as the most conspicu-ous ornament of the King of England's will give a grand bloom from May to November. grandest palace, that of Hampton-Court, where, growing in a rich soil to the height of five or six feet, it, under the name of "Golden Rod," nods and French Walnut, called here the Madeira wide, the most magnificent, perhaps, in Europe. Nut, is too sensible of the frost to thrive much But, be not too hasty, American, in laughing at in this climate. Two that I sent to Pennsylvania John Bull's king; for I see, as a choice flower in in 1800 are alive, and throw out shoots every year; your gardens, that still more pernicious Europe-but they have got to no size, their shoots being an weed which the French call the Coquelicot, generally cut down in winter.-Walnuts are and the English, the Corn-Poppy, which stifles raised from seed.—To preserve this seed, which the barley, the wheat, and especially the peas, is also the fruit, you must treat it like that of the and frequently makes the fields the colour of

have been got from America. The Wild Cherry, which they call the bird-cherry, which here grows sometimes to the height of a hundred feet, and one of which I can now see from my window more than seventy feet high; the Locust, most 326. My reasons for making Flowers a part beautiful of trees and best of timber; the Catal-327. Under the head of Flowers come flower- lex; the Azaha of all colours; Roses of several who study botany, and who find pleasure in the peach blossom colour. These blossoms come the possession of curious trees and plants; but all earliest in the spring. They are out full, in Long that I shall attempt, is, to speak of those flowers Island, in the first week in May, which is rather the last week of February, which is an anticipa-328. As to the spot for flowers, the smaller kinds and even small shrubs, such as roses, dwarf great quality, thrive well under other trees, which indeed, seems to be their nature. You see, from a great distance, their bright and large blossoms, boughs of the other trees; and some of them reach the height of forty feet. This, therefore, is a very fine flowering tree; and yet I never saw one of the kind in England. How beautiful a grove might be made of this tree, the wild-cherry, the Locust, the Catalpha, and the Althea-frutex! And here they are all, only for the trouble of sowing; for from the seed the tree will surely

332. I shall now proceed to give an Alphabetiwell tilled, and kept clean, or the plants and cal List of such flowering Trees, Shrubs and Plants as I think worthy of cultivation; or, rather, that I myself would wish to have about my think nothing of the Arbutus, the Rhododendron, as small; as to the raising of trees and plants are amongst the choisest in England. The little cultivation and tillage. Flowers are divided into dwarf brush stuff, that infects the plains in Long annuals, biennials and perennials. The first blow Island under the name of "Kill-Calf," is, under a and die the year they are sown; the second fine Latin name, a choice green house plant in blow the second year and then die; the third some-England, selling for a dollar when not bigger times blow the first year, and sometimes not, and than a handful of thyme. Nay, that accursed die down to the ground annually, but spring up stinking thing, with a yellow flower, called the again every spring. I have not made separate "Plain-Weed," which is the torment of the lists; but have included the whole in one Alphaneighbouring farmer, has been, above all the betical List. There are sixty trees, shrubs and

LIST.

333. ALTHEA FRUTEX.-It is raised from seed, or from suckers. There are several sorts, as to the colours. They should be mixed to make a variety. Save the seed in November or December. The pods are full. Sow in the spring. Seed produces the handsomest shrub;

and it is to be got almost any where.

334. ANEMONE.—This is a very beautiful flower, and worthy of great pains. It is raised from seed, or from pieces of the roots. Sow the seed in spring. The plant does not blow the first year. The root, which is tuberous, is taken up 331. This is quite sufficient to show the power in the fall, dried in the sun, and put by in the ground apon either of the other two might thrive in this of rarity in affixing value on shrubs and flowers, till spring, when it is put into the ground again. The finest flowering trees and shrubs in England And, during the summer, it sends out young roots,

well known as the oak tree; and is to be got every where.

hotted, and kept to blow in the green-house. If and to keep them in a green-house in winter, It is perennial.

planted in the natural ground, they ought to be or in some house where they can have sun and covered a little in the winter. There are many hundreds of sorts with names. So many indeed, be bestowed upon them.

14. CATALPHA.—That beautiful Ameritation leaf; others have beauty of leaf as well and the point of the second year.

15. Some of the second year.

16. The perennial of the premial of the second year.

16. The perennial of the perennial of the second year.

16. The perennial of the perennial of the perennial of the second year.

16. The perennial of the perennial to it for great personages to baptize the flowers can tree mentioned in Paragraph 329.

no smell.

from seed; but it may be grafted on the Haw drinkers with an apology for swallowing sprits you have Geraniums in full bloom all the long thorn; and, I dare say, on the Crab. Some of under the specious name of Cowslip-wine. The dreary winter.

which must be taken off and planted out, to be- each. By this time they are probably sold at a the under lip of ecow, whence, I suppose, our come blowers. There is a great variety of colours dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. and of sizes of this flower.

| dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the name of cowslip. | dollar. The plant as well as the flower are forefathers gave the plants the flower are forefathers gave the plants the flower are forefathers gave the plants the handsome; and certainly cuttings for grafting 347. CROCUS.—A bulbous rooted plant, very may easily be brought from England. They will well known. It is recommended by its earliness. stand the winter as well as any of the American It is perfectly hardy. The only thing to do, laurels.

336. ASTRE (China).—Astre is French for star, and this flower, in its shape, resembles a fragrance, and both in the highest degree. yellow, blue, and white Crocuses. And they are star to our view. It is annual, bears great quan-tities of seed, and is sown early in spring. An of the Auricula, by names; and, what is said of at least, the Snowdron, which departs soon after infinite variety of colours and great quantities of the seed of the Auricula applies here. If sown, the Crocus begins to appear. blossoms. It gives no smell; but a clump of it the carnation does not blow till the second year. It is usually propagated by layers. While it is damsels, in one of his fine poems, that "the carnation does not blow till the second year. It is usually propagated by layers. While it is damsels, in one of his fine poems, that "the furnishes a great mass of beauty to the sight.

337. AURICULA.—This is one of the flowers, blowing, it sends out several side shoots near the the sorts of which are distinguished by having ground. These are pinned down in August, to awarded to them the names of famous men and the earth with a little stick with a hook at the end blows without ceasing at all times when the sorts of women, famous cities, and famous battles, and so of it. A little cut, or tongue, is made on the under grass grows, however little that may be. The forth. It may be raised from seed; but the flow-side of the shoot; and thus the head of the shoot opening of the Daisy is the sure sign that there is ers proceeding from plants so raised, do not reis brought upright. The part that touches the growth going on in the grass; and these little
semble the flowers of the mother plant, except by
ground is well covered with earth; and roots flowers bespangle the lawns and the meadows, mere accident. It is a chance if you get a fine come out here before the fall. Then the stalk, the green banks and the glades all over England. Hower from a whole sown bed. Now-and then which connects the young plant with the old one of this description comes, however, and this is cut off; the young plant is transplanted, and those grown in gardens are double. The field-adds to the list of names, if it happen to be one of the next year it blows. The old root does not the like of which has not made its appearance stand another year well; and, therefore, its pence. Those in the gardens are sometimes as before. Auriculas are therefore, propagated by branches are thus made use of to keep up the parting the roots, and every root sends out several young plants annually. When sown, they do not blow till the second year; but the old root country to live through the winter. It is best to lasts for many years. Some of these should be put them in large pots to give room for laying; seed, in which last case it blows the second year.

the plants have been sold at 20 or 30 pounds leaf of the flower very much resembles in shape

when it is once planted, is to take care that it

as of flower, but give us no fragrance; others, like after that they have been compelled to resort to the heroes and heroines of Romance; accordingly they have Don Quickset and Sancho. However, vanity supplies the florists, as well a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, owners, but give us no fragrance; others, like the rose, gives us this added to beauty of flower and of leaf, but, it give us them only for a part of the year. But, the Geranium has beautiful leaf, beautiful flower, fragrant smell from leaf as well owners, owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, with a great store of names, and auricular owners, owners, but give us the rose, gives us this added to beauty of flower and of leaf, but, it give us them only for a part of the year. But, the Granium has beautiful leaf, beautiful flower, fragrant smell from leaf as well and the properties of the part of the p las, like ships, are frequently honoured with away the hard part of the shoot, strip off three abundance; and as to variety of sorts, as well in the names of the original proprietor's wife or or four of the bottom leaves. Tip the rest of the leaf as in flower, it surpasses even the flower of the names of the original proprietor's wife or four of the bottom leaves. The the rest of the leaf as in flower, it surpasses even the flower of daughter.

S38. AZALIA.—That little American Hoselos our steps when shooting on the skirts of woods. It, however, blows profusely, though it has no smell like the English have roots in the fall; and you may transpectation and through those Myrtle boughs the plant them in the copen ground or into nots to deadly winged adders rustles, while all around is plant them in the open ground or into pots to deadly winged adders rustle; while all around is 339. BALSAM is an annual and most beautiblow the next year. The old Clove plant will, dry and burning sand. The Geranium is a naful plant, with great abundance of flowers. Sow however, blow for many years. I should think, tive of the South of Africa; and, though it will when you sow Melons, at a distance of four feet; that, with good covering, such as directed for not receive its death-blow from even a sharpish leave only one plant in a place; let the ground be spinach, Cloves would live out the winter in this frost, it will not endure the winter, even in the rich and kept clean; it will blow early in July, country.
and will keep growing and blowing till the frost 345. COLUMBINE.—A perennial.

mild climate of England. But, then, it is so easy of cultivation, it grows so fast, blows so soon, and comes, and then, like the cucumber, it is instant-ly cut down. I have seen Balsams in Pennsylva-ma 3 feet high, with side-branches 2 feet long, flowers, without which English pastoral poetry Geraniums if we have the means of obtaining and with a stem much bigger than my wrist, would be destitute of that which awakens the earth and sun.—The Geranium is propagated loaded with beautiful blossoms. Plant, branch, most delightful ideas. The Cowslip, the Prim- from seed, or from cuttings. The seed, like leaf. flower; all are most elegantly formed, and rose, the Violet, and the Daisy, are of endless that of the Auricula, does not produce flower or the colours of the flower extraordinarily vivid recurrence in that species of writing. They all leaf like the mother plant, except by chance. It and various. There are, however, some more come early in the spring; and are all beautiful. is easily saved, and for curiosity's sake, may be double than others, and some variegated. The Neither of them is seen here, and they all might; sown to see if a new variety will come. But, a seed of these should be sowed, and it comes in for they will bear any severity of weather. The cutting, from any part of the plant, old wood great abundance. The flower of the Balsam has Cowslip is of the Polyanthus tribe. It is of a or young wood, stuck into the ground, or into a delicate yellow colour, and sends forth many blos- pot, will grow and become a plant, and will blow 340. BRIAR (Sweet).—A well known shrub soms from the same stem, which rises about six in a month from the time you put it into the fthe rose kind. Rows of it carefully planted and inches from the ground. It may easily be proground. You must have plants, indeed, to cut ru ed make very good hedges, and it will grow in almost any ground, though fastest in good dance, but, when you once have a plant, the ground.

341. CAMILLIA.—This shrub, which is of the laurel-tribe, has lately been introduced in cond year. The plant is perennial. The flower during the summer. They will be in bloom by England from Japan. It bears a flower, which has a delicate sweet smell, and also sweet taste, July, and, before October will be large as a curwhen open, resembles a good deal a large full- as a proof of which, cart-loads of the flowers, rant tree. Take off cuttings from these during tlown rose; and these flowers, on different plants, plucked from the stalks, are sold in London to September, put them in pots, and they are ready are of different colours. It is raised, doubtless, make "wine" with; that is to say to furnish for the next spring. If you have a Green-house,

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE AMERI-CAN FARMER.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The above Society has resolved to award the following premiums at their stated Meeting in February, 1824, to consist of the Gold Medal, value twenty Dollars, and the Silver Medal, value ten Dollars, or pieces of plate of equal value, at the option of the fortunate competitor, with

appropriate inscriptions: viz.

For the best conducted experiment, to be made in the year 1823, on not less than one acre of land, not more than 210 feet square, whereby any mode of culture, not heretofore generally used in the State, or by the application of any kind of Manure, or in quantities not generally practised, the production of Black Seed Cotton shall be materially improved .- For the greatest quantity, and not less than two hundred pounds, from one acre. The Gold Medal.

For a similar experiment on Green Seed Cotton, and not less than two hundred and fifty pounds from one acre. The Gold Medal.

For do. on Rice, and not less than sixty bushels from one acre. The Gold Medal.

For do. on Flint Corn, and not less than fifty bushels from one acre. The Gold Medal.

For do. on Gourd Seed Corn, and not less The Gold than fifty bushels from one acre.

For do. on Sweet Potatoes, and not less than two hundred and fifty bushels from one acre The Gold Medal.

For the best Stallion for improving Coach Horses. The Gold Medal.

For do. for improving Farm Horses.

Gold Medal.

For the best Mare for each of the above purposes. The Gold Medal.

For the best Bull. The Gold Medal. For the best Ass. The Gold Medal. For the best Boar. The Silver Medal. For the best Sow. The Silver Medal. For the best Calf. The Silver Medal. For the best Cow. The Gold Medal. The Silver Medal.

For the best Ewe. The Silver Medal. For the best Ram. The Silver Medal.

For the best conducted experiment, by which the superiority of any Manure (farm-yard and

the soil, the preparatory culture, the quantity ty request the insertion of it in your paper.

and preparation, if any, of the seed, the kind and quantity of Manure, and time of its appli
CHARLES E. ROWANI cation, the culture while the crop is growing, the mode of collecting or harvest, and the produce; stating also the produce of the same quan-

to be produced before the Society at the House of their Meeting, at the Old Race Course, on the Monday subsequent to the Charleston Races.

The animals the House nured the three last years, produced three fine nured the plantings of this acre, shewed any such appearance, and I must think, had the Monday subsequent to the Charleston Races. When convenient, a specimen of the progeny of each, to be produced as the best evidence of the value of the animal; without it, a Certificate of their ability to be produced; and in all cases, Certificates of their having been bred within the

JOHN HUME, President. CHARLES E. ROWAND, Secretary.

inst. to wit:

That they met on Monday the 17th, and awar-

ded as follows:

ed as follows: st. To James Ferguson, the gold medal, for exhibiting his horse Dockon, aged 3 years, raised by himself, in the Parish of St. Johns', were thrown in the alleys, and, on the 29th, this 1st. To James Ferguson, the gold medal, for Berkley.

2d. To Jacob I'On Lowndes, the gold medal, for years, raised by himself, in the Parish of St.

Bartholomew.

3d. To Dr. John S. Bellinger, for having raised from one acre of land, the greatest quantity of flint Corn, to wit: 64 bushels and 5 quartsthe gold medal.

claimed marsh-the gold medal.

A very large Hog, weighing 1146 lbs. aged 5 years, belonging to Captain J J. Reardon, was also exhibited, but not coming under that de-scription of character to entitle him to a premium, the Committee regret it is not in their feet three inches, in the centre of the alley. On power to award one. A great many more ani-mals were expected, but on account of the se-grains having been planted in each chop, which verity of the weather and the badness of the had been soaked 12 hours in Salt Petre and waroads, they could not be brought to town. Your ter. On the 11th of June, all leaves of this Committee beg leave to mention, in justice to Corn were broken off to the stalk, to retard its those gentlemen to whom premiums are awar-ded for the productions of the earth, that in their opinion, much more would have been rais-ed, had not the frost in the latter end of April, around each stalk. This second crop was also and the disastrous hurricane of the 27th September taken place, which must have tended in a great degree, to diminish the quantity.

BENJ. SEABROOK, Chairman.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

stable Manure excepted) shall be clearly proved from Dr. John S. Bellinger, of Barnwell Dis-out. On the 12th of September this Corn was as applicable to Corn, Cotton, Rice and Pota- trict, to the South Carolina Agricultural Society turned down; the blades of this crop were left toes, by which its produce shall be materially on the great production of flint Corn and Sweet on the stalks. On the 10th of October it was improved. This experiment to be conducted on Potatoes, from one acre of high-land, was read shelled, and measured 183 bushels and 5 quarts; not less than one quarter of an acre. The Gold at their meeting, on Tuesday the 18th instant, making in all 64 bushels and 5 quarts from the for which he received two premiums of the Gold acre. The Corn of the first planting weighing Medal. As much good may result from the pub- 58 lbs. and of the second crop 54 lbs. per bushel.

I remain, respectfully, CHARLES E. ROWAND, Secretary and Treasurer.

grains having been planted in each chop. On the same—to obviate this, my experiment was

The following Report of the Committee of the the 23d of May, the first tassel appeared; it re-South-Carolina Agricultural Society, for promo-ting and improving Agricultural and other rural 12 days; the first hoeings were near the Corn, concerns, appointed to award Premiums, was and then this earth thrown back to the crop.—On read and confirmed at the Stated Meeting, held the 20th June, the three lower leaves were cut off at the Old Race Course, on Tuesday, the 18th from each stalk-from this time to the 22d July, some more of the blades were cut off, and, on that day, the tops, together with the remaining leaves, were cut off.

in ci in the the second was proposed to the second to the

being in vegetation, was well drawn up to the Corn with the hoe. On the 30th May, 200 bushexhibiting his horse Independence, aged 5 els of Cotton seed were applied to the sides of the Corn, and covered with earth. On the 5th September, the Corn was broke in, and, when shelled, measured 45 bushels and an half of Corn. It was fine Corn, and remarkably sound, not having more than one quart of rotten Corn, (this was not measured.) All the blades and 4th. To Dr. John S. Bellinger, for having raised tops were put in the rows, and were covered the greatest quantity of sweet potatoes, the produce of one square acre—the gold medal. 5th. To Charles E. Rowand, for having raised 546 pounds; the stalks and shucks 4900, and, at the greatest quantity of green Seed Cotton, the a moderate estimation, the blades and tops must produce of one square acre of swamp or re-have been 1100 lbs.; so that 6546 lbs. of vegetable matter, were restored to the acre of the pro-

duct of this crop.
On the 21st of May, the alleys having been manured with rich earth, and Cow pen manure, about 100 bushels of each. The first crop was also manured with 300 bushels of Stable and Cow-pen manure, in addition to the Cotton seed. As the second crop grew, the earth was drawn up, so as to make a small bed, and when the first crop was turned down, at least half of the earth of the first beds was drawn to the second plant-Mr. Editor-The following Communication ing. On the 15th of July, the first tassel came In order to obtain either of the above prizes, Medal. As much good may result from the part of the second crop of the short from the candidate must forward to the Secretary of lication of it, by making known the cultivation. The cobs of both plantings weighed at the rate the Society, a particular detail of the quality of practised to obtain so great a product, the Society of 12 lbs. to the bushel of Corn. The stalks, blades, cobs, and half of the shucks of the second crop of the seco cond crop, were listed in, and covered with earth.

As well as I can estimate the vegetable matter restored to the acre, it must be 10,000 lbs .sisting of cobs, stalks, shucks and blades.

GENTLEMEN-I beg leave to communicate to I must add, the last season has been an unfatity of land, of similar natural quality, cultivative for the same season.—

(210 feet square) of old high-land, planted this neighbourhood, falling short from 25 to 35 per

The facts and circumstances to be attested by season with flint corn. The land has been in cent. of the last year. Much of our field Corn on or more respectable witnesses. The animals cultivation for more than 20 years, and being ma
fired, especially, such as was planted thick. of yellow Connectiont Corn—and the last year duct would have been less My acre contained, 300 lbs. of long staple Cotton. The acre being about 7900 stalks of Corn. The great obstacle well ploughed, was made into 35 beds, running to the production of great Corn Crops in our nearly east and west, and planted on the 5th March last, with genuine flint Corn, at the distance of 18 inches, on the top of the beds. On plant for a great crop, the heat of the Summers the 7th April, it was thinned to one stalk, two in most instances within my knowledge injures

instituted, and further experience can alone dein two other instances, the first of very old land, land, viz 280 bushels and 3 pecks. the second crop, was half of the first crop, and in the other of better land, the second planting was one third of the first crop. An acre of old land, old Calf. without manure, and planted in the usual way, also in Flint Corn, produced 10 bushels. During the progress of my experiment, I had reason to believe planter of our State once made a great crop of corn, from an acre of land planted in a similar way, but cannot learn his name, or the part of the State he resides in. A certificate relative to the produce of my acre of Flint Corn, from Messrs. W. J. Duncan, Wm. R. Bull, C. W. Stewart and Henry Touchstone, accompany the few obser-

vations I offer for your consideration.

I planted an acre (210 feet square) of old land with Potato slips in the following way. After it was made into flat beds, six feet wide and 210 penned on it.-No other manure was used .- or used as a pasture. From the 25th to the 28th of May, three-quarters of the acre were planted with slips, the in a state of perfection and vegetation were prevines being cut from eighteen inches to two feet long, and being doubled, were stuck in the earth eighteen inches square, and from four to five inches deep. On the 6th of June, more vines were planted, and on the 30th the acre was finished On the 17th and 18th July, the vacancies were supplied. It was hoed only twice, the vines soon covering the ground, so as to prevent the use of the hoe. On the 13th and 14th of November, they were dug and measured 280 bushels and 3 pecks-each half bushel being heaped but not packed in, and heaped in the way changed for grain.

feet square) planted with slips on four feet beds in the usual way, was dug, and measured 68 bushels—this acre (as well as the others) is of a light soil and was not measured. A certificate from Mr. H. Touchstone, relative to the Potato crop accompanies this.

JOHN S. BELLINGER. (Signed)

December 17, 1822.

1st. To James D. Erwin, for the greatest quantity of Grain, from one acre of highland, viz. 46 bushels of Corn, and 49 bushels of Peas, being 94 bushels to the acre. It is proper to state, that from some misunderstanding, relative to the time of gathering the crop from the acre, a part of the Peas were unripe, which would make a reduction of that part of the produce of his acre.

John S. Bellinger made 64 bushels and 5 quarts in the following manner—a first planting on the the evening, or perhaps not till next morning.]

5th of March, yielding 45½ bushels, and a second planting on the 21st of May, 18½ bushels and 5

Jennings O'Bannon's product was 52 bushels and 1 peck of Gourd Seed Corn to his acre.

cide upon its propriety. I tried the second crop est crop of Slipp Potatoes, from one acre of high chimney .- The building of this funnel will take

Wm. R. Bull made 185 bushels from his acre.

els of Rough Rice from a pond of half an acre; distance, this would be inconvenient. the seeds sown in the water and not cultivated.

not manured, with the drill husbandry, 18 bush-

els and 1 peck of clean Oats.

having well broken up the same with the plough Skinner, Esq. Editor of that valuable work, the or six inches deep, and each of the size exactly American Farmer; and also some seeds of a to contain a milk pan with its water round itfeet long, with an alley of two feet, between kind of Guinea Corn, presented him by Captain The four dutch ovens would not cost more than each bed. It had been well Cow penned and Jacob Wharley, of Colleton District, and which \$10—the block of brick work \$30—to which add ploughed up, three times while the cattle were is said to be very productive when cut as fodder, the cost of the chimney funnel \$20. Thus for

Two very fine Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnips,

SERMON BONSALL,

Sec'ry pro. tem. of the Farmers' Society of Barnwell District.

Barnsvell Court House, Jan. 20, 1823.

20

ON MAKING SWEET BUTTER IN WIN-TER SEASON.

we allow our Negroes to take them, but heaped we had the satisfaction to publish an interesting ter with a less consumption of fuel, as little as in such a manner, as to be a full and just meacommunication signed "A Friend of Farmers," Mr. Baer's stove is known to consume. The fire sure, such as they are measured when sold or ex-changed for grain.

stating the process pursued in making Orange in the brick work will not keep your dairy any changed for grain. On the 18th of the same month, an acre (210 clear and intelligible terms, the rationale of but-stove; but we do not consider much warmth neter making generally. The communication has cessary-and the fire in the brick work gives so been copied by the Editor of the EASTON GA-little heat into the dairy, that it would be much ZETTE with the following remarks.

Edit Am. Farmer.

to the boiling point before the pan of milk is set and every joint tight, we aver the fact, that the in it—and the heat should be kept up to the same separation in the other mode is more certainly or about the same degree, while the milk pan is perfect. The bill of repairs on one of Mr. Baer's in it. If the milk pan be of tin, it may be filled stoves used two years, has been more than the two thirds full of milk, and will float in the wa-repairs of the brick and grate fire place would The Farmers' Society of Barnwell District ware it will sink, if the pan be half full.—In the Dairy is beautiful and very complete. But the this day awarded the following Premiums of latter case therefore the vessels containing the fix we point to, well built and plaistered, is neat-Twenty Dollars, or a Silver Cup of the same hot water should be just large enough to receive er-at least forty per cent. cheaper, will take less the pewter basin, the water coming between the fuel, and is more durable.-ib. side of the basin and the vessel, and yet the top of the containing vessel catching the ledge of the top of the milk basin, and thus preventing it from are requested to apply to the Post Master at Sasinking.—We doubt whether the process of selisbury, Rowan county, (N.C.) for a letter to them, parating the cream from the milk is completed which will answer all the questions the advertiser when the milk has been in hot water for 30 min- wished to ascertain. utes .- This may be about the right time for the milk pan to remain in the hot water-it ought to remain in long enough for the milk to be well warmed; but it should then be carefully set aw iv on the dairy shelf, and what has been in the hot of shelled Flint Corn. His acre was cultivated water in the morning should not be skimmed till

> essay upon the art of making good winter butter. stock on it, and how the same was depastured on With the ingenious fixtures of Mr. Baer's Stove the first of May—and now I intend to give you a we have some acquaintance.-The Stove with description of our sheep, with some hints to assist to 80 dollars, and to insure it against smoke, the mats.

2d Premium, to John S. Bellinger for the great-istove pipe must be conducted into the funnel of a 2000 bricks, and will cost in bricks, mortar and masons work not less than \$20 .- Thus this fix to 3d Premium, to Wm. R. Bull for the best year a dairy to simmer four pans of milk at a time will cost \$100 .- And if the same end cannot be 4th Premium, to John Nimmons, a cup of the attained on better terms, it is worth the money value of \$10, for the best year old Hog.

A silver cup of the above value (\$10) was winter dairy. But we have great doubts about awarded as an extra premium, to Barnet H. this fix suiting a summer dairy; the heat of the Brown, for a fine young Bull 15 months old. stove would certainly prove an insuperable ob-The Rev. Hansford D. Duncan made 30 bush-jection—and if the stove is to be removed to a

If to the aforesaid chimney funnel you will add John Ashley, made from an acre of old upland a block of brick work six feet by four, and five feet high from the foundation, and three thousand bricks will do the work. In this brick work The President of the Society distributed among fix a little concealed fire place on a grate, and the members some Seeds, received from John S. directly over the fire fix four dutch ovens, five \$60 you can be better fixed than the Orange farm dairy has been for \$100 .- We have a practical acquaintance with both these modes of heating water-and we state from knowledge that the water in the dutch ovens will heat in less time than the water in the boilers, and if you choose to go to the expense of shallow coppers instead of the dutch ovens, they will heat quicker stillfor two reasons, there is not more than a third as much water, nor more than one third of the depth of water to be heated; and the fire comes directly in contact with the bottom and sides of the dutch oven, and only in contact with a very small portion of the copper boilers to the stove. In the 46th number page 367 of this volume, The fire in the brick work will also heat the waless likely to incommode you in the summer .-However complete the exclusion of the smoke The water should be heated about half way in the Orange farm dairy while the stove is new

The proprietors of American Porcelain Clay,

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ALBION'S THIRD LETTER TO HIS SON.

" Here then, my soul, thy darling theme pursue, For every day was Giles a shepherd too."

In the second letter I gave you a plan of the We give our readers to-day a very excellent Albion farm, and also a statement of the live Wm. R. Bull gathered 16 bushels of clean we have some acquaintance.—The Stove with description of our sheep, with some hints to assist you in the selection of these most valuable ample to 80 dollars, and to insure it against smoke, the mats.

These sheep were of the Bakewell kind, with ders, following it as before to the setting on of

Of all the various breeds of sheep, That butchers kill, or graziers keep, From which do we most comforts reap? The Bakewell.

What sheep, produce the richest meat, And in appearance look most neat, And pay best for the food they eat?
The Bakewell.

Which most of all, the landscape grace, Contain most bulk, in smallest space, And where they feed, adorn the place? The Bakewell.

Which best our craving wants supply, To feed, and keep us warm and dry, And make both cold and hunger fly?
The Bakewell.

Which are most tractable and tame, And will so long as sheep remain, Immortalize great Bakewell's name? The Bakewell.

These sheep produced a fleece, weighing from back, and of a quality suited for the comb-to be pets, and all kinds of goods requiring long strong wool.

This wool measured in length, from five to fifteen inches, but once I saw a small quantity twenty two inches long, and I knew a gentleman whom report said, had a fleece, which weighed twenty eight pounds, but both these I imagine were not the growth of one year: these sheep usually weighed, when two years old, from twenty to thirty five pounds the quarter, but some of them have, I think, weighed upwards of seventy

pounds the quarter.

as very superior-to judge of the quality of the teeth; shortly afterwards the teeth begin to demeat of an ox, or sheep by the touch, appears cay, when the sheep should be fattened off withto a superficial observer, as a mere fancy; but out delay, or you will always have a bad diseased AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN THE surely this is not so difficult a task, as to judge flock. of the nature of a sick person's complaint by feeling the pulse-indeed I have no doubt, but number, those beautiful Devonshire cattle sent it is best to avoid the wool altogether, and acby Mr. Coke of Holkham, in England, to Mrs. Pattison of Baltimore.

on the near side, and putting the left hand to the ears, when by lifting up the head, a child may opposite side of the animal's neck, bring the hold almost any sheep; but much depends on front part of its shoulder against your left thigh, where you may, after a little practice, easily gentle with sheep; indeed by kind usage, a man the base the right hand lengthways. hold it, then place the right hand lengthways may have them so totally devoid of fear, that he upon its back, drawing it with the greatest care may play with them as he would do with his dog, from the neck, to the setting on of the tail, to ascertain if the back be perfectly straight, and terrified, there is no occasion for it, and free from a hollow at the back of the shoulders, or an elevation on the loin; then set the same " I would not enter on my list of friends, hand astride the back, and pass it along in the same direction, to ascertain the width of the sense, shoulders, ribs and loin; then place the ends of your fingers on the back bone, near to the shoul- Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

a slight cross of the Lincolnshire breed, which the tail, where, if it be a fat sheep, you ought to monthly journal, the mode of managing our increased the size of the carcase, and also the find a gutter nearly the whole length, occasioned farm, there then, of course, will be a number of fleece, but still they retained all the beauty of by the flesh being very high on each side the other particulars mentioned, respecting sheep.

ALBION. bone, so that when the animal is a little raised on his fore legs, water poured on the back, near the shoulders, would run off at the tail-then feel at the front of the shoulder, near to the chest and neck, and also on the opposite side of the JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. shoulder, on the ribs, where you ought to find a quantity of firm fat, then take hold of the ends of the short ribs of the loin, which ought to be very thick—after this examination, lay hold of the near hind foot, and jerk it smartly under him, towards the off fore foot, bringing the neck, with the left hand and knee, at the same time, smartly upwards, in a direction, towards the lecting and forwarding the donation. near hind leg of the sheep, and if properly managed, he will drop on the near side of his rump, when the head may be raised, in a way to cause the get the seeds. back to rest against your legs, with the view to inside, down to near the hock; then examine animalculæ. the belly, sides and shoulders, to ascertain if they are well set with good long wool, and that the ter of Liverpool, on that subject; at page 341, of thighs are not coarse and hairy; again set him on his legs, and continue to examine the fleece, year 1809, 10, and 11.—By John Bradbury, F. L. and if after this examination, you find his back S. &c." This work was published at Liverpool, straight, top of the shoulders, ribs, loin, and chest in 1817. If you should not meet with it, and I These sheep produced a fleece, weighing from mide, legs full of flesh, and all his frame full of expect it is not very common in America, I will nine to ten pounds, when washed on the animal's fat mutton, which feels particularly deep on the transcribe some of Mr. Bywater's communication and of a synthetic produced a fleece, weighing from wide, legs full of flesh, and all his frame full of expect it is not very common in America, I will fat mutton, which feels particularly deep on the transcribe some of Mr. Bywater's communication. bones, and very solid, even to hardness, bones tions on that subject, and forward them to you afterwards manufactured into bombazeens, Bum-bazetts, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Durants, Car-bazetts, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Durants, Car-light, skin of a pink color, face and ears long, and free from wool, as also the legs, and all the rest of him thick set, with long, fine, soft, crumpled wool, which easily parts into very large fillets, of the same quality, at the extremity as near to the skin, and nearly of the same quality on all parts of him, you never need fear pronouncing him a good sheep, with good mutton, and good wool.

In selecting sheep, examine the teeth-when lambs, they have eight teeth in the under jaw. and none above; when one year old, they hull the two middle ones, and get two larger teeth, when two years old, they get one more large tooth on each side these, at three, the same, and The grazier in selecting these sheep, is very particular to have them "good handlers," as it is termed, which mode of selecting animals for the butcher, is, I believe, almost peculiar to Englishmen, and perhaps the principal cause, why their butcher's meat is generally considered the butcher's meat is generally considered the substitute of the substitu

In catching sheep, never seize them by the wool on the back, as it hurts them exceedingly, there are Englishmen in the United States, who and in some cases has killed them, particularly would, if blindfolded, select from amongst any in hot weather, if they are large and fat; indeed custom yourself to take them by the hind leg, or what is still better by the neck, placing one hand In approaching a sheep to handle it, step to it under the jaws, and the other at the back of the

As I intend to give you, in the form of a farm, there then, of course, will be a number of

> 903 Middle Town, Kentucky, May 1st, 1822.

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Dear Sir,-At a called meeting of the agricultural society of Louisville, I delivered the seeds forwarded by you for them, to my care .-When distributing these seeds, much anxiety was displayed by the members to get them.-And I am directed by the society to return you their thanks for your friendly attention in col-

I wish their attention to the culture of the plants may be equal to the anxiety displayed to

In your communication of the fourth of April examine his underparts; the four legs, should last, you express a wish for further information, now incline outwards, the chest feel flat, broad relative to the Farina fecundans of vegetables, relative to the Farina fecundans of vegetables, and fat, and the legs full of firm flesh on the when seen through high magnifying glasses as

> I met with the discoveries of Mr. John Bywa-"The travels in the interior of America in the

With much respect, Your very obedient servant, WM. CHAMBERS,

Corresponding Secretary to the Louisville Agricultural Society.

P. S. This communication, when written, was mislaid, and having laid my hand on it a few days ago, I now forward it as an acknowledge-

January 2d, 1823.

* We have received this extract, and will publish it in our next .- Edit. Am. Farmer.

Middle Town, Kentucky, Dec. 31st, 1822. WEST-LAUDABLE DISPOSITIONS TO MAKE AND REPORT THEM.

John S. Skinner, Esq.

Dear Sir-By my friend Mr. L-, the bearer of this, you will receive a paper on the near, if not inseparable connexion between animal and vegetable productions as promised you in a former communication.

If not by this opportunity, it is probable that I shall soon afterwards be able to forward you some pacoons in time to put into the ground this

spring.

The excessive heavy rains, and long continuation of them, during the last spring and fall neary defeated all of our agricultural experiments in this section of the country.- The tall meadow oat grass recommended by John Taylor, Esq. of Virginia, to whom we are indebted for much useful information on the subject of agriculture, has been cultivated here on a small scale under the denomination of the Egyptian grass. It succeeds well in our soil and climate, is esteemed a good, early and late pasture and may possess other qual-

not having cultivated it.

The Woald Luteola for dying yellow grows here and is esteemed an acquisition, by our manufacturers, so is the Woad.—The Bene, grew to a great size, but did not ripen its seed.—It was planted too late by 3 or 4 weeks. I am appre
On the 12th August 12 hensive our seasons are too short for it. It were gathered, and gave me 32 gallons more might answer in this latitude on a sandy soil.—

must. It was 7° and added sugar as before. My experiments on the different kinds of Peas and Beans have produced great crops of vines, with but little seed, and those which I sowed

waters, for the last three or four months, so large a portion of the productions of our soil, has gone on to New Orleans, that the prices must be low beyond any former precedent. We are advised that fresh flour is selling at from one to two dollars per barrel—and no doubt other articles fine quality of the last year's vintage. will be as much below their former prices.

Inclosed I send you some of the seed of a sweet

takings, and believe,

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Most respectfully your's, WM. CHAMBERS.

P.S.—You sent to my neighbour Mr. L—a few of the seed of the mangel wurtzel.— They proved to be of marbled kind and 4-5 of the length grew out of the ground and produced immense roots. The bearer, Mr. L, has instuctions to get as much of the seed as will plant half an acre of ground. It is important to us that it should be of the same kind, if to be had.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Belmont, (near Annapolis,) 23d Jan. 1823. SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF GRAPES AND FA-BRICATION OF GOOD WINE IN GEORGIA.

Dear Sir-The following is an extract of a upon the Oconee river, about 4 miles below the to be attended to in several parts of our country; and I have no doubt the day is fast approaching when that delicious and useful fruit will be as common as any other, and a vast deal of money be saved to the country, that is now sent abroad for the produce of the vine.

Mr. McCall is a man of science, and informahis judgment as to the quality of the wine that he has made may be depended upon. I send it to you for insertion in the "American Farmer,"

if you think proper, and am,

Respectfully your obedient servant,

"You, my dear sir, engrafted me with the vine of a degrees of spaces of spac an acre of fine vines, 3-5ths in bearing last year-250 now in nursery to set out.

Specific gravity-1.050 raised to 1.1011.

October 12th racked off, fumigated with sulphur, on trying the strength with the hydrometer panied with unhealthy exhalations. it sunk to-1° or 1° less than rain water, so that it with but little seed, and those which a several broad cast were overrun by the weeds—several experiments go to prove that the vetches will not alcahol. I added 3 per cent. of good French brandy, and bunged up. The wine was quite answer here.

The fine payingshie state of the western clear. December 24th I racked off again, and FARMER.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ANSWER TO A "NORTH CAROLINA FARMER." so good that I bottled off 16 bottles-lightly fumi-

It seems to be agreed that the grape in the United States is deficient in saccharum for good Inclosed I send you some of the seed of a sweet scented grass. It is but little inferior to the Sarilla in point of flavour—accept sir, my best wishes for the success of your laudable undertakings, and believe, as the other ingredients are sufficient in the must. Chaptal's opinion appears to be correct-" add that in which nature has been deficient." An acre will produce three pipes of wine.

> * The juice which flows spontaneously from grapes without other pressure than their own weight is called mere goutte by the French .-Edit. Am. Farmer.

†We think that the best refined or loaf sugar as it contains scarcely any ferment or leaven; unrefined or brown sugar, and is generally accompanied with some unacceptable flavoring princi-

letter I received a few days ago from a friend in leaven. We repeat that this principle should be have attended to the various communications on Georgia, Mr. Thomas McCall, who is seated rendered effet before we permit the saccharum the subject of reclaiming marsh lands, which have upon the Oconee river, about 4 miles below the to be quite consumed by it or converted into town of Dublin. It is upon the very interesting alcohol, for upon this point depends the durability recollect any in which this kind of marsh is subject of the cultivation of the vine, and making or soundness of all vines the durability recollect any in which this kind of marsh is subject of the cultivation of the vine, and making or soundness of all vines the vines of the vines subject of the cultivation of the vine, and making or soundness of all wines. Hence it may be wine, which I am very glad to see is beginning readily perceived how desirable it is to employ quired in consequence of a superabundance of leaven in the juice of our fruit.

tion, and accustomed to the best wines; therefore, Beaume's hydrometer of additional specific gravity had been noted and reported; the cost of this ingredient required per acre could then have been may nevertheless be ascertained experimentally, Respectfully your obedient servant,
THOMAS CHASE.

as the specific gravity has been given: the native must weigh 1,050 and it was artificially raised to 1.101½—an equal bulk of pure water weighing only 1.000. The quantity of any parcel or kind of sugar required to give the additional of sugar required to give the additional of the proof of t

TO MAKE SIZE FROM POTATOES.

ities to recommend it that I am not apprised of mere goutte* was 8° of Baume's syrup hydrome-ployed to make size, which, mixed with chalk, ter, and the expressed juice was 7°. I added good and diluted in a little water, forms a very beauti-dry brown sugar† until 13½°.‡ This size has dry brown sugar until 134°.‡ ful and good white for ceilings. This size has The juice mixed before sugar was added about no smell, while animal size, which putrifies so readily, always exhales a very disagreeable odour. That of potatoes, as it is very little sub-On the 12th August the residue of my grapes ject to putrefaction, appears, from experience, to be more durable in tenacity and whiteness; and, for white-washing, should be preferred to animal size, the decomposition of which is always accom-

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The best preventives against fleas in hogs, lice gated again with sulphur, added 2 per cent. more in cattle, and ticks in sheep, are corn meal, and brandy, and bunged it up. I do you assure that care. The best remedy for the evils they create, is a strong decoction of tobacco, obtained by boiling. Hickory ashes, thrown upon swine, not only assists in destroying fleas, but in removing cutaneous diseases, by causing the animals to rub themselves frequently.

CURWEN.

Philadelphia County, March 5th, 1823.

FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER.

New Kent, Virginia, Feb. 15th, 1823. QUERIES RESPECTING BEANS AND CLEANING

WOOD MARSH LAND. I have observed in the statement of prices contained in the Farmer, that northern beans are quoted at a much higher price than wheat, corn, or peas. I wish to be informed, the appropriate name of these beans, whether they succeed best ought, alone to be employed on such occasions, in a northern climate, and if a light or stiff soil as it contains scarcely any ferment or leaven; is preferred? (We have with us a variety of which always and most injuriously abounds in beans which bear well; but the small white bean called the Bonny Bess, is the kind preferred here for a large, or field crop), also the probable pro-duct to the acre and the time and manner of Our must might, we conceive, be of an approvelanting; if in these respects they are peculiar. In a former communication I asked for informasaccharum to exhaust the active powers of the tion if conveniently to be obtained, relative to the fermenting principle-it is therefore expedient reclamation of marsh land, which is covered with when we add sugar, to see that it contains no a heavy growth of trees, ash, maple and gum.-I rendered effect before we permit the saccharum the subject of reclaiming marsh lands, which have sugar that has been deprived of leaven by the met with, that wood land marsh when reclaimed refiner: more especially when we recollect that will sink more than that which is free from wood. an addition of saccharum is most commonly re- If any conclusive experiment has been made on this kind of marsh, I should be pleased to know the result, when convenient; if you will make the twe wish that the weight of sugar employed necessary enquiries to obtain information on the to give one gallon of the must, these 6½ degrees of subject I shall be obliged.

The Editorunites in the request for information on the above, not having it in his power to arithmetically found by every reader. Yet this add any thing at present to the publications which have already appeared in the Farmer.

TAIN LOOMS AND WOOL SPINNERS.

In looking over the third volume of the American Farmer, page 240, I notice the mention of a new and improved loom, by Mr. B. On the 3th August, my grapes were generally one of the beneficial uses of potatoes, not per ripe—19 bushels were gathered, from which I haps generally known, is, that the starch of them pressed on the same day 45 gallons must—the quite fresh, and washed only once, may be em Wells of Pittsburg, of Warner's improved pa-

ner worked by hand, drawing six threads, in- this boar, whose average age was not quite 20 vented by a Mr. Brown of Rhode Island; as I months; the oldest about 2 months over, and am a novice in the art of both spinning and weav- the youngest 2 months younger, that weighed ing, will you be good enough through the medi-um of your paper, to endeavour to procure the This breed of hogs have short limbs, are refollowing information-will this wool spinner, markably square built, and will fatten well, at spin cotton? and what will be the cost of one of at any age; they are more in demand with us, those looms, and one of those spinners, to be de-livered in Charleston, free of all expense, save than the other breed, on account of the small-ness of their bone, square form, and delicacy of the freight?

Editorial Correspondence.

Large hogs of New Jersey-their breed-credit given to Pennsylvania for breeding fine Heifer-due to New Jersey-superior potato cultivated in that state-Hogs and Potatoes introduced by Mr. Johnston.

In No. 47 of this volume, we published a bly white and mealy, and to use the expression challenge from New Jersey to the famous rival of a gentleman, with whom I was conversing on states of Virginia and New York—that New Jertha the subject, and who has raised them for some sey would produce by the 12th of March, a years, "they are as much superior to all other heavier hog, than could be found in either of these great states, regard being had to age .-The challenge was not accepted, and as the hog that they are poor bearers, and yield so badly as has now been killed, we can give his weight, to discourage their cultivation. We grow anothhas now been killed, we can give his weight, to discourage their cultivation. with some interesting particulars, which transpired, in the course of private correspondence, led the Mercer potato, which is next in repute respecting the breed, &c. The extraordinary weight of the animal will show that the challenge much depends upon the manner of cooking then, was not offered in a spirit of vain boasting, and many potatoes are spoiled in the cooking. They also that the party from whom it came, was wil-should be cooked by steam, and as soon as done, ling to risk a sum, which would have compensathe contest; but we dare say, that those who might have felt inclined to take up the wager will now be well content, that they did not venture on the hazard.

made like these, with discernment, and calculated to promote in a matter of substantial importance, the best interests of Farmers, ought to be rewarded and signalized by permanent complimentary and commemorative premiums.

Edit. Am. Farmer.

Bridgeton, West New Jersey, } Feb. 12th, 1823.

DEAR SIR, I received your favor last evening, informing me that I had omitted the sum, I was willing to bet on the weight of the Bridgeton hog. How I came to omit that most important part of the challenge, I am at a loss to account. One hundred dollars was intended; but if any one should object on account of the sum being too small, he can be accommodated with still more, you may say \$500-a correct statement of the age however, will be demanded, as we do not expect our pig to outweigh a hog of 2, 3 or 4 years, of age. You may extend the time limited for accepting he wager to the 1st of March.

In answer to your queries, respecting the breed ported from England some years since, but I have not yet been able to trace his genealogy back far enough to say from what part of Eng- 892 lbs. land, or what he is called there—this much I know that they all grow very heavy at from 1 to root of his tail, 7 feet. 2 years of age; I shall be able to send you pigs, from a sow got by the hog, and with pig by a inches. boar owned by Mr. Johnston of this place, imported from Liverpool. Mr. Johnston's boar is a feet. very fine one, and has done great service in the neighbourhood, by improving the breed of hogs. 6 feet.

tice in the same volume, page 99, a wool spin- Mr. Johnston killed 2 weeks since, 4 pigs got by their meat, joined with the importance of taking chieves of useful knowledge, in which there has on fat well at any age. The weight of Mr. John-ston's hogs, however will not pass for a standard to judge of our Bridgeton pig by. Let me know another account, which would be the true one, which to send you, or whether you would prefer only that the two first figures are transposed. ne mixed.

> you have heard of them-they are certainly the finest potato cultivated in this country, remarkapotatoes, as the best superfine wheat flour is to common rye flour;" the only objection to them is er potato, introduced here by Mr. Johnston, calfor the table, and yields bountifully. But as removed from the fire, for if suffered to remain

Your's respectfully, EPHRAIM BUCK.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

N. B. As a satisfaction to yourself, and not for

866 lbs .- Edit. Am. Farmer.

Bridgeton, West New Jersey, ? March 5th, 1823.

MR. SKINNER,

In No. 48 of the Farmer I observe that a very important error, has been made in noticing the fine Heifer, slaughtered by Mr. Lewis Davis of this county; she is there said to have been raised and fattened in Pennsylvania-we are willing to give the "devil his due," but are by no means willing that Pennsylvania should have the credit of all our extraordinary productions, which it is very certain she has been accustomed to receive. I feel assured you will correct the statement, and place the honor where it belongs. So much for the Heifer, and now for the Pig.

The Bridgeton Pig, owned by MR. NORTON HARRIS, was slaughtered yesterday, and weigh-

ed and measured as follows:

Weight alive, 975 lbs. Weight when dressed, having all the offal, to-I can only say, that he is not, I believe of the gether with the gut fat, neatly taken out, and afgrass breed; he is descended from a stock, imter having hung up, exposed to the sun and a grass breed; he is descended from a stock, imter having hung up, exposed to the sun and a gether with the gut fat, neatly taken out, and af-ton, S. C. drying wind, from 7 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. 866 lbs. gut fat 26 lbs. making together

He measured from the end of his nose, to the

From the end of his nose to his ears, only 9

Girth round the neck, close behind the ears, 5

Girth round the neek, close before the fore legs

Girth round the body close behind the fore legs feet 3 inches.

Girth round the body in the thickest part 7 feet 8 inches.

Height, 3 feet 2 inches. Breadth across the shoulders 2 feet 5 inches.

Age 1 year 8 months and 22 days.

In No. 41, Vol. 2, of the Farmer, I find an account of the weight of a Hog raised by Mr. Wheaton, in this county, extracted from the Arevidently been a mistake either in the original work, or in the extract; in the next page I find and the 8 is where the 3 should be, his true With respect to the Foxite potato, I can truly weight was 834 lbs. in which is included the say, that they deserve all the commendations I af fat.

Your's Respectfully, EPHRAIM BUCK.

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THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1823.

WAR IN EUROPE.

A late arrival at New York, brings news of War between France and Spain. The tone and attitude assumed by Spain, towards France and her un-holy allies, induces us to belive that Spain must have strong assurances of support from England, and of the co-operation of Portugal.— In that case, the war will be protracted, and the final issue of it very doubtful.-We shall soon see ted any successful competitor for the trouble of the shortest period afterwards, they are injured. the effect, which this new state of things abroad, will have on the price of American produce .-That effect will be greater, and more propitious for us, should England embark in the contest. What a satire on the boasted philanthropy of It is obvious that Mr. Johnston's hogs possess uncommonly valuable properties, and must be a great acquisition to the country. Importations died—say 850 lbs.* precisely apprized of any changes which may * A good guess this, as he turned out to weigh occur, in the prices of the commodities usually reported in the American Farmer.

> SEED-ROSE CUTTINGS &c. received lately for distribution-from Europe, and from five different states.

> Spanish Tobacco seed, varnish leaf, and mullen leaf, from Mr. Barkley, of Charles county, Md. Kite foot tobacco seed, from Dr. Kent, Prince Georges county, Md.

> *Persian melon seed, from Mr. Jay, of N. York. *Guinea Grass seed, from W. R. Bull, Esq. of Barnwell District, S. C.

> *Several varieties of Grape seed, and other seed from France, from Peter Minor, Esq. of Charlottesville, Va.

> Corn, which produced 136 bushels per acre, and a beautiful sample of Maple Sugar, from R. H. Rose, Esq. Silver Lake, Susquehanna Co. Pa. Bread and Hominy Corn, from Peter K. Davis,

> Esq. Warrenton, N. C. Cherokee rose cuttings and seed, and Magnolia seed, from Charles E. Rowan, Esq. of Charles-

Those marked thus * have all been distributed.

-06

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25—Howard st. Superfine, \$6 62½—Wharf, do. 6 12½—Wheat, white, \$1 35 to 1 40—Red do., \$1 32 to 1 35—Rye, 71 to 75 cents—Corn, 60 to 62 cts.—country Oats, 43 cents—Beef, live cattle, \$5 to \$5 50 per cwt.—Beef, 8 cents per lb. -Bacon, round, 10 to 11 cts. Other articles same as last week.

CHAPTER VI. FLOWERS.

Of Flowers, and of Ornamental Gardening in General.

CONCLUDED.] layers or suckers. Its bloom is of short dura-cuttings. See Paragraph 275. tion; but for the time, makes a grand show in a clean away every year. tiva 351. HAWTHORN.—This tree has been see.

amply described in Chapter I. under the head of

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352. HEART'S-EASE, or Pansey .- A beautiful little annual, which has great varieties, and all of them pretty. It blows all the summer .-

is hardy, but ugly. The Heaths from Africa are it would blow, probably in April, in Long managed precisely like the Hyacinth, which see. It blows early, is very beautiful, and has a ever, and must be housed in Winter. They are propagated from seed, or from slips, and will beautiful shrub, loaded, when in bloom, with propagation and management of flowers of this

vated. It may be raised from seed, or from off sets. If the former it does not blow till the se-

more tender and far more beautiful kind than the Corn is.

common. It is raised from seed only; blows the 363. LARKSPUR.—An annual of no smell, cuttings are, easily take root.

and, if put to the vote, perhaps as many persons would decide for one as for the other. Its name indicates its sweetness of taste, and the smell is of fine large bunches of bloom. There is the delightful almost beyond comparison. The plant White, the Blue, and the Reddish. It is propation. There is little variety as to sorts. That which bery. is cultivated has a larger and deeper-coloured bloom, but the wild has the sweetest smell.—It the only Lily that I should like to have. It is a pretty little dwarf plant, that thrives best in the same way; exactly as directed for the shade, where it produces beautiful blossoms and treated like other wood-cuttings. See Para- of exquisite sweetness. It is a bulbous root, and graph 275. is cultivated has a larger and deeper-coloured

357. HYACINTH .- This is a bulbous rooted plant, and, like all the plants of that class, is herennial. It may be raised from seed: but, as in the case of the Auricula and many other plants, it is many chances to one, that, out of a whole bed, you do not get a good flower; and,

will blow well even in glasses in a room; but flower do not surpass those of the most contempbetter in earth. A fine flower for a green-house, tible weed; but the flower has a very sweet snow was on the ground.

[CONCLUDED.]

[Inghthu smell, and that only. Its leaf and the state of the graph of the state of here the Snow Ball tree. It is raised either from good to cover bowers. It is easily raised from

359. JONQUIL.—An elegant and sweet smel-It can be raised from seed, or from layers. shrubbery. The suckers of it ought to be dug ling bulbous rooted plant. Propagated, and cultivated in all respects, like the Hyacinth, which

of this country.

328, which see. It is a dwarf shrub, and may Geranium is worth a thousand Myrtles. The It may be sown in the fall, without any care about be raised from seed, or from suckers. It is very broad-leaved Myrtle is the best in every respect covering the ground; but, it must not come up, pretty. When in bloom it resembles a large and especially because it is easily brought to in this country, till spring.

Start HEATH.—The common English heath it is worth having in the green-house, where it is worth having in the green-house it is worth have been declared in the green-house it is worth having in the green-house it is worth have been declared in the green-house it is worth have been declared in the green-house it is worth have been declared in the green in the gre

last a long while. A few in a green-house are yellow blossoms, in chains; whence it is some tribe, and few are more pleasing. The Narcispretty; and they look gay in winter.

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second year, and only that year. It is, therefore, a biennial.

but of great variety as to colours, and, when in a clump, or bed, presenting a great mass of shrubberies. A grand flower for shrubberies. Each flower is usually as big as a English shrubs, is the only rival of the Roser dwarf and a tall sort. The and if put to the vote perhaps as many persons which is good for nothing.

is also beautiful: it climbs up houses and over gated from suckers, of which it sends out too pea. This stands, of course, year after year,hedges; it forms arbors and bowers: and has a many, and from which it should be kept as clear The others are sown and cultivated like the comlong-continued succession of blossoms. It grows as possible. It is an ugly shrub when out of mon garden pea. They should have some sticks wild in all parts of England, in many parts cov- bloom. The leaves soon become brown. There- to keep them up. This is a very showy flower, ering the hedges and climbing up the trees. - fore, there should be but few Lilacs in a shrub, and remains in bloom a long while.

propagated from offsets.

ways makes the straightest trunk.

perhaps, it is a hundred to one that you do not get a flower to resemble the mother plant.— soup and otherwise, by the Italians, and in the Polyanthus has a delicately sweet smell like Therefore, none but curious florists attempt to south of France. It glows, none ter, upon a raise frem seed. The roots are propagated from siff stem, stands upright, and branches out, like a tree in miniature. There is a great variety of to be sought for on account of its very great variety of to be sought for on account of its very great variety of the sought for on account of the sought South of France. It grows, however, upon a that of the Cowslip.

and plant them also. They do not blow the first laurel tribe. It can be raised from seed, or from tains a thousand seeds, and these come up, and

THE AMERICAN GARDENER. This is the way the Hyacinth is multiplied. It 369. MIGNONETTE.—An annual that is a fine and fragrant flower; it blows early, and bears abundance of seed. The plant and the where it would be out in full bloom while the smell. It may, it you have a green house, be snow was on the ground. 358. JASMIN .- Has the merit of a very de stand at four or five inches asunder; but, if they

has been sufficiently described in Paragraph 329.

371. MYRTLE.—The Myrtle is a native of climates where it is never cold. It will not endure even November all out, in Long Island .-360. KALMIA.-An evergreen shrub of great To have it, therefore, it must be housed in win-Fencing. Sometimes it is called Hawthorn, and beauty, and of several varieties, great quantities ter. It may be raised from seed, cuttings, slips, sometimes White-thorn.

of which are seen in most of the rocky woodlands or layers. The leaf of the Myrtle has a fine smell; and, when the tree is in bloom it is pret-361. KILL-CALF .- Mentioned in Paragraph ty. But, it is a gloomy looking shrub.

land.

362. LABURNHAM.—This is a tall and delightful smell. Nothing is easier than the

single, and none but the double should be culti- borne blossoms, being continually nipped by the cause the flower has a Cross in the middle, and winter. That it will grow and thrive in this rays, resembling a glory, round the edges of it. country is, however, certain; for I saw two very It is a singularly beautiful flower. The plant is cond year. It will remain in the ground many fine trees in grand bloom in the garden, between also beautiful. It is a climber, like the Honeyyears, and is perfectly hardy.

Brooklyn and the Turnpike gate, last spring.—suckle; and, like that, has a succession of blossist. HOLLYHOCK. (Chinese).—This is a lit is raised from the seed as easily as Indian soms that keep it in bloom a long while. It is Brooklyn and the Turnpike gate, last spring .- suckle; and, like that, has a succession of blosraised from cuttings, which, treated as other

376. PINK.-This flower is too well known 365. LILY OF THE VALLEY .- This to need describing here. There are a great va-

377. POLYANTHUS .- Every thing that has 366. LOCUST.—Well known, and sufficibeen said of the furicula (which see) may be ently noticed in Paragraph 329. It may be rais-ed from suckers; but best from seed, which al-er, and universally esteemed. It blows finest out of the hot sun. Polyanthuses are best in beds; 367. LUPIN.-A species of pea or tare, and for a great part of their merit consists of the

blowing, sends out, on its sides, several young ones. The old root, young ones and all, are put away in a dry place, out of reach of severe frost, till spring. Then, when you plant the old one out to blow again, you take off the young ones and plant them also. They do not blow the first and one of the finest of the garness of the sought for on account of its very great variety in size, height and in flower; and on account of the gayness of that flower. The seed pods of some are of the bulk of a three pounds weight, while those of others are not so big as one and plant them also. They do not blow the first and one of the finest of the sought for on account of its very great variety in size, height and in flower; and on account of the gayness of that flower. The seed weight, while those of others are not so big as one and plant them also. They do not blow the first of the sought for on account of its very great variety in size, height and in flower; and on account of the gayness of that flower. The seed weight, while those of others are not so big as over a small pea. The smallest, however, constituting the first of the sought for on account of its very great variety in size, height and in flower; and on account of the gayness of that flower. The seed weight, while those of others are not so big as over a small pea. year, and, if weak, not the second. But, in layers. A very fine shrub indeed. There are the plants flourish, with very little care. A prettime, they do; and then they produce offsets.— several varieties of it. plant; but, it is not so well known as a plant from the seed of which sallad-oil is sometimes made! The Germans, on the Rhine, cultivate some, esteemed for its fruit, of which they make year. The Sweet William root does not last whole fields of it for this purpose. It may be as a conserve, more, I imagine, to gratify the sight many years. It may be propagated by parting well, therefore, for us to take care not to use than to gratify the palate. But, as a tall shrub, the roots; and this must be done to have the German Sallad-Oil, which, however, can with it yields, for the time, to very few. There is same flower again to a certainty, because the

of a pale yellow and delicate smell. It comes ropes of flowers, while the trunk, the limbs, the spring and continues a good branches and the leaves are all delicate in form ed plant that sends up a beautiful and most fravery early in the spring; and continues a good while in bloom. Of the fibrous rooted flowers it is the next to the Daisy in point of earliness .-It is an universal favourite; and, in England, it comes abundantly in woods, pastures and banks. in the ground it is not very easy to get it out hot-bed, and put out about the middle of June, it It is freennial like the Cowslip, and is propagated in the same manner. How beautiful a Long-Island wood would look in April, the ground beneath the trees being decked with Primroses !

380. RANUNCULUS .- Is a flower of the nature of the Anemone, which see. It is propa-gated and cultivated in the same manner. These two flowers are usually planted out in beds, where they make a very fine show.

vast expense) to make it grow and blow !

would not describe the differences in all the sorts of the natural ground to rely on, the sowing must a violet," is a phrase as common as any in the this, which has for ages, been considered as the be early; the earth very fine and very rich.— English language. There is a furfile and a Queen of Flowers, the excellences of which to attempt to describe would be to insult the taste of every reader. I shall, therefore, merely speak of the propagation and the management of the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant and the plant and the plant and the plant and the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant and the propagated from the plant. All roses may be propagated from the plant and the plant are plant and the plant and the plant and the plant are plant are plant and the plant are plant and the plant are plant are plant are plant and the plant are pl the second year, and as the plants come to perfection slowly, the usual mode of propagation of
all sorts, except the China Rose, is by suckers.

These come out near old stems, during the sumfell in the second year, and as the plants come to perand a succession of bloom is thus secured. If Island, with a flower precisely like that of the
you have a green-house, glass frame, or handpurple violet; but, the leaf is a narrow oblong,
instead of being as the English is, in the shape
of a heart; the plant does not creep; and the out. In the spring they are cut down near to the ground, and, the next year, they blow.—The them, in the natural ground, through the winter cause it will grow, sow itself, and furnish bloom them, in the natural ground, through the winter cause it will grow, sow itself, and furnish bloom in England, what must it be here? Indeed, it in this way, by a succession of plants, for ever trees, and have a profusion of bloom before the tofity; such masses of beautiful and fragrant to be the tofity; such masses of beautiful and fragrant to be the succession of specific to the succession of plants, from which the succession of plants from the suc should set this down amongst "tender shrubs," and say, that "it will not do abroad, except in "summer months." It stands the winter as well as any tree that can be named. It is beautiful for the Green-house; for there it, mixed and say, that "it will not do abroad, except in "summer months." It stands the winter as well as any tree that can be named. It is beautiful for the Green-house; for there it, mixed made for the purpose; and thou flower-pots. In the open air, it might not be in blow and partly red.—All have a delightful smell, blow early, and are generally great favourites. I am afraid this ken up, and placed out of the reach of hard plant, even with covering, will not stand the frost, and where there is, however, sun and air. When the spring comes, the pots may be put south front of a building, and covered too in sewell as any tree that can be named. It is beautiful for the Green-house; for there it, mixed made for the purpose; and thus the plants will be directed for fruit trees, and should be ma bloom. nured frequently. They should (except when trained against walls or over bowers) be kept cut limbs, they, like peach trees, not only look ug ly, but bear but few flowers, and those very many.

it, is a spectacle hardly surpassed in beauty by mean ones. They should, therefore, be cut to any thing in the vegetable creation. It is an an-within a foot, or less, of the ground; and all flower. Makes a fine show. Comes Double by nual, of course. It is well known as a medicinal dead or weak wood should be pruned out close chance; and is very handsome whether double

279. PRIMROSE.—A beautiful little flower ropes of flowers, while the trunk, the limbs, the 388. TUBEROSE.—This is a bulbous-rootand in hue.

flowers. In England it blows in January. Once the spring. If got forward in a green-house, or again. Nothing but carrying it away, or actu-would blow beautifully in America. It is a naally consuming it with fire will rid you of it.— tive of Italy, and the roots are brought to Eng-No sun, not even an American sun, will kill a land and sold there in the shops. It is propaga-Snow-Drop bulb, if it touch the ground.

385. STOCK.—There are annuals and bien- which see. nials of this name; and, if I were to choose amongst all the annuals and biennials, I should certainly choose the Stock. Elegant leaf, ele-shows of in England, and a single roots is someflower; and, with suitable attention, bloom, And, why not; as well as make shows of hic system and suitable attention, bloom, tures, and sell them for large sums? There is curred, perhaps, to any American to give this fine name to the laurel with a long narrow leaf and great bunches of blue, pink, or white flowers, the balls, or pods, containing which appear the year before the flower. It is, however, a beautiful shrub, and not less beautiful on account the flowers of the training that the flower of the same colours of the training from seed; but it is, as in the case of the Hyacinth, a thousand to one against getting from seed a flower like that of the mother of the flower like that of the mother like flower like the flower like that of the mother like flower like the flower like flower like the flower like the flower like the flower like flower lik of its frequently covering scores of acres of biennials, there are the Brompton, of which plant. rocky sides of hills, or on account of English there are the Scarlet, and the White; the Dutch, Gardeners believing that it requires bog-earth which is Red; the Queen's, of which there are vourites of the Spring in England. It is a little (though fetched from many miles distance, at the Red and the White; and the Twickenham, creeping plant, that comes on banks under the st expense) to make it grow and blow! which is Purple.—As to propagation, it is, of shelter of warm hedges. The flower is so well 382. ROSES.—A volume larger than this course, by seed only. If there be nothing but known to excell in sweetness, that, "as sweet as seed; but, as the seed seldom comes up till that have not place to blow in may be removed. There is a little plant in these woods in Long mer; they are dug up in the fall and planted in the same way. They blow the second year; flower has no smell. tiful for the Green house; for there it, mixed made for the purpose; and thus the plants will be with Geraniums, blow beautifully all the winter in the natural ground to blow. In this country long. As to the management of roses; the they should be placed in the shade when put out ground should be good, and dug every autumn as again; for a very hot sun is apt to tarnish the \$10, went into the woods on Saturday last, and

386. SYRINGA, or Mock-orange-A very

great difficulty be distinguished from oil of olives. the red-blossomed and the white-blossomed .- seed do not, except by chance, produce flowers

nd in hue.

384. SNOW DROP.—Is the earliest of all be brought to perfection without artificial heat in ted and managed precisely like the Hyacinth,

gant plant, beautiful, showy, and most fragrant times sold for two or three hundred guineas .-

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fall. This Rose is in bloom in England, from flowers; and they continue so long in bloom, that produce flowers the second year. Some come May till January, if the soil and situation both they are worth any care and any trouble. There double, sometimes. If you wish to be sure of be good.—It is very strange that Mr Marshall is but one way; the plants, when they get ten double flowers, you must propagate by slips of should set this down amongst "tender shrubs," or a dozen leaves, must be put into flower-pots. double-flowering plants. There are the yellow

"BRIGHTON AGAINST THE WORLD."

Henry Merwin, of Brighton, on a wager of cut and corded one cord of four foot wood in fifty five minutes!! Mr. M. selected two beach stout shrub, with blossoms much like that of the trees, about half a cord each, which he fell, cut, down low; for, when they get long stems and orange, and with a powerful smell. It is propa-split, and corded, in 55 minutes. This is an ingated from suckers, of which it sends out a great stance of despatch altogether unprecedented in the annals of chopping.

SIOLOGY OF PLANTS.

Middletown, Kentucky, Jan. 22d, 1823.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq.

discoveries and observations of Mr. John Bywater, ary member of the literary and philosophical society of New York, United States. This gen-1809, 10 and 11-and published them at Liverand curious theory, treated on in the following communication, more fully explained.

Mr. Bradbury when on his tour through the republican institutions, that he removed his the abode of their future generations. family to this country, and is residing in this

by, your friend, &c.

WM. CHAMBERS.

Observations on the nature of Animalcules, and principles of vegetable Physiology.

In my communication to you on the principles opinions, chiefly resting on the evidence of what I Having seen it observed by different writers, that the small capsules of the farina fecundans burst when they come in contact with water, and throw was induced to make some microscopical experin ents, under an impression that they containthe vegetable process. In these experiments my expectations were not disappointed, as the farina of most flowers gives out an abundance of animalcules, somewhat similar to the very small one we obtained in such vast numbers by the process of infusion. These results were obtained by putting a drop of water on a slip of glass, placed under the microscope, and then drop a little farina into the water; for, in a few seconds, a violent internal commotion commenced in the glutinous looking matter, that manifested a high degree of animation, and presented some very curious objects for the microscope: in order to ance and the water a dark blue. When this is str ams of beautifully animated matter; sometimes this matter will issue in straight lines, like streams of light, from which small portions of about in various directions: From other capsules, these small animals are emitted almost on every side, and render the water a speck of scintilating

Dear Sir-In your last communication to me These peculiar results will certainly afford an of facts, we have the strongest evidence that the you state, that you have not met with the late extensive field for microscopical inquiries; but process of vegetation chiefly depends on secreof Liverpool, on animalcula infusoria. and on the physiology, perhaps they partake of a higher class of agents. It may be difficult to conceive physiology of plants. Herewith I transmit you interest, as the circumstances attending these how they direct such an extensive process, yet a copy of one of his papers, as published in the discoveries evidently show, that small animals it is equally difficult to comprehend the nature of travels of the much famed English botanist John not only exist in, and extend their race with, that directing energy, by which spiders form Bradbury, F. L. S., corresponding member of vegetables, but in all probability are the real their various webs, or bees construct their curious the Liverpool philosophical society, and honor-sources of vegetable life. That those isolated hives:—it must be the unerring influence of collections of small beings are the chief agents divinity, which instinctively impels and guides in forming, by their secretions and instinctive these wonderful operations. Altho' I had often tleman performed his travels in America in influence, the embryo of a new plant, does not viewed the larger animalcula infusoria, and conappear improbable; for if an accumulation of sidered them as congeries of still smaller animals, pool in 1817. In this work you will find the new them can construct such delicate vegetable for yet I had no idea of the form and character of mations as the branching varticella, when acting the little agents which compose these congeries, under their aquatic character, why may we not until I examined them by a similar light to that suppose them capable of instinctively construct applied to the farina, and then it was evident United States, became so much attached to our ing the embryo of a new vegetable which is to be that numerous small bodies, similar to those ob-

I am, sir, with much gratitude for the zeal ogy, to the knowledge of many others. The dis- of motion was derived. and perseverance with which you pursue a covery that the capsules of the farina contained subject that I think any country is to be benefited numerous small animals, suggested the idea that infusoria, are put into a little water, and the water

little agents in the farina and found them imbed- principles of vitality. animalcules will detach themselves; and float having also, completely recognized their activity tive powers, and by a number of facts proved ted character, as the inquiry may lead to results a vegetable, we are furnished with a tolerable intimately connected with the best interests of solution to what are termed vegetable secretions, When this sparkling matter is highly magni-fied, the animalcules appear like small opaque this view of the subject, it is necessary to place terious agents by which these processes are carried bodies, writhing about, and in some cases floating down a stream they create by the force with which they quit the farina. One of these capsules water, and then we shall be enabled to observe malcules, we may, perhaps, by a fair analogy re-

NATURE OF ANIMALCULES AND PHY-1 becomes a beautiful microscopic object, when what comparative quantity of agents are given the small animals issue with such force as to out by each soil, as they display sufficient activireact on the capsule, and make it cross the field ty to be discovered when the solution is stirred of view, as it leaves behind an animated stream with any pointed body. From this assemblage when connected with the new views of vegetable tions and instinctive influence of this numerous tained from the juices of vegetables, were lodged by the developement of one simple fact we in almost every point of these mucilaginous are often led directly, or by some imposing anal-lumps, and were the source whence their power

When particles, and the larger animalculæ similar agents might be detected in the other so far evaporated as to impede their rapidity of parts of vegetables, though probably without any motion, the individual energy of these little apparent motion. This supposition was found writhing bodies will appear extremely manifest, consistent with experiment; for if the delicate and impart to us a new idea respecting animal leaves of flowers and vegetables are highly magni-locomotion. The discovery of this new principle fied and illuminated, numerous minute cylindrical in the locomotive power of animals, in conjunction of vegetable physiology, containing some new opaque bodies, similar to those we obtain from with several other particular results, connected the farina, are found imbedded in almost every with the animal economy, certainly involves considered strong analogies; but since that time, physical point of the leaves: a result which questions of no trifling importance, which, if points out the probability that these small agents hastily pursued, might excite the fears of many, place these opinions on a more solid foundation. Having seen it observed by different writers, that in a more active state. The correctness of this carry the inquiry too far: but we have little to inference is likewise readily established. If the dread on this account; for the better we underjuices of vegetables are pressed out, and examinstand the nature and character of the secondary out a quantity of variously described matter, I ed upon a slip of glass, we may observe that they agents, which the deity employs to accomplish abound with numerous small bodies, like those the vast designs of his stupendous providence, imbedded in the leaves, which writhe about in a the greater must become our reverential admiraed animalcules, or would exhibit strong marks of most animated manner; thus proving by experition of his unbounded wisdom and benevolence. vitality, as they seem to be the consummation of ment what had been inferred only by analogy. the vegetable process. In these experiments my

If Mr. Buffon and his speculative friends, had
the vegetable process. In these experiments my

If, agreeably to this view of the subject, we ever attentively observed the playful activity contemplate the grandeur of an extensive forest, some of the aggregate animalcules display, they or even the more humble, yet not less pleasing must have concluded they were living beings, variety of a beautifully enamelled meadow, and and not merely organic particles without life, associate with this contemplation the idea that moving by a species of mechanism. That the every leaf and flower is the habitation of myriads whole race of Polypes are living beings we have of sentient beings, we may perceive the end of very strong evidence; for some of the sorticella that benevolence which seems to clothe the earth induce a current to pass what is called their with herbs and flowers in such luxuriant profu-sion. Nor is the benevolence of this vast design the smaller animalcules, which are brought in capsules, and they burst, emitting a quantity of more conspicuous than its wisdom; for had these contact with them by this current, in a most glutinous looking matter, that manifested a high countless myriads of little beings floated in every voracious manner. The hydras also collect their degree of animation, and presented some very direction through the atmosphere in search of food, and if they are fed with small red worms, food, their excessive numbers would have councut into bits, the red substance of the worms may teracted the engagement of almost every other part be seen dispersed through every part of the dyinsure this beautiful variety, the sun must be teracted the engagement of almost every other part be seen dispersed through every part of the animal creation; but under their present dra, which in a little time becomes changed and bright, and the capsules so illuminated by an of the animal creation; but under their present dra, which in a little time becomes changed and oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass, except a small oblique light as to give them a glittering appear-character, they enjoy the light and air of heaven assimilated to the general mass. without giving the least annoyance, and are sup-part, which is discharged, probably on account done, most of the farina, particularly that of the plied with food by the general laws of matter, of its not being fit for that purpose; thus showing geranium, will be seen to throw out silver acting on a curious organization they have instinctively established. Having detected these generally considered as inseparable from the

ded in almost every physical point of a vegetable; Having shown that agregate animalcules secrein the various juices of plants, it may be asked they are congeries of small animals, similar how far the different soils partake of this anima- to those which abound in almost every part of

fer the hitherto unaccountable movement of sap I began to think this experiment would fail; I rake, (see American Farmer 3d volume page in plants to this multiplying principle. Although was however determined to see the issue. Crab 135,) so as to have your ground as near as possible these little agents have generally a strong resemblance to each other, yet those given out by crow foot; it grew well, was thick and high, say the farina appear to differ in size when obtained an average of three feet, no attendance was given the farina appear to differ in size when obtained an average of three feet, no attendance was given the form different flowers; therefore, future discoven, and no protection save a good fence—I had it you'll then have time for a full crop of crab eries, and a more minute inspection, may show that they vary in other respects, as well as in

These agents are furnished by a variety of into a little water, are objects worthy of inspecportion of wort, in a high state of fermentation, an uninteresting object, as it will be found completely animated, though none or very few of by attention, and without attention, nothing will

Some time ago I mentioned to you, it was probable that the beautiful plumage of the feathered tribe owed its designs and variety to an agency of this kind, as the various phenomena attending the growth of feathers bear such a strong analogy to many of the vegetable phenomena: since then I have found, by inspection, that these little opaque bodies are inclosed in almost every part of the feather.

These, and numerous other results, open a wide field for investigation; but several circumstances have induced me to waive the inquiry for the present. Nevertheless, should you meet with any new and interesting facts in America, I shall be glad if you will send me a detail agreeably to your promise, the first opportunity, and believe me your's truly,

JOHN BYWATER.

Questions for naturalists who are in possession of high magnifying glasses.

What vegetables produce the most animalcules? If it be red clover, how far are we indebted to that particular property for its fertilizing qual-

What composition of earth, or soil contains the

most animalculæ ?

W. C.

20 CRAB OR CROP GRASS.

Barnwell Dist. Duncansville, 27th Jan. 1823. Dear Sir,-In No. 41 of the American Farmer 4th volume. page 327, I notice the request of John D. Legare, Esq. through the medium of your paper, to state what method has been pursued with the greatest success, for obtaining a crop plough, without mould boards, this would be preserved, or crop grass, when cultivated by itself; ferable to a hoeing, inasmuch that it would not small hole in the same time, as soon as cold weather and rain; after shearing, rub them well with soft soap; they will be clear and clean three weeks after plough it with a small flake in a few days. If the vermin adheres to the fleece, take a flour barrel without heads, dig a of crab, or crop grass, when cultivated by itself;

been the produce.

Having made two little experiments, I offer them to you—probably it may be some satisfaction to your correspondent. My object was to hoeing may answer, but I'd remark, it makes procure a crop of the crow foot grass, to make this difference, in the first place, it is more exhay. I had a small piece of ground less than a peditious, for a boy and horse can plough at any quarter of an acre, (as well as I remember about seven eights of 1 of an acre,) it was good pine in a day, and I think it is a common allowance to QUERIES RESPECTING A NEWLY INland, a little cow-penned, but not rich; this ground give a hand only one acre of oats per day, as a was ploughed, then cross ploughed, and harrowed task, or day's work, I have never given more. over nicely; I then had the ground laid off, across In the second place, I believe ploughing oats will the harrowing, 12 inches asunder, say in drills, have a tendency to promote a greater yield; this with what we term a bull tongue plough; this was done in the latter part of May 1821. I then plantas soon as the oats is ripe, (and let the planter not of the following resolutions, particularly as to the ed, soon after, about two quarts of crow foot grass wait till it be dead ripe,) have it cut, and have price, probable bulk and weight of the machine; seed, in those drills: and then covered it; it re-your ground as soon after as possible, ploughed, where, or of whom to be had, will be thankfully mained some time in the ground, so long, that and cross ploughed, then raked with a horse received.

cut the last of August, or early in September; the grass. If this plan was pursued, I have no doubt reason I had it cut so soon was, that I was under you'd not only obtain a full crop of oats, but also that they vary in other respects, as wen as in reason I had it cut so soon was, that I was about 3000 lb. of good hay per acre, and should you even themselves are composed of a congeries of disappointed, hence I infer (also from other experiments) it is always best to expect one crop correspondent, you can dispose of it in any way only from the ground, without it should be such you think proper. substances; for a little black ink or milk put crops, as would have sufficient time to mature on a slip of glass, or a bit of raw sugar dropped after the reaping of the former; this may be supposed, that I would be for encourging, or tion; nor will a scientific brewer find a small rather advising second cropping; if the ground is good you can effect two crops, if not you can make it good by a plenty of manure, which is easily made these agents are to be met with in fine ale, as the prosper. I have a little digressed, but to the point; greater part of them make their escape with the this grass was cut, three fourths at least was crab barm. and spread thinly before my door, say in a large yard, it received the sun for three days, being also frequently turned, it received the dew of one night only, I examined it and thought it was sufficiently cured; had it housed, and six days after, I took two fellows with me and weighed it, the weight lamp oil, and rub it on when the hog is clean, it was eight hundred weight from the above piece will destroy both lice and knits. Hogs should of ground; I believe had I deferred having it cut be kept without litter, except in extreme cold a month longer, say October, it would have been weather, when clean straw should be furnished at least 1000 lbs. it was as good hay and as bright twice a week. In summer hogs should at all times a colour as I would ever desire on my plantation. have water where they can wallow, and they will

> danger of the germinating quality of said seeds, against disease and vermin. affecting the crop, as the frosts will check all With respect to sheep, sprouts of the cotton seed,) say from 25 to 30 except you shear them, w rate, two and a half acres of oats, 18 inches drills,

grass came up very thick, but very little of the freed from stubble; let your ground remain in this

I am, Sir your's, Very respectfully, &c. W. R. BULL.

JOHN S. SKINNER, ESQ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

TO DESTROY VERMIN ON HOGS, HORSES AND SHEEP.

In vol. 4, No. 48, A North Carolina farmer answers the enquiries, respecting vermin on hogs, which were propounded in vol. 3, No. 47. He recommends TAR.—If instead of tar you take will destroy both lice and knits. Hogs should In the year 1822, I had about half an acre; this keep on a coat of mud so as to prevent fleas or ground was ploughed, and cross ploughed, in about flies from being troublesome.-The same Farmer February; this also was a cow pen, but not well requests information respecting vermin on horses, manured; nothing more than the ploughing was cattle and sheep. For horses—first clean your done, no seeding whatever; I did not have this stables and whitewash every part, then card the piece cut until October; I was not particular in weighing it, but believe I made rather more in proportion, than the year previous; it is my opinion, if a southern planter wishes to make hay, the hand or hand brush; tie him short, so as to precrab grass is the best he can turn his attention to, vent his turning round his head (or he will lick and I agree with Mr. L, has been sadly neglect- the fat off), litter with clean straw and burn it ed. If any gentle man was to adopt the following in the morning, lead the horse to water and take plan, I have no doubt but he would succeed be- care he does not roll-in three days repeat the yond his expectations—let him have two, three, rubbing, with the same precaution as to tying and or four acres, of good land; let him have it broke rolling. The vermin burrow between the outer up well in January, or early in February, the and inner skin, eat off the roots of the hair, and former best, lay his ground off with a small this occasions itching, which causes the animal plough 18 inches asunder, manure each drill to rub off his hair against trees and fences. Cleanwith cotton seed, (fresh from the house best, no liness and good keeping is the greatest safeguard

With respect to sheep, nothing can be done except you shear them, which may be done at bushels per acre, then plant 14 bushels oats per any season, taking care to keep them housed in acre, and cover both at the same time, as soon as cold weather and rain; after shearing, rub them at what time the ground should be broken up, only destroy what young grass or weeds may and saw dust, set it on fire, place the barrel over and what attendance is necessary, and what has come, but it pulverises, and hill the earth nicely the hole with a few smooth sticks over the upper to the young roots, and stalks of the oats; a fort |end of the barrel, and spread your fleece over the night or three weeks after, repeat the same, if sticks, sheer side down, and in a few minutes the

VENTED HEMP BREAKER.

Kenanowen, near St. Louis, January 31st, 1823.

"ence be requested to ascertain and report to this "Society at its next meeting, all the correct "information they can obtain respecting the "subject."

most if not all the information you possess on human ingenuity can devise no artificial substiling this plant in England, I shall offer some rethis and similar subjects, is imparted to the public tute. - Edit. Am. Farmer. through the means of the American Farmer. If, however, in either of the above particulars vou can afford to our Society any information, which is not to be found in your valuable journal, we hope you will do so-or that you will have the goodness to direct us to the source whence planting will commence, I have presumed through the teazle is cut for use when the blossom falls such information may be obtained.

I am, very respectfully, Dear Sir, your obedient servant. WILL. C. CARR.

J. S. SKINNER, ESQ.

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The Editor does not know to what particular publication the Society here alludes. But he len cloth, and no other material can be used as a necessary to insure a productive crop. hopes the publication of their resolution will call substitute. It is a biennal plant, and there is forth from the proprietor of the machine in some uncertainty in obtaining a crop; but when the seed in beds and transplant them in the fall. question, the information desired. He begs the planted in a suitable soil and properly cultivated This system is highly objectionable, and is no favor of his subscribers to call to the subject the the chance is three to one in favour of a success-doubt the principal cause of the frequent failure attention of any person who may be likely to ful result. The crop, in England is sometimes of the crop. The growth of the plants is checkpossess the means of answering the inquiries fourteen or more packs to the acre, and at other ed by being transplanted, the roots will not de-In the mean time, he has written to a distinguish-ed publick spirited agriculturist of New York, into three different kinds—into kings, middlings, comes on before they have recovered their priswho is joint proprietor of a flax breaking machine, and scrubs—they are then made into packs, the tine vigour; hence the cause of the plants being and the hope is entertained that from him a com-kings containing nine thousand, the middlings destroyed; either partially or altogether during munication will be received, which may be valua-twenty, the third or scrubs, are not considered the winter season. ble to a great number of our friends in the west, as of any value. who are turning their attention to the culture of hemp and flax .- Edit. Am. Farmer. -00

From the last November number of the Edin-

MEANS OF A BLOCK PLOUGH.

SIR, ing, it may be of some use to inform you, that I prove so profitable to the farmer. have, for several years past, put in my wheat of nine inches, and making the ridges so sharp, and such as have strong marly bottoms, and are prime article, and those were bought of Messrs. that, upon the bush harrowing which follows, all it for the growth of wheat crops." the seed inevitably falls into the furrow, and the and wet seasons, when the drill will not act. My vantageous." instrument is an equi-angular triangle of about 20 shillings. The seed is sown broadcast, after ridge of not more than three bouts each." the whole field is ribbed with the block plough acquainted.

In the year 1823, there will be six eclipses, namely four of the sun and two of the moon; one of the former, and both of the latter will be visible in this country, those of the moon being total and very large.

"Resolved, that the committee of correspond- NEW OBJECTS TO WHICH THE FARMER MAY should be well harrowed down in order to afford PROFITABLY TURN HIS ATTENTION.

"machine lately invented for breaking hemr, less monotony which marks the habits of most of twelve inches apart, and have them well earthed "of which some description has been published our land holders; they go on, year after year, cul- up. When the blossoms fall the plants are ripe "in the newspapers : and that they correspond tivating the same two or three articles, with no and in a state to be cut and secured. They should "in the name of the Society, with the members of variation in the modes of tillage, and little in the be cut with about nine inches of stem, and tied "other Agricultural Societies, or such others as price of the commodities, in the belief that other up in handfuls with some of the stems, On the "are likely to give them information on the articles may be brought into view, and that their evening of the day on which they are cut, they history, culture, and uses will prove entertaining should be put into a dry shed, and should be ex-As a member of the above named committee, even though they may not be profitable. We give posed to the sun daily in clear weather, till they and in the absence of the other two members, I below some remarks on the cultivation of Teatake the liberty of addressing you on this subject, zles, a very curious vegetable production used and kept in a dry loft." although I am aware of the probability that the for raising the nap on woollen cloth, and for which

From the Statesman.

CULTIVATION OF TEAZLES.

As the season is approaching when the spring the medium of your excellent paper, which I before the seed is ripe, the plants cannot be so observe is devoted to every subject that can vigorous as when taken from those heads which subserve the interest of the agriculturist, mer- have been permitted to ripen.

The demand for teazles in this country is alburgh Farmer's Magazine.

SUBSTITUTE FOR DRILLING, BY land, and the market price were only twenty-five arly the case with that of the year 1822. account of dibbling corn as a substitute for drill- &c. and it will be seen that no other crop can

"The most favorable situations are those that

It is the most simple, rapid, economical, and use- taken from such plants as are the most perfect of ful implement in husbandry with which I am their kind, and the most productive in heads. It should be suffered to remain till it becomes perfectly ripened, and be used while fresh."

"From one to two pecks are sufficient for an acre, some use three."

is practised for turnips. Before sowing, the land value of \$300,000.

a fine state of mould as a bed for the seed."

"The land should be kept clean from weeds, More than once we have spoken of the profit- the plants should be hoed out so as to leave them

. Having given an account of the manner of raismarks on the mode of cultivating it in this country.

Those who cultivate them here, are not sufficiently attentive to the quality of the seed. Instead of taking it from fine heads, that have been permitted to ripen, they collect it promiscuously from those that have been collected for sale. As

chant, and manufacturer, to call the attention of the former to the growth of the cardicia together with keeping the crop clean from fullanium, or fuller's teazles.

The choosing of a genial soil, and situation, together with keeping the crop clean from weeds, by good hoeing, is generally neglected by They are employed for raising the nap on wool-our farmers; all of which appear to be essentially

Those who cultivate them in this country, sow

Last year our crop was generally destroyed, and had not a supply been obtained from England ready considerable, and is daily increasing. Some the woollen manufacturers would have been much manufacturers are now consuming more than injured. In that country the crop is usually more three hundred thousand per annum. Supposing or less productive, but owing to the moisture of the climate, is of little value. This was peculi cents per hundred, the cultivator would realize the crop failed here last summer, manufacturers from the acre four hundred and seventy-two dol- and merchants imported to supply the demand, HAVING first read, in your 22d volume, an lars fifty cents, deduct from this for rent, labour, but most that were brought in, having been bought there by persons totally unacquainted with the article, the damaged teazles of the crop "The soils most adapted to the growth of this of 1822 were sent out, which have proved a dead crops with what I call a block plough; making plant, are those of the more strong and deep loss to the manufacturers who purchased them. three seed furrows with one horse at the interval kinds; but which are not too rich, as loamy clays I have seen only one lot that can be considered a

As this country appears to be destined to beland has the appearance of being sown with the most perfect and accurate drill. I can sow, in the south; and the higher grounds, particularly for our agriculturists to turn their attention to this monner, four or five acres a day in clay lands where the country is inclosed, are the most ad- the raising of such crops as will supply the new demands thereby created. It would require "For the preparation of the ground, where it more than sixteen thousand acres to raise all that 30 inches to a side, with cast iron scuffler teeth, is a lea, it should be ploughed up deeply in the is wanting for the present woollen establish ments, and wooden blocks slipped over them. The early part of the year; and where it is inclined and the demand will be annually increasing. whole expense of the instrument does not exceed to moisture, it should be executed in narrow Should you consider this article worthy an insertion, it may encourage me to send you other "In the providing seed it should be constantly essays relative to the raising of articles now imported.

A MANUFACTURER of Columbia County.

The exports from the City of Cincinnati alone, "The crop should be put in as early as the in the State of Ohio, in the fall and winter of spring will permit. The common method is to 1821-22, are stated to have amounted, for three broadcast, it being sown after the manner that articles only (flour, pork, and whiskey,) to the FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

lish it, or such part of it, as you see cause.

the kinds of oats. The Barley or Scotch oats, so per pound. vested suddenly after they are fit, in order to be used in every family for food. prevent waste. The common oats which are Much may be said as to the val acre, and in one instance 65 bushels per acre.

cross plough and harrow thoroughly before I sow my grain; then harrow again until the turf is well pulverized; then sow ten bushels of clover for information, I hope these few remarks will seed chaff per acre, and roll it in. As soon draw something from more able writers. as the grain is harvested, and the young cloplanting, either with corn, potatoes, or turnips. This is my second crop. For my third crop 1 again sow wheat, peas, flax; oats, &c. and stock the lot down with herds grass and red top, which oats.

The inquiry will naturally be made, what I do with my oats? Well, sir, after I have reserved for my stock and for seed, I take the remainare kiln dried, then hulled about as clean as rice, then ground, and bolted or sifted, as the case case the oat flour being kiln dried, must be scalded before it is mixed with the wheat flour, otherwise the bread will be too dry. Good oat flour prepared as above, mixed with wheat flour, half and half, will make as light and pleasant bread moved. as common country wheat flour, and it will trou-ble good judges of bread to tell it from clear flour bread. Again, it is excellent to make butter-cake, by the Yankees called slapjacks. The

stitute for rye meal to mix with corn meal for ing at a time when the seasons are generally very bread, or with rye meal for bread. In either case hot and dry, and fevers predominant, makes it a

communication to you, which I believe will be ly sold in Boston and New York to the druggists. knowing that even in the city they do not all sucbeneficial to my agricultural brethren, and if you The meal is also purchased by the druggists. ceed without covering over the tops with earth, are of the same opinion, you will please to pub- I have generally sold them oat flour for from four to five dollars per hundred, and the meal large vines, which can not be bent down to the The subject which I propose, is that of the from three fifty to four fifty, which is, by them, remore extensive cultivation of Oats. Various are tailed as medicine, from twelve to twenty cents some of the tender kinds, in very severe winters,

per bushel.—I have seldom been able to raise sale of oat meal is at present rather limited; the less than half an inch diameter, nor more if posmore than from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The reason is that but very few people in this country sible, than three-quarters of an inch near the sur black oats I have cultivated; their weight is save foreigners, are acquainted with the use of face of the ground of our common native grapes, about 36 lbs. per bushel, and produce about as it, except for medicine. Foreigners generally and then obtain cuttings of such fine kinds as

cient quantity of oat meal or flour for his voyage.

I will, when I have leisure, inform the publick, ver has received its growth, I plough it in .- through your paper, more particularly, as to the

NEW METHOD OF PROPAGATING. Extract to the Editor, dated Georgetown Post Office, 15th March, 1823.

I have broken open this letter to give you the cuttings of grape vines, in the following possible.)

I have frequently been told that oats and corn manner. Take a cutting of three eyes, and make were very impoverishing crops; but I find no a place by removing the earth, the same as you difficulty in enriching my land as above stated, would to plant Indian corn in a hill, and lay in Ten years ago my average crop of corn was from two cuttings, flat at the bottom, of three eyes branches, futting in 7 grafts-whether it will suc-30 to 40 bushels per acre. But in passing over a cach, and cover them in the same manner, as ceed, it remains to be ascertained. Most of the lot the second time which was managed as above you would corn; and out of a considerable number grafts had left above them 2 buds on the branch to in the summer of 1821, I had the satisfaction of that he planted in a border, scarcely one failed. convey the san better. harvesting 96 bushels of corn per acre, and received the Society's premium. My other crops formed him, it was the manner in which his have advanced in about the same proportion.

This information he got from a German who included the society's premium. My other crops formed him, it was the manner in which his father planted the cuttings.

A specimen of this mode of grafting accompanion in the same proportion.

If three eyes will answer, I can see no reason why two may not do as well. As I have sold a considerable number of cuttings this season, der to my mill and manufacture them into flour and being anxious that those who purchased, and meal. It will be understood that the oats should succeed in their attempt at propagating the vine, I will thank you to recommend to the different newspapers, to give this publicity. If may be. That which I bolt is calculated to be it succeeds, a cutting of 5 or 6 eyes or buds, will and a part of France," by two Scottish gentlemixed with the wheat flour for bread; in which make two-and I can see no reason why they men. may not grow, better than in any other way. I shall try it this season by planting one cutting in lists, was the Frog-market; and as we do not the usual way, and another in this manner, in the recollect seeing it described in any other book of same place; if they both grow, one may be retravels, we will extract the entire description,

JOHN ADLUM.

CULTIVATION OF GRAPES.

Mr. Editor-I have been a reader of your pa- the oat meal must be scalded before it is mixed. desirable fruit to cultivate. Many persons havper ever since its commencement, and I now be-gin to think it is high time for me to make a der is for market. The oat flour I have general-succeed out of the city, and the writer of this which is troublesome, and not calculated for very I would suggest the following modes, viz :- Incalled, I have cultivated, but not with very great success; their weight is generally about 42 lbs. by the barrel or hundred, for family use. The the farmers some healthy strong vines, of not many bushels per acre as the barley or Scotch prefer oat meal to flour. I really hope both for our may be the most desirable to propagate, and inoats. The greatest objection I have to the barley or Scotch oats, is, that they must be hartime is not far distant, when oat flour or meal will mode called whip grafting, which is to unite the bark exactly on each side of the graft and stock. Much may be said as to the value of this article Now, as the fine pores or vessels through which raised, I consider preferable. My average crop as medicine, as well as for food. It has been a the sap flows, whether the sap be collected from of late years has been from 40 to 50 bushels per common article for food in Scotland and Ireland the earth or atmosphere, must refine it more if a for many years. Seldom, if ever, an English, cutting be engrafted on another stock, than if it I make oats principally, and generally speaking, my first crop in the line of a rotation of
crops. I break up the piece intended for this
every commander of an American vessel, in making the fall, if possible, and in the spring
ing up his order for ship stores, to include a suffiing up his order for ship stores, to include a suffiing up his order for ship stores, to include a suffiing up his order for ship stores, to include a suffigreat perfection as respects the flavour, as any advantages of soil could do in Europe. I mention As I at one of the homespun family, and wish this circumstance because our native grapes sometimes are found in moist situations, near runs or creeks, growing very vigorously. But any advantage obtained in grafting, as respects the flavour of the fruit, would be of no consequence This clover with the stubble, is about equal to process of hulling oats and preparing the flour without this mode had a tendency to ripen the and meal, as well as to the construction of the whood better, and thereby enable it to withstand the severity of the winter following. This, I have taking from my compost heap thirty loads per acre, which are carefully spread. The lot then being well harrowed and furrowed is ready for GRAPE VINES.

GRAPE VINES. freely in April, it will, probably, check the sap sufficiently for that purpose, and if the vines seem to bleed considerably after the operation, take some finely grated old cheese, and finely powder-I believe make the best of hay. I let the lot re- a piece of information that I think invaluable.— ed quick lime, and make them up into a paste, main in grass three years. Thus you will ob- Mr. Hiel Peck, who has ever since I have known and cover the parts therewith.—(Now is the serve I till three years, and mow or pasture three him, been an excellent horticulturist, has just time to take up native vines for experiments, obyears. My first and third crop is principally informed me, that a German taught him to plant serving to get them with all the roots uninjured if

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* Two days back I ingrafted a large vine for a Citizen, about ten feet from the ground, in the

and one of Horse Dung, for plastering round the Grafis; and coarse soft twine, well waxed with Bees wax, for tying up the Grafts .- PHIL. PAP.

The following paragraphs are selected from a British review of a recent "Journal of a Horticultural Tour through Holland, the Netherlands,

"The greatest novelty in Brussels, to our tourwith all its decorative Scotticisms, for the satisfaction of our readers:

' In a lane hard by the green and fruit-stalls, we fell in with the Frog-market, which was a novelcake, by the Yankees called slapjacks. The oat meal is calculated for puddings, and is a sub-danger from frosts are over, and the fruit ripen- and cans, and are sold by tale. The frog-women the Edinburg fish-market, and, like them, they prepare the article for the purchaser on the during the summer months was subsisted exclusively on clover. The brother of Mr. C's. fine shells with her gully, the frog-woman shows no hog was killed at 15 months old, and weighed less adroitness, although more barbarity, in the 555, not having been raised in a stye—any genexercise of her scissors: with these she clips off the hind limbs (being the only parts used,) flaying them at the same time with great rapidity, ter of this article cannot forbear the expression and sticking them on wooden skewers. Many the hundreds of the bodies of the frogs, thus cruelly dium of the Agricultural Society, of which he is mangled, were crawling in the kennel, or lying in a member, a communication of his method of heaps, till they should be carried off in the dust raising hogs.

"We may mention, that the species thus used as food (Rana esculenta) has never been observed by us as a native of Scotland, though it is marked in natural history works as a British species. It is generally larger, and more arched on the back, than our common frog (Rana tempordria;) and the colour is rather green, while ours is rather yellow. We noticed, however, many specimens, perhaps males, marked longitudinally over the back with three faint yellow lines."

"Our worthy Caledonians do not inform us whether they ventured to taste a pasty made with these hind quarters, after the scene they witnessed. For our own parts, having been accustomed to contemplate nearly as much cruelty practised by the females who sell and skin live eels in London, we were easily prevailed on to partake of a frog pasty in Paris; and, in common with several of our countrymen who tasted it at the same table, we pronounced it to be, decidedly, the best of the French dishes. Frogs, however, are expensive, and a rarity even in Paris; and are only seen at the tables of the opulent."

NATIVE RACE OF CATTLE.

Mr. Asa Rice, jun. of Shrewsbury, in Worcester county, (Mass.) has brought to the Brighton Market the following cattle, all of his own raising and fatting, weighing, after being slaughtered, as follows:

A Steer, 4 years old, Feb. 10, 1821, slaugh- lbs. tered on the 11th October, same year, Slaughtered Feb. 2, a Steer, 4 years old,

the 12th April, Slaughtered Feb. 2, A Cow 13 years old last spring, Slaughtered Feb. 2, A Heifer, 3 years old 1091

14 th May, These cattle were wholly of native breed.-The steers were weaned at 12 weeks old, and fed with nothing but hay and grass until they entered their fifth year. The Cow brought a calf at two years old, and another last spring; and spoiled her.

From the Richmond, Va. Compiler. MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following are the weight and dimensions of a hog raised by Mr. Bowler F. Cocke of if he was beat by a woman, he would never again Corles Neck, in this county. Gross weight, 710 revisit his paternal mansion.—ibid. pounds, net weight 630; length 7 feet 8 inches, height 3 feet 44 inches-weight of one ham 78 lbs.; shoulder 85 lbs.; middling 86 do.; head 54 do. 32 months old.

hog lately the subject of a paragraph in the sions near Wotton-under-Edge, in the county of Richmond Enquirer, yet deserves to be noticed Gloucester, between the heirs of Thomas Tal-lof 4d.

GREAT CROP.

Messrs, J. and M. Pratt, of Eaton, Madison county, N. Y. raised the present year, from three acres of ground, the astonishing quantity of four hundred and ninety four and a half bushels of Indian corn; an average of one hundred and seventy two and a half bushels to the acre.

Should like to see the vouchers !! Edit. Am. Farmer.

THE NEWLY IMPORTED AMERICAN HORSES.

The public were informed of the speed of two American trotters, the property of Mr. Aldridge, some months ago, and it seems two others lately arrived, are superior in speed, and equal to 17 miles in one hour. They are the property of a gentleman named Beningborough; one of them was matched to do eight miles in half an hour on the Cambridge road on Thursday, and to carry 11 stone. The horse is an iron gray, rat-tailed, and is 16 hands high. The match was for 100 sovereigns at a week's notice, and the horse did the first mile in three minutes 30 seconds; the second, three minutes 29 sec.; third, three minutes 26 sec.; fourth, three min. 36; fifth, three min. 32; sixth, three min. 50; seventh, three min. 40; and eighth, three min. 52; making in the whole, 28 minutes and 55 seconds. The horse broke once in the sixth mile. The other horse was matched to trot 17 miles in one hour, for 200 sovereigns, on the same road.

Glasgow Herald.

A match of rather a novel nature was lately made betwixt two gentlemen of this city, which was decided on Saturday, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow roads, near Westcraigs. A young woman from the neighbourhood of Queensberry was to run fifteen miles against any Lanarkshire at two years old, and every year since but the man. A lad turned out, in honor of the country, last. She was milked last winter, turned out in from Dalserf. For the first eight miles the lady the spring, thin in flesh, and began mealing the took the lead, and finished them within the hour, 1st of October last. The Heifer brought a calf but at this point her opponent, who had hitherto but at this point her opponent, who had hitherto courteously kept in the rear, shot past. Upon was dried the last of July, and turned out, as this she made a great effort, and resumed her pothin as any other cow, and was fattened on ac-count of a blemish which would eventually have woman fell down in such distress that the gentleman who backed her lost all sight of his bet in the apprehension he had for her life. The lad completed the fifteen miles in seven minutes within the two hours, having run the last mile in five minutes. He had previously declared that revisit his paternal mansion.—ibid.

The longest law-suit which ever took place in England, or indeed, in any part of the world, arose This hog, though not so large as the Mammoth in a litigated question respecting certain posses-

are arranged on forms like the oyster-men in by the friends of domessic economy. Mr. bot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the was instituted towards the end of the reign of Edward IV. and was still pending in the reign of James I. at which time a compromise took place between the parties—thus embracing a period of

> =06 COURT OF KING'S BENGH, JAN. 4.—Blair and Another v. Thorn.—This was an action by Messrs. Blair and Plimpton, seedsmen, against a farmer of Essex, to recover £13 10s. being the price of rye-seed sold in April, 1820, by sample. The defence was that the seed was entirely valueless, not a blade of grass having arisen from the land where it was sown, and that it had been bought as seed then coming in a hoy from Kent-Verdict for the defendant.

HOUSEHOULD SERVANTS, IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Servants in the sixteenth century, were held in a greater degree of subjection than they are in the present; as will appear by the following very curious list of penalties kept by the ancestors of an English Baronet, 1565-6, for the purpose of regulating the respective duties of the Household Servants.

I. That no seruant be absent from praier, at morning or euening, without a lawful excuse, to be alleged within one day after, vpon paine to forfiet for euery tyme, 2d.

II. That none swear anie othe upon paine for

euery one, 1d. III. That no man leave anie doore open that he findeth shut, without there bee cause vpon

paine for every tyme, 1d.

IV. That none of the men be in bed from

Our Lady-day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out of his bed, after 10 of the clock at night : nor from Michaelmas to Our Lady-day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out after 9 at night, without reasonable cause on paine of 2d.

V. That no man's bed be vnmade, nor fire or candle box vncleane, after 8 of the clock in the

morning, on paine of 1d.

VI. That no man commit any nuisance within any of the Courts, vpon paine of eury tyme it shall be proued, id.

VII. That no man teach anie of the children

any vnhonest speeche, on paine of 4d. VIII. That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be vpon

some good cause, on paine of 1d. IX. That no man appointed to wait at my table bee absent at meale, without reasonable

cause, on paine of 1d.

X. If aine man breake a glasse, hee shall aunswer the price thereof out of his wages: and if it bee not known who breake it, the butler shall pay for it, on paine of 12d.

XI. The table must be couerred halfe an houer before 11 at dinner, at 6 at supper, or before on paine of 2d.

XII. That meate be readie at 11 or before at continued at an unnecessarily quick pace, and dinner, and 6, or before, at supper, on paine of

> XIII. That none bee absent, without leave or good cause, the whole day, or anie part of it, on paine of 4d.

XIV. That no man strike his fellow on paine of losse of service; nor reuile or threaten, or provoke one another to strike, on paine of 12d.

XV. That no man come to the kitchen without reasonable cause on paine of 1d. and the cook likewise forfeit 1d.

XVI. That none toy with the maids, on paine

daie, nor broken hose or shooes, or doublett bers, may not be diminished. without buttons, on paine of 1d.

XVIII. That when anie stranger goeth hence, the chamber be dressed vp againe within 4 hours after, on paine of 1d.

XIX. That the hall be made cleane energy daie, by eight in the winter, and seaun in the summer, on paine of him that should doe it, 1d.

XX. That the court-gate be shut each meale,

on Frydaie after dinner, on paine of forfeyture of euery one whom it shall belong vnto, 3d.

All which summes shall be duly paide each quarter-daie out of their wages; and bestowed on the poor or other godly vse.

THE FARMER.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1823.

THE EDITOR TO HIS PATRONS.

In closing the fourth year of my Editorial labours, appropriated during the hours of leisure, from official duties, to the agricultural interests without a single pecuniary or intellectual contri- years. butor-at the sole hazard, and relying exclusively on the labour of the Editor. It is now written for and paid for, with a degree of ability and punctuality, as honorable to its patrons, as it is agreeable and flattering to the Editor. Many articles on very important subjects, not hitherto fully, if at all discussed, are in preparation for the next volume, intended chiefly to demonstrate the routes, and the resources for Internal Improvements, over the face of the country generally, and the principles on which they should be conducted; and also to call attention to various economical improvements in the construction of farm machinery, and buildings, and to point out new objects where old ones have become unprofitable, by reason either of increased supply, or lessened demand, and the processes to be followed in their cultivation. Looking at my supply of new books and tracts, lately received from Europe, with other materials, the suggestions of domestic experience, I can safely stipulate that the next volume, without treating of subjects already explained, will be as valuable to the practical farmer, and more so to his growing children, than any previous one.

Respectfully, JOHN S. SKINNER.

The Editor flatters himself that as his pa- Hay, \$10. per is taken purely for the sake of reading it, and that too, chiefly by respectable landholders; so at 5 a 3 to 7 a 3 -do. do. New 4 a 10-One hhd. no paper in the Union, is more punctually paid fine yellow from Calvert County, raised by Mr. for: he earnestly requests that those who have Mordica F. Smith, sold at \$20-2 do. fine span-complied with the terms of subscription will accept his thanks, and remember, that according Ridgley, sold at \$18. and not opened during dinner and supper, without just cause, on paine the porter to forfeit for every tyme 1d.

XXI. That all stayrs in the house, and other to week.—The Editor himself, must have the pecially as to the part that England will take in means of supporting and educating his family, to said terms, their subscription is now due for the fifth volume. The Printer, the Paper Maker, the workmen, must all be paid, from week grain. The next will be more decisive, estroyed that need shall require, bee made cleane means of supporting and educating his family, the great game of destroying human life—we means of supporting and educating his family, the great game of destroying human life—we and defraying househould expenses—which in a hope this auspicious change, in the prospects of town cannot be defrayed by promises—nothing Farmers, will induce them not only to hold on but money will do; and when the subscriber upon their old friend the American Farmer, complies with the terms, by paying the Editor but to send to it the names of some of their in advance, he only trusts him for the amount of good neighbours. a single subscription, and four years experience has proved if the Editor live, the service will be rendered-he requests moreover, that he may be of a subscription without the money. This jour- FRANCIS MERCER, situated on West River, nal may fail, for want of good subscribers, but in Ann Arundel county. The soil, naturally ferthe Editor is resolved, that it shall never be bro-tile, has been highly improved by cultivation, and ken down by bad ones.

of our country, I have little to say to my patrons on personal account. I trust I can appeal with Potomac. They were bought chiefly, by Mr. crops, &c. than from any description that can be confidence, to the pages of this volume, as proof, John Rusk and Mr. Kelso, and it will be worth given, persons who may contemplate purchasing, at least of industry and zeal, in the good cause, the trouble to the lovers of fine beef, to view are invited to visit it, on or before the 20th June beyond the hope of mere pecuniary gain; and if that proof be not satisfactory, I have no new promises to make—all I can engage is to persever with undiminished ardor, and with increasion of cattle, sold for \$6, 6.25, and \$6.50 per deforming the sold it have been bursuit. Should it have been hundred, and they are supposed to have averaged before, it will not now be deemed up. suggested before, it will not now be deemed un-reasonable to repeat the request, that our rea-ders will bear in mind, the circumstances under which the Farmer made its first appearance; give that weight of best "marbled" beef at three

PUBLICATION.

Guinea Grass Seed, from Dr. John S. Bellinger, Barnwell District, S. C. Persian Melon seed, from Mr. Jay of N. York.

Onion Seed from do. do.

Prime Tobacco Seed-from the " Vuelta abgo," in the Island of Cuba, near the Havana from A. W. Foster, Esq. Greensburg, Pa.

White Millet Seed, from T. Pickering, Esq. Salem, Mass.

Except the Guinea Grass Seed, all the above have been distributed.

PRICES CURRENT .- CORRECTED WEEKLY. Flour, best white wheat, \$7 25-Howard st. —Rye, 75 to 78 cents—Corn, 59 cents.— grass and Hemp SEEDS—also a few bushels of country Oats, 43 cents—Beef, 8 cents per pound a new species of BARLEY, which separates—Live Cattle, \$6 to \$6 50 per cwt.—Bacon, round, 8 to 9 cents—Pork \$4 50 to ley, which is said to be worth one third more per I have however one petition to proffer to my to 6 cts. per lb.—Beans, \$1 37\frac{1}{37}\$ to 150—Peas, land OATS, for seed; PLOUGHS, WHEAT-friends. (F) All journals lose a number of subscriblack eyed, 55 to 60 cts.—Red Clover Seed, \$7 50 FANS, WIRE WORK, and Implements of bers, in the course of the year, and especially at the to 7—Orchard Grass do. \$3—Herds' Grass end of a volume, my prayer then is that each stead-Timothy do. \$5-Millet, \$2-Flax Seed, 75 to 80 fast subscriber, as far as it may be convenient and as he may think it deserves it, will encourage his per gal.—Apple brandy, 30 to 32 cts.—Peach do., neighbours to subscribe to the American Far-iner, from the commencement of the fifth volume. Skinner, from the commencement of the fifth volume. Skinner, from the wagons, 32 to 35 cts. Printed every Friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. Skinner. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every friday at 84 per annum, for JOHN S. SKINNER. Editor, by JOSEPH ROBINSON on the North West corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every description of Book and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore; where every find the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore in the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore in the corner of Market and Belvidere werest, Baltimore in the corner of Market and Baltimor

That no man weare foule shirt on Sun-lume, so that the aggregate number of subscri-salt 80 to 90 cts. per bush.-Coarse, do. 75-Butter, 20 to 25 per lb.—Eggs, 25 cts. per doz.
—Turkeys, 75 cts. to \$1—Geese, 37½ to 50 cts. Chickens, \$2 per doz .- Straw, \$17 per ton-

Farm, &c. For Sale.

The subscriber will sell about 500 acres of Ceexcused from receiving the empty compliment dar Park, the residence of the late Col. JOHN is now in a state to reward, most liberally, an ordinary share of skill and industry. As, how-LIVE CATTLE-A very superior lot of ever, a more adequate and satisfactory estimate 100 bullocks-were sold in this market since our of its productiveness could be obtained by visitreared under a skilful manager, are well tutored in the cultivation of the crops best adapted to the soil, and would be more happy and contented SEED RECEIVED FOR DISTRIBUTION, SINCE LAST if their habits and connections remained unbro-JOHN MERCER. ken.

Cedar Park, March 12.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

At his Plough and Seed Store, Pratt-street wharf, Has just received, per Belvidera, from London a general assortment of CABBAGE AND OTH-ER SEEDS, which, in order to prevent their being injured by dampness, in crossing the sea, have been enclosed in a tin case-including the single and double blossom, early frame and nights marrow-fat PEAS. He has also received from Philadelphia, an assortment of SPADES, square and round SHOVELS, with steel points; steel and other HOES.

In Store Superfine, \$7 124-Wharf, do. \$7-Wheat, MATTOCK and PICKS, with or without white, \$1 50 to 1 55-Red do., \$1 45 to 1 50 handles; Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds-Ree, 75 to 78 cents—Corn, 59 cents.—grass and Hemp SEEDS—also a few bushels of country, Oats 43 cents—Ree, \$5 cents—property Oats 43 cents—property Oats 43 cents—property Oats 45 5 50 per c lb .- 6 to 8 cts. per lb .- Mutton, 5 bushel, than the common kind. Potato and Po-

